

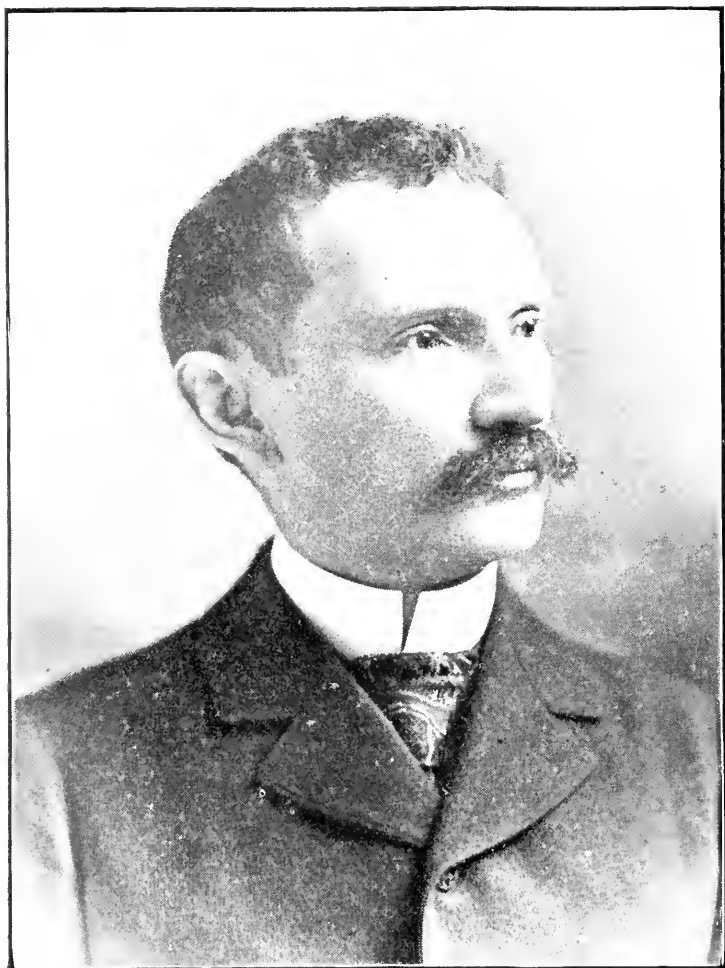
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

→ 1907 ←

T. F. FITZGERALD



E. C. Stokes

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey.

One Hundred and Thirty-First Session.

1907.



BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.


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CALENDAR FOR 1907.

1907	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1907	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	JULY...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
FEB...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	AUG...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAR...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	SEPT...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	...	...	...	...	...
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	OCT....	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
APR...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...	NOV...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
MAY...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...	DEC....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31
	30								

* 32 .

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR
BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.					MONTH.	DOMINICAL LETTER.						
YEAR OF THE CENTURY.	CENTURY'S.				Jan. Oct. Feb. Mar. Nov. <i>Jan. Apr. July</i> May June <i>Feb. Aug.</i> Sept. Dec.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1700	1800	1900	2000		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.	2100	2200	2300	2400		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
						E	F	G	A	B	C	D
						C	D	E	F	G	A	B
						F	G	A	B	C	D	E
0 *28 *56 *84	C	E	G	A	1 8 15 22 29	S	S	F	Th	W	Tu	M
1 29 57 85	B	D	F	G	2 9 16 23 30	M	S	S	F	Th	W	Tu
2 30 58 86	A	C	E	F	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	M	S	S	F	Th	W
3 31 59 87	G	B	D	E	4 11 18 25	W	Tu	M	S	S	F	Th
*4 *32 *60 *88	E	G	B	C	5 12 19 26	Th	W	Tu	M	S	S	F
5 33 61 89	D	F	A	B	6 13 20 27	F	Th	W	Tu	M	S	S
6 34 62 90	C	E	G	A	7 14 21 28	S	F	Th	W	Tu	M	S
7 35 63 91	B	D	F	G								
*8 *36 *64 *92	G	B	D	E								
9 37 65 93	F	A	C	D								
10 38 66 94	E	G	B	C								
11 39 67 95	D	F	A	B								
*12 *40 *68 *96	B	D	F	G								
13 41 69 97	A	C	E	F								
14 42 70 98	G	B	D	E								
15 43 71 99	F	A	C	D								
*16 *44 *72	D	F	A	B								
17 45 73	C	E	G	A								
18 46 74	B	D	F	G								
19 47 75	A	C	E	F								
*20 *48 *76	F	A	C	D								
21 49 77	E	G	B	C								
22 50 78	D	F	A	B								
23 51 79	C	E	G	A								
*24 *52 *80	A	C	E	F								
25 53 81	G	B	D	E								
26 54 82	F	A	C	D								
27 55 83	E	G	B	C								

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

Within the limits of what is now the State of New Jersey, aside from any evidences of the presence of prehistoric man in the "Trenton Gravels," the original inhabitants of the commonwealth were Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, Indians. This subdivision of the great Algonkin family occupied the river valleys of the State, had made some progress in agriculture and in elementary arts, were peaceable but small in numbers, and at last have become totally extinct in this portion of the United States.

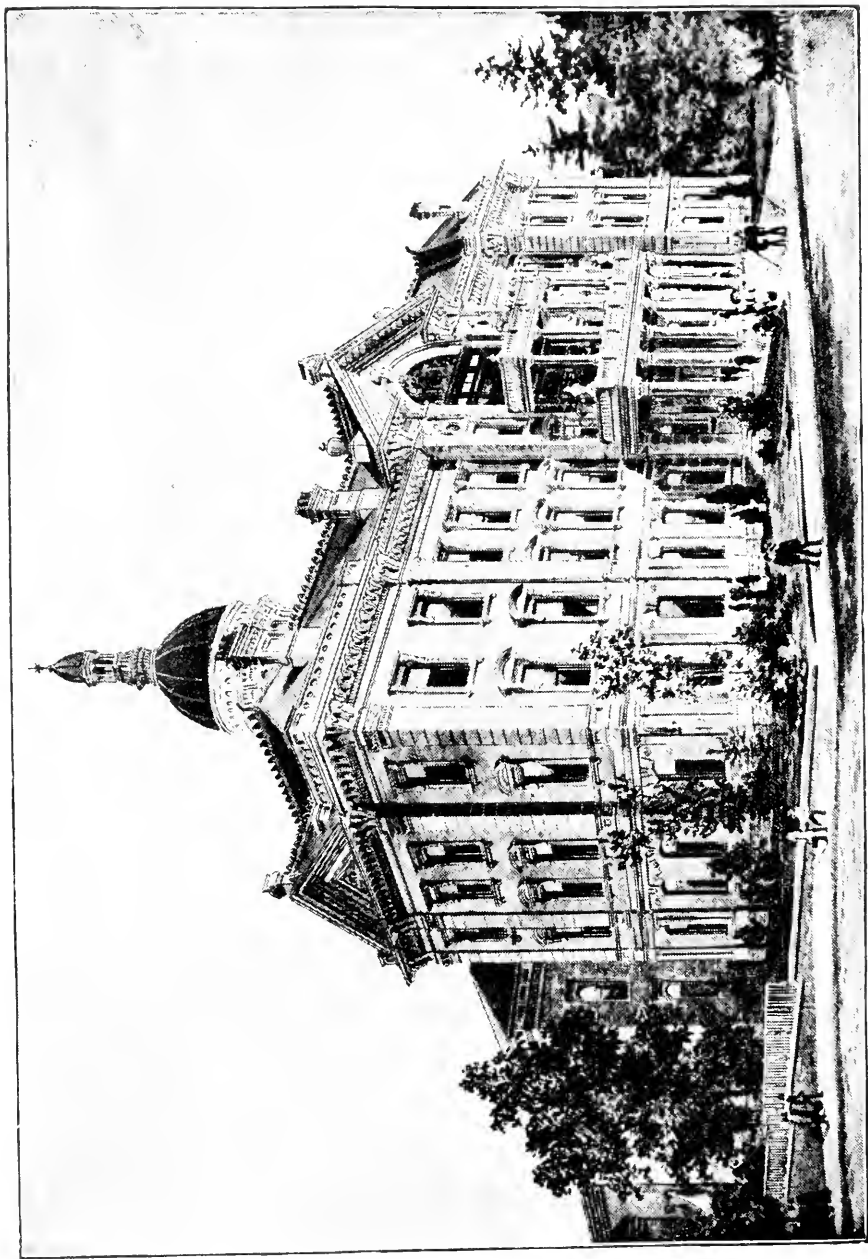
In its settlement, New Jersey was not an English colony. The claims of the Crown, based upon early discovery and various grants, were totally ignored by two great commercial nations of Europe—Holland and Sweden. It was not until 1664, practically a half century after the first occupancy of New Jersey by a white man, that England had aught more than a slight influence upon the destinies of the State. In settlement, Holland was first to send out planters, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. Claiming both the valleys of the Hudson and the Delaware, by virtue of the explorations of Hudson and Mey, land was taken up upon the banks of the Hudson, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan and smaller streams tributary to New York harbor, as well as at Gloucester upon the Delaware. By 1630 these claims were well established by occupancy, and by the creation of a centre of local government in what is now New York city. Upon the rapidly growing influence of Holland, Sweden looked with jealous eye. Gustavus Adolphus, in his plan to make Sweden a world-power, saw the Dutch to be dangerous rivals in America. In 1638 there was equipped a Swedish expedition to settle the valley of the Delaware. What is now the State of Delaware, the valley of the Schuylkill and isolated portions of the west bank of the Delaware River were occupied, civil and military government was established, and the colony of farmers and traders entered upon a brief career of prosperity. The death of Gustavus Adolphus, internal dissensions in Sweden, the inherent weakness of the Delaware settlements, and the constantly increasing power of Holland brought matters to a crisis. In 1655 New Sweden was conquered by New Netherlands,

and for nine years the soil of New Jersey was absolutely under Dutch control.

Emerging from the interregnum of the Cromwells, the restoration of the House of Stuart brought peace to England. On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles II., with royal disregard for previous patents, grants and charters, deeded to his brother James, Duke of York, a vast tract embracing much of New England, New York and all of what is now New Jersey. This was accompanied by active preparations to drive the Dutch from America, as they, in alien claims to New Jersey, practically separated the New England colonies from Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. In the summer of 1664 armed vessels appeared in New York harbor. After negotiations, the Dutch surrendered and the power of Holland in North America became simply a matter of history. In the meantime James, Duke of York, transferred to two favorites of the House of Stuart—John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret—practically what is now the State of New Jersey. In honor of Carteret's defense of the Island of Jersey (*Caesarea*) during the Parliamentary wars, the territory was called New Jersey (*Nova Caesarea*).

Carteret and Berkeley, in granting a liberal frame of government and extolling the advantages of their colony so well located for agriculture, commerce, fishing and mining, attracted settlers not only from England, but from Scotland and New England, particularly Long Island and Connecticut. These planters were largely Calvinists, from Presbyterian and Congregational communities, and mainly occupied land in Newark, Elizabeth and upon the north shore of Monmouth county. The valley of the Delaware remained unsettled. The Calvinists brought into East Jersey distinctive views upon religious and civil matters. Early legislatures punished many crimes by death, the penalties being similar to those of the Jewish dispensation, while the "town-meeting" strengthened the individual action of the small communities. There was an intense individualism in every phase of political and religious development, the life of the people centering around the church and the school house, the head of both, as in New England, being the minister.

In 1676 a division of the interests of Carteret and Berkeley occurred. In the meantime Berkeley had disposed of his rights to a company of English Quakers, a conflict had ensued, and to establish the claims of all parties concerned, the two colonies of East and West Jersey came into existence. A line was drawn from a point in Little Egg



The State Capitol of New Jersey

Harbor to the Delaware Water Gap. Berkeley and his assigns retaining West Jersey as their moiety, Carteret obtaining East Jersey.

By Berkeley's transfer the dominant influence in West Jersey was that of the Society of Friends. Salem was settled in 1675, Burlington, Gloucester and the site of Trenton about five years later, while within ten years thereafter the "shore" communities of Cape May and Tucker-ton came into existence. The Society of Friends established in West Jersey a series of communities in which the life of the people was different from that of East Jersey. As East Jersey resembled New England in civil government, so West Jersey resembled Virginia. The political and social centres of the large plantations were the shire-towns, slave owning was common, a landed aristocracy was established, prominent families intermarried, and under the advice of William Penn and his friends good faith was kept with the Indians. Capital punishment was practically unknown and disputes were settled frequently by arbitration.

Two elements of discord marked the genesis of East Jersey and of West Jersey. One, external, was the attitude of the Duke of York after he became James II. In 1673 New Jersey was recaptured by the Dutch, who held the colony until the early spring of 1674. A question arose as to the Duke of York's title after 1674, reconveyances were made, but in spite of past assurances, James II. claimed the proprietary right of government. To that end Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned Governor of New Jersey, and a climax was reached in 1680 when the proprietary governor of East Jersey was carried prisoner to New York. In 1681 the Crown recognized the justice of the proprietors' contention, and local government was re-established, but not before the seeds of discontent were sown that bore fruit in the Revolutionary War.

An internal disturbance was a contest between the Boards of Proprietors and the small land owners. Both in East and West Jersey, Carteret and Berkeley and their assigns had transferred to wealthy combinations of capitalists—most of whom were non-residents—much of the broad acreage of the colonies. With the land went the right of selection of Governors and of members of Executive Councils, which right Berkeley, and Carteret had derived from the Crown. This, with "quit-rent" agitations in East Jersey, led to much bitterness. Finally, disgusted with turmoil, and viewing a sentiment of revolt on the part of the people, the Boards of Proprietors sur-

rendered to the Crown, in 1702, their rights of government, retaining only their interest in the soil, East and West Jersey were united, and the two provinces became the royal colony of New Jersey.

From 1702 until the outbreak of the Revolution the political history of the colony was quite uneventful. Throughout the period of seventy-five years there was almost constant friction between the Legislature and the Governor and his Council. The governors, in the main, were Crown favorites sent over the sea without a personal knowledge of the colony and with but an ill-concealed ambition to wrest from the people as much money as could be secured for the support of themselves and the executive office. The Councils, composed of wealthy land owners of the Society of Friends and rich merchants from East Jersey, were quiescent, and even the members of the popular branch of the Legislature were chosen by those possessing property qualifications. The small non-voting farmers raised the cry of "aristocracy," and the equivalent of "taxation without representation," and while loyal to the Crown were open in their expressions of dissatisfaction to the personal attitude of their governors. In 1738 New Jersey, in recognition of this sentiment, was given a governor separate from the one appointed jointly for the colonies of New York and New Jersey.

During this period the farm was the centre of the activities of the life of the people; particularly was this true in the western part of the colony, where favoring climate and soil, slave labor and the proximity of Philadelphia led to abundant crops and a good market. In East Jersey a commercial spirit was more active. Perth Amboy threatened to rival New York, and Jersey ships from Newark, Elizabeth and the Monmouth villages were to be found from Boston to Charleston. The repressive economic policy of the Crown precluded the development of manufactures. In the southern part of the State, sand and unlimited forests of oak and pine led to the development of glass making, while "bog iron," with abundance of lime from oyster shells, gave an impetus to the erection of forges and bloomaries. These, as well as the copper mines of the trap rock region, were throttled by adverse Parliamentary legislation. Ship building was a recognized industry, and cedar was extensively "mined" from the sunken forests of the tide-water district. Whaling and other fisheries were unhampered, and were profitable, as was also the trade in skins and in hay from the salt meadows of the coast.

Throughout the years from 1702 to 1776 gold and silver and copper money was scarce. In obedience to the demand of the English merchants that competition should be crushed, legislation was enacted to draw "hard" money away from the colony. An inflated paper currency, first issued in 1707 to provide ways and means to aid the Canadian expedition against the French, poured from the printing presses. Trade was reduced to barter, and gold, silver and copper were practically at a premium for nearly three generations.

Of the more prominent incidents during the period were the organized attempts to suppress piracy in New York and Delaware bays, the growth of a well-defined system of transportation by land and water between New York and Philadelphia, the establishment of ferries and post roads, the reclamation of waste land, the injection of Huguenot, Scotch-Irish and Palatinate German elements into the settled population, the chartering of Princeton University and Rutgers College, the religious revival led by Whitefield, the propagation of abolition doctrines by Woolman, the erection of a series of barracks owing to the French and Indian war, and what is probably of supreme importance, the growth of a sentiment of independence fostered by the stupid policy of the Crown, and carried from hamlet to hamlet, as much by itinerant hawkers and by "Redemptioners," who had served their time, as by any other cause.

The opening of the Revolution found New Jersey's sentiment unevenly crystalized. Few, if any, were favoring absolute independence. There were three elements. One, the Tory party, was led by Governor William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. This conservative class embraced nearly all the Episcopalians, a vast proportion of the non-combatant members of the Society of Friends and some East Jersey Calvinists. Another element was composed of men of various shades of belief, some in favor of continual protest, others desirous of compromise. This included at the outbreak of the struggle most of the Calvinists, some few Quakers of the younger generation, and the Scotch-Irish. The third party drew its support from a few bold, aggressive spirits of influence whose following included men who believed that war for independence would benefit their fortunes.

The part played in the Revolution by New Jersey has been frequently told. Events passed rapidly after the affairs of Trenton and Princeton; Monmouth and Red Bank will never be forgotten, while the raids at Salem, Spring-

field, Elizabeth, in the valley of the Hackensack, and the winter at Morristown are a part of national history. Occupying a position between New York and Philadelphia, its soil was a theatre where the drama of war was always presented. At no time was the Tory element suppressed, finding its expression in open hostility, or in the barbaric cruelties of the "Pine Robbers" of Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties. Though under suspicion, the Society of Friends were neutral, for conscience sake, remaining close to the teachings of their creed.

The close of the struggle found the people of New Jersey jubilant and not disposed to relinquish their sovereignty. The Articles of Confederation were weak and had become a by-word and a jest. There was much State pride and much aristocratic feeling among the old families who continued to dominate State politics. The Constitution of 1776, adopted by New Jersey as a makeshift war measure, provided that all State officers of prominence should be elected by a Legislature, which was chosen by voters possessing property qualifications. As in the colony, the Governor was Chancellor, and class distinctions were closely drawn. In spite of agitation, all proposed changes were rejected, and a strong federal union with the other States was viewed with dislike and suspicion. The State, in a quarrel with New York, at one time refused to obey the requests of Congress, and, in the exercise of her sovereignty, established a Court of Admiralty and coined money.

While the spirit of "State rights" was dominant, it was recognized by leaders of public thought that New Jersey was too weak to stand alone. She entered the Annapolis convention called to revise the Articles of Confederation, and whose lasting monument was the present Federal Constitution adopted in Philadelphia in 1787. Upon the 15th of June of that year the "New Jersey Plan" was presented, which, while lost as a measure, led to the famous compromise upon representation, whereby in the Senate of the United States the States were given equal vote, with a representation based on population in the House.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States led to the rapid growth of political parties in New Jersey as elsewhere. In spite of the intense conservatism of the State, led by the Quakers of West Jersey, who were Federalists almost to a man, the anti-Federalist sentiment developed rapidly, spurred by a virulent party press, the death of men who had been trained in colonial methods of thought and the democratic tendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which grew in strength in West Jersey.

In the eastern part of the State there was among the individualistic Calvinists a strong anti-Federal spirit. This, in 1800, led to the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States, and in 1801 the election of his political ally, Joseph Bloomfield, as Governor of the State of New Jersey. The death of Hamilton at the hands of Burr, and the death of Livingston, the "war" Governor, tore down the strongest pillars of Federalism in New Jersey, and led to the absolute domination of the State by the anti-Federalists, who held power until the outbreak of the second war with England.

The period from 1790 to 1812 in New Jersey was marked by a demand for internal improvements and better transportation. The agitation concerning the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Stevens' experiments in 1802 with steam, along the lines laid down in 1785 by Fitch, the project of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures at Paterson as early as 1791, and highways conducted through the northwest portion of the State, indicate the trend of public sentiment.

The second war with England was not altogether a popular measure in New Jersey. The Federalists, the "Peace Party," secured control of the Legislature and elected their Governor. Nevertheless the State furnished her quota of troops. The one permanent effect of the struggle upon the State was indirect. Owing to the movement of supplies and the necessity of quick transportation between Philadelphia and the exposed port of New York, the wagon roads between Bordentown and Perth Amboy, and between Trenton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark, were improved and their advantages as "short routes" demonstrated. Upon these lines two later railroads, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, were constructed.

The era following the close of the war of 1812 until the opening of the Civil War was one of stupendous activity. Interrupted only by the financial depressions of 1817 and 1837, and slightly retarded by the Mexican War, the progress of the State was beyond the wildest dreams of the enthusiast, Alexander Hamilton. In the eastern part of the State, aided by a constantly increasing foreign population, Jersey City rose from the marshes, Newark grew toward her present greatness, Paterson became a centre of industry, while in the west, Camden was recognized as an available site for manufactures. The public school system was established and extended, reforms in the caring for the criminal, defective, delinquent and dependent

classes were instituted, railroads were reaching every town of size, in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, ferries were erected, banks established, post offices opened and newspapers printed. In 1844, when social unrest was most marked, the present State Constitution was adopted by a large popular majority and needed reforms tending to elevate the legal position of married women, imprisoned debtors and bankrupts were adopted.

The year 1860 brought a termination to the then impending conflict. While every other State north of Mason and Dixon's line by 1850 had set the black man free, there were still 236 negroes in bondage in New Jersey. The abolition movement made slow progress and an anti-war party had a decided following. But when the die was cast New Jersey responded to the call for men and money. She furnished 88,305 men, or within 10,501 of her entire militia. For organizing, subsisting, supplying, supporting and transporting her troops she paid \$2,894,385, and upon the field sustained the reputation for bravery she had won during the days of Trenton and Monmouth.

Since the Civil War New Jersey has become the centre of marvelous activity in nearly every line of human progress. Her mills clothe multitudes; within her borders are found the termini of every railroad system of the United States, with one exception, penetrating the South and West; her market gardens feed 5,000,000 people; a series of cities arisen upon the desolate sands of the sea shore furnish health and pleasure to hundreds of thousands of visitors; her mines supply iron, zinc and copper; her fisheries are world-famous, and her farms and dairies are models.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret.....	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay.....	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor.....	1683
Gawen Laurie.....	1683
Lord Niel Campbell.....	1685
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse.....	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy.....	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor.....	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy.....	1685 to 1687

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

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William Welsh, Deputy.....	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor.....	1687
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy.....	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown.....	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor.....	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace (died in office).....	1708
Richard Ingoldsby., Lieutenant-Governor.....	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter.....	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1719 to 1720
William Burnet.....	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie.....	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1731 to 1732
William Crosby.....	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council).....	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1736 to 1738
(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)	

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris.....	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council).....	1747
Jonathan Belcher	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor.....	1757
John Reading (President of Council).....	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard.....	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone.....	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy.....	1761 to 1763
William Franklin.....	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist).....	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist).....	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist).....	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, President of Council and Acting Governor (Democrat).....	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist).....	1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat).....	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist).....	1817 to 1820

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

Garret D. Wall (Democrat).....	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig).....	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig).....	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig).....	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig).....	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat).....	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat).....	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican).....	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican).....	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican).....	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat).....	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat).....	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat).....	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat).....	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat).....	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat).....	1893 to 1896
John W. Griggs (Republican).....	1896 to 1898
Foster M. Voorhees (Rep.), Acting Governor...	
	Feb. 1, '98, to Oct. 18, '98
David O. Watkins (Rep.), Acting Governor....	
	Oct. 18, '98, to Jan. 16, '99
*Foster M. Voorhees (Republican).....	1899 to 1902
†Franklin Murphy (Republican).....	1902 to 1905
Edward C. Stokes (Republican).....	1905 to

*President of the Senate William M. Johnson served as Acting Governor from May 21 to June 19, 1900, when Governor Voorhees was absent from the State.

†President of the Senate Edmund W. Wakelee served as Acting Governor from April 25 until June 5, 1904, while Governor Murphy was in Europe; and also from June 15 until June 27, 1904, while the Governor was out of the State.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4, 1789, to November 23, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23, 1790, to March 3, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4, 1791, to December 5, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1793, to November 12, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12, 1796, to March 3, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5, 1798, to February 14, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14, 1799, to February 26, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26, 1801, to March 3, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1, 1803, to March 3, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4, 1805, to March 21, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4, 1809, to March 3, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21, 1809, to March 3, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4, 1815, to January 26, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26, 1821, to November 12, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12, 1823, to August 16, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10, 1826, to January 30, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30, 1829, to March 3, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4, 1833, to June 26, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2, 1842, to March 3, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4, 1851, to February 11, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12, 1862, to January 13, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17, 1859, to March 3, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14, 1863, to March 3, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1865, to March 27, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27, 1866, to March 3, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1895.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887.
 Rufus Blodgett, March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1893.
 James Smith, Jr., March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1899.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1895, to December 26, 1901.
 John Kean, March 4, 1899, to —.
 John F. Dryden, February 4, 1902, to —.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inev-

itably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—

Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

South Carolina—

Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Virginia—

George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

Delaware—

Caesar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

New Jersey—

Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

Maryland—

Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania—

Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Thomas McKean,
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

New York—

Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire—

Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—
 Saml. Adams.
 John Adams.
 Robt. Treat Paine.
 Elbridge Gerry.

North Carolina—
 Wm. Hooper.
 Joseph Hewes.
 John Penn.

Rhode Island and Providence, &c.—
 Step. Hopkins.
 William Ellery.

Connecticut—
 Roger Sherman.
 Saml. Huntington.
 Wm. Williams.
 Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered:

IN CONGRESS, January 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Attest, Chas. Thomson,
 Secy.

A true copy. President.
 John Hancock,
 Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office

under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper,

for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress,

lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately

choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [See XIIth amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [See XIIth amendment.]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period,

any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their

consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(See Amendments, Art. XI.)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES
BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence,

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—
HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever

be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King.

Connecticut—

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York—

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—

William Livingston,
David Brearle,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania—

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv. Morris.

Attest:

William Jackson,
Secretary.

Delaware—

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland—

Dan'l of St. Thos. Jenifer,
James McHenry,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia—

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina—

William Blunt,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—

John Rutledge,
Chas. Coatesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia—

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, Ratified
According to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the
Foregoing Constitution.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches

and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

*The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the sen-

*On the second Monday in January next following their appointment.

†After the second Monday in January.

ate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,* and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789....	George Washington...	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1801....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809....	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817....	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824....	John Quincy Adams..	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1829....	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837....	Martin Van Buren....	New York.....	4 years.
1841....	Wm. Henry Harrison*.	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 yr., 11 mos.
1845....	James Knox Polk....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849....	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana.....	1yr., 4mo., 5d
1850....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2y., 7m., 26d.
1853....	Franklin Pierce.....	N. Hampshire...	4 years.
1857....	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania....	4 years.
1861....	Abraham Lincoln‡.....	Illinois.....	4y., 1m., 10d.
1865....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3y., 10m., 20d.
1869....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	8 years.
1877....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	Ohio.....	4 years.
1881....	James A. Garfield**...	Ohio.....	6m., 15d.
1881....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	3y., 5m., 15d.
1885....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1889....	Benjamin Harrison....	Indiana.....	4 years.
1893....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1897....	William McKinley††...	Ohio.....	4y., 5m., 11d.
1901....	Theodore Roosevelt...	New York.....	

*Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.

†Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.

‡Assassinated April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.

**Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

††Assassinated September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901, when Vice-President Roosevelt succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard*.....	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King*.....	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Atchinson*.....	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright*.....	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette C. Foster*.....	Connecticut.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson†.....	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry*.....	Michigan.
1877.....	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.
1883.....	George F. Edmunds.....	Vermont.
1885.....	Thomas A. Hendricks‡.....	Indiana.
1886.....	John Sherman*.....	Ohio.
1889.....	Levi P. Morton... ..	New York.
1893.....	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.
1897.....	Garret A. Hobart**.....	New Jersey.
1899.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1901.....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.
1901.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1905.....	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.

*Served as President pro tem. of Senate.

†Died in office November 22, 1875.

‡Died in office November 25, 1885.

**Died in office November 21, 1893.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875, and at another special election held on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1897.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in

any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

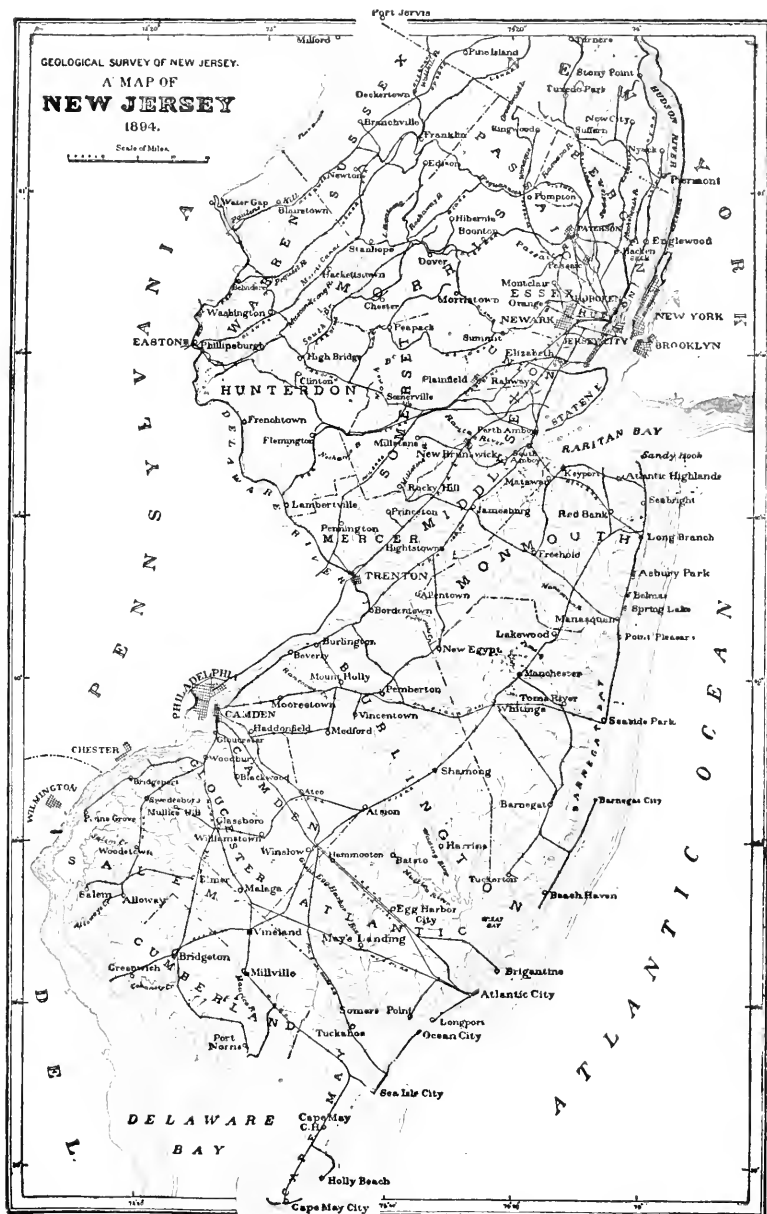
ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; provided, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being sta-

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.
A MAP OF
NEW JERSEY
1894.

Scale of Miles.



tioned in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and provided further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; provided, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; provided, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of

each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by the legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, book-making or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. "

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or high-ways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public-schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers

of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the

Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjourn-

ment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time

being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified. No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery;

a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a per diem compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under

this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the

first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; provided, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commis-

sions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be

nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; provided, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no

commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed

to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the

present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

State of New Jersey:

I, George Wurts, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this twenty-sixth
day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-
seven.

GEORGE WURTS.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the time appointed; and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceedings.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum.

4. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

5. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

6. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

7. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery.

8. The Senate may elect a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of the President, when the latter is absent in discharge of his constitutional duty of administering the government of the State.

QUORUM.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the President has taken the Chair the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Introduction of bills.
- VI. Reports of Committees.
 - 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13).
 - 2. Select Committees.
- VII. Unfinished business.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

COMMITTEES.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, except the Appropriation Committee, which shall consist of four members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on the Clergy.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.
- A Committee on Stationery and Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

A Committee on Printed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly printed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the State Hospitals.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.

A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.

A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.

A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.

A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a bona fide advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills and the parts of bills affected by amendments, together with the amendments, shall be entered on the Journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public and pri-

vate bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order.

17. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration, in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

18. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

19. All bills may be made the order of a particular day, and public bills when called for shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction.

20. On the second and third readings of bills and joint resolutions, printed copies thereof shall be used. ✓

21. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing, in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

22. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the Supervisor of Bills to the Secretary.

23. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the Senate and amended by the House, when concurred in by the Senate, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

24. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

25. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary.

26. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond

paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Secretary to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

27. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed for the use of the members of the Legislature at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody for the use of State and Legislative officers.

28. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings as far as practicable.

29. The consent of the majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to print or re-print any bill or joint resolution, but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto, and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the Journal and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

30. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

31. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment, and should such recommitment take place and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered and the aforesaid question again put.

32. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

33. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

34. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

35. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

36. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table and read before the same shall be debatable.

37. All motions entered on the Journal of the Senate shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

38. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided.

39. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

40. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

41. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee, and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

42. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.

2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

3. To lay on the table.

4. To postpone indefinitely.

5. To postpone to a certain day.

6. To commit.

7. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

43. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order, except when a vote is being taken or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

44. The motions to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

45. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

46. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side to move a reconsideration thereof on the same day or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

MEMBERS.

47. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press who may have seats assigned them.

48. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

49. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

50. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

51. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

MESSAGES.

52. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

53. Messages may be delivered at any stage of the business, except when a vote is being taken.

54. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SENATE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

55. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

56. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

57. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either recede, insist and ask a conference, or adhere, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

58. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading and be entitled to a second reading without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-printed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein and the re-printed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Printed Bills and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

DISORDER.

59. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

60. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

61. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

62. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and

the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

63. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special order of the day.

64. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

SECRET SESSION.

65. On motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

RULES.

66. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

67. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

68. When acting on Executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

69. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any persons nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

70. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

71. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

OF THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker pro tempore, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

LEAVE FOR BILLS AND TO INTRODUCE BILLS.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolu-

tions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken,

or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

ON MOTIONS.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.

2. A call of the House.

3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

OF COMMITTEES.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means.
- A Committee on Bill Revision.
- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Printed Bills.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Stationery.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Revision of Laws.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

- A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Towns and Townships.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
- A Committee on the State Prison.
- A Committee on Printing.
- A Committee on the State Library.
- A Committee on the State Hospitals.
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
- A Committee on Passed Bills.
- A Committee on Sinking Fund.
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
- A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.
- A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.
- A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.
- A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.
- A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.
- A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the

Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

ON BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. Printed bills and joint resolutions shall be used on their second and third readings, and no amendment shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Clerk of the House shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

49. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the said Supervisor of Bills to the Clerk.

50. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the House and amended by the Senate, when concurred in by the House, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

51. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills,

who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

52. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval and shall deliver the same to the Clerk.

53. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Clerk, to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

54. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed, for the use of the members of the Legislature, at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody, for the use of State and Legislative officers.

55. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings, as far as practicable.

56. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

57. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

58. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

59. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

OF RULES.

60. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

61. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-printed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Printed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

62. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

63. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

64. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

65. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

66. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be printed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be printed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to

the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made promptly.

67. That hereafter any motion or resolution which will result in relieving a standing committee of a bill referred to it, shall not be entertained unless twenty-four hours' notice shall be given the House of the introduction of such motion or resolution.

68. When a bill is introduced amending an existing law, it must, in the body of the bill, have all new matter underscored, and all portions of the law proposed to be omitted must be printed in its proper place, enclosed in black-faced brackets.

All bills reported with amendments shall be immediately reprinted; the new matter must be underscored, and all matter proposed to be eliminated by amendment must be included in brackets.

It shall be the duty of the Speaker to direct the Clerk to cause any bill appearing on the calendar and not complying with this rule to be immediately amended and reprinted, so as to comply with the same, and when reprinted it shall be restored to its place on the calendar.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to its disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House, in which any bill or resolution shall have passed, shall transmit therewith to the other House, all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

Atlantic County.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

Bergen County.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

Burlington County.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

Camden County.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

Cape May County.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

Cumberland County.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

Essex County.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

Gloucester County.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

Hudson County.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

Hunterdon County.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

Mercer County.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

Middlesex County.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

Monmouth County.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo.

F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

Morris County.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

Passaic County.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

Salem County.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

Somerset County.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

Sussex County.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

Warren County.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

Recapitulation.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, vice Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

1894.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved on May 17th, 1894, "for the appointment of Commissioners to report amendments of the system of jurisprudence of this State, and provide for the election of certain officers by the people," Governor Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

At Large—John P. Stockton, Trenton; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Samuel H. Grey, Camden; and William Walter Phelps, Englewood.

First District—George Hires, Salem; Howard Carrow, Camden. Second District—William M. Lanning, Trenton; Edward D. Stokes, Mount Holly. Third District—Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park; George C. Ludlow, New Brunswick. Fourth District—John Franklin Fort, East Orange; Carman F. Randolph, Morristown. Fifth District—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; John D. Probst, Englewood. Sixth District—Edward Balbach, Jr., and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark. Seventh District—Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City. Eighth District—John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth; John McC. Morrow, Newark.

Messrs. Hobart and Balbach declined to serve on the Commission, and their places were filled by the appointment of Eugene Emley, of Paterson, and E. Cortlandt Drake, of Newark.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the Commission met in the Senate Chamber, at Trenton, and organized by the election of Samuel H. Grey as President; George C. Ludlow, Vice President, and Joseph L. Naar, of Trenton, Secretary. The last session of the Commission was held on September 25th. Several amendments were suggested by the Commission and submitted, through the Governor, to the Legislature, none of which were adopted by that body.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1903.

A special election was held on Tuesday, September 22d, 1903, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The proposed amendments, with total vote appended, were as follows:

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

For, 18,883; against, 20,551. Majority against, 1,668.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of section II., a new section as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges, or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

For, 17,771; against, 20,480. Majority against, 2,709.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

For, 18,313; against, 20,973. Majority against, 2,660.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

For, 18,268; against, 20,831. Majority against, 2,563.

Strike out paragraph 3 of section 5 of article VI., relating to writs of error from the circuit court, which reads as follows:

Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

For, 18,269; against, 20,831. Majority against, 2,562.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

For, 18,381; against, 20,837. Majority against, 2,456.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and of the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals, as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed; the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

For, 18,534; against, 20,853. Majority against, 2,319.

Strike out paragraph 2 of section II., of article VII., relating to the judges of the court of common pleas, which reads as follows:

Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting; they shall hold their offices for five years, but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

For, 18,536; against, 20,849. Majority against, 2,313.

Special Election, 1903.—Vote by Counties.

COUNTIES.

	Court of Pardons.		Court of Errors and Appeals.		Court of Chancery.		Court Sit in Divisions	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	625	129	617	134	618	132	603	133
Bergen	1360	662	1380	636	1380	636	1380	636
Burlington	584	379	584	377	585	376	585	376
Camden	2393	492	2392	485	2393	485	2394	484
Cape May.....	167	97	168	99	168	99	168	99
Cumberland	355	314	351	308	350	309	351	308
Essex	3527	3914	2790	3578	3318	4070	3245	3975
Gloucester	248	246	245	251	245	251	245	251
Hudson	2675	2143	2594	2200	2594	2200	2594	2200
Hunterdon	336	818	301	848	302	847	301	848
Mercer	1270	2967	1212	3004	1238	2982	1238	2980
Middlesex	965	420	945	437	947	438	945	437
Monmouth	622	1566	620	1563	622	1561	621	1561
Morris	547	1006	502	1046	484	1065	504	1045
Ocean	195	260	184	277	184	277	184	277
Passaic	769	2647	737	2671	744	2667	745	2667
Salem	154	207	145	216	144	217	145	216
Somerset	458	394	452	395	452	395	452	395
Sussex	144	369	123	387	118	391	125	385
Union	1220	734	1184	759	1181	766	1184	762
Warren	269	787	245	809	246	809	259	796

The whole number of votes for and against each proposed amendment

20831

18268

20973

18313

20480

17771

20551

18883

The whole number of names on the Poll List is forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
The whole number of ballots rejected is one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

Special Election, 1903.—Vote by Counties.

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SPECIAL ELECTION, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Writs of Error.	For.	Against.	Court of Common Pleas.	Appointment of Judges.	For.	Against.	Appointment of Common Pleas Judges.	For.	Against.	No. of Votes on Poll Books.	No. of Votes Rejected.
Atlantic	603	134	585	132	618	133	618	133	618	133	754	...
Bergen	1380	636	1380	636	1381	635	1381	635	1381	635	2022	...
Burlington	585	376	585	376	598	370	598	370	598	370	1006	35
Camden	2394	484	2395	481	2381	498	2381	496	2381	496	2941	43
Cape May	168	99	168	99	166	100	166	100	166	100	275	8
Cumberland	351	308	351	308	357	305	357	305	357	305	669	8
Essex	3245	3975	3336	4037	3373	4079	3373	4079	3373	4079	7389	419
Gloucester	245	251	245	251	246	248	246	248	246	248	516	17
Hudson	2594	2200	2594	2200	2645	2160	2645	2160	2645	2160	4520	182
Hunterdon	301	848	301	848	318	834	318	834	318	834	1200	43
Mercer	1238	2980	1275	2942	1247	2979	1247	2978	1247	2978	4610	201
Middlesex	946	437	945	436	951	432	951	432	951	432	1435	81
Monmouth	621	1561	621	1561	625	1558	622	1561	622	1561	2248	59
Morris	504	1045	505	1043	532	1016	532	1016	532	1016	2757	84
Ocean	184	277	184	277	186	269	186	269	186	269	473	18
Passaic	745	2667	751	2661	751	2667	751	2667	751	2667	5837	152
Salem	144	216	145	216	144	220	144	220	144	220	382	19
Somerset	452	395	452	395	444	409	444	409	444	409	852	...
Sussex	125	385	125	385	125	385	126	385	126	385	557	38
Union	1185	761	1176	760	1189	759	1193	755	1193	755	2048	85
Warren	259	796	262	793	257	797	257	797	257	797	1424	42
The whole number of votes for and against each proposed amendment	18269	20831	18381	20837	18534	20853	18536	20849	18536	20849	43915	1534

The whole number of names on the Poll List is forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

The whole number of ballots rejected is one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and the building presents a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the

Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners under whose direction the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature in 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, with a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick

masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free stone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finish-

ed in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State \$140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about \$25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost \$34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost \$23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

Two Otis elevators have been placed in the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

In 1900 the Legislature appropriated \$96,000 for additions and alterations to the Capitol, which included the cost of an electric light plant.

A new Senate Chamber was erected in 1903, and was ready for occupancy in 1904, at a cost of about \$182,000. In 1904 about \$60,000 was expended for other improvements in the Capitol.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an

act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1899, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

In 1904 the Legislature made a special appropriation of \$15,000 for the installation of steel stacks, and the shelf-space was doubled. There is room now for more than 125,000 books and pamphlets. About the same time the decimal classification system was introduced and the work of making a modern card catalogue begun, which was practically finished in 1905.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

Labor, Silence, Penitence.
 The Penitentiary House.
 Erected by Legislative Authority.
 Richard Howell, Governor.
 In the XXII. Year of American
 Independence, MDCCXCVII.
 That Those Who Are Feared For Their
 Crimes May Learn to Fear the Laws
 And be Useful.
 • Hic Labor, Hoc Opus.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison,

it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until its jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Trenton.

This institution is located on the right bank of the Delaware River, about two miles northwest of the City Hall. The buildings are constructed of reddish sandstone, obtained from quarries near the hospital, and are located on an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the river. The front of the Main or Administration Building is ornamented by a handsome porch of Ionic architecture, designed by the celebrated Notman, from which may be obtained one of the finest landscape views in the State.

In 1844, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to cause action to be taken by the Legislature for the building of a State institution for the special care and treatment of the insane, a commission was appointed, chiefly through the earnest efforts of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Essex, and Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morris, and the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, to select a site. An appropriation of \$35,000 was made to purchase the land, and to commence the erection of the building. The present site was selected by the commissioners from among many that were offered in various sections of the State because of the large spring of excellent water found on the place. This spring was developed, and furnished a daily supply of about one-half millions of gallons of pure water for many years. In the severe drought of 1880 the

supply was greatly diminished, falling off nearly two hundred and fifty thousand gallons; and it has never regained its full and former capacity. The spring is now supplemented by driven wells, three in number, and each one over three hundred feet deep. These with the spring, are capable of supplying daily a half million gallons of excellent water. In 1896 a standpipe for storing water and securing a fire pressure was erected, with a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons.

Work was commenced on the main building in November of 1845, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848. Numerous additions have been made from time to time to the building, increasing its capacity from fifty patients, in 1848, to 1,241 in 1905.

In 1887, the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$100,000 for providing additional accommodations. The new building is a handsome structure of red sandstone, and similar to that used in the main building. This is five hundred feet long, three stories in height, and capable of accommodating three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex. The building is designed to accommodate the chronic incurable class, and was a great relief from the overcrowded state that existed in the main building prior to its completion. The building was completed within the appropriation, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of October, 1889.

Since the opening of the institution in May, 1848, there have been received and treated 11,282 patients. At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1905, there were under care in the hospital 1,241 patients—628 men and 613 women. Much has been done for the comfort and pleasure of the patients. A greenhouse has been erected for the purpose of furnishing plants and flowers for the patients' corridors, handsome pictures adorn the walls, and everything about the hospital presents a comfortable and homelike appearance.

The institution possesses a library, one of the largest, if not the largest, in this country connected with a hospital for the insane. The books are accessible to all members of the household. They have been freely used, and do much to relieve the monotony of many an hour of hospital life. The library now consists of about 4,000 volumes, and is the result of the bequest of a former nurse (Anne Robinson), who, by will, bequeathed her

earnings for several years as a nurse and attendant in this hospital. She made the bequest, as she herself expressed it when making her will, for the purpose of purchasing books to be used for the pleasure and benefit of those to whom she had, for so many years, endeavored to minister.

During the year 1898, a handsome amusement room, capable of seating about four hundred, was finished; also, a large and commodious chapel, in which religious exercises are held from time to time; various clergymen, without regard to denominational preference, officiate every Sunday. The new chapel is capable of seating about five hundred patients. In 1904-1905 an appropriation of \$250,000 was made for the erection of two additional wings to the annex building, which will accommodate 400 more patients. In 1905, the Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for the construction of fire escapes.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Morris Plains.

In order to relieve the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, and make further provision for the increasing number of the insane, commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to select a site and build an institution in the northern portion of the State. About 408 acres of land were purchased, at a cost of \$78,732.36, in Hanover township, Morris county, and a site for the institution was selected on the foot hills of the Watnong range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, at an elevation of 520 feet above the sea level. The location is ideal for an institution of its kind, being unsurpassed in this particular by any similar institution in this country. A magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded. The air is cool and balmy in summer, and crisp and stimulating in winter.

The institution is a four-story building, of granite quarried on the premises, and trimmed with brown sandstone. The total length is 1,243 feet, and the depth, from the front of the main center building to the rear of the extreme wings, is 542 feet, constituting at present the largest institution for the insane under one roof in the world, and one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States.

The building was planned and constructed to accommodate 800 patients, but at present has a population of more

than 1,250 insane. The total cost was about \$2,250,000. It was first occupied by patients on August 17th, 1876.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$125,000 for additional buildings and improvements. The foundation of the new building was laid to accommodate 600 patients, and provide suitable laboratory facilities for the further prosecution of scientific work. An appropriation was also made for the extension of the water-supply, and an additional tract of land was purchased, bringing the total extent of the hospital's property up to about 720 acres. On a portion of this land an additional reservoir, with a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons, has since been built. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated \$150,000, enabling the management to give out contracts looking to the completion of the administration portion of the building, the north wing, associate dining-rooms, amusement hall, and pathological laboratories. In 1900 and 1901 additional appropriations aggregating about \$175,000 were made for further improvements.

Since the opening of the hospital 7,600 patients have been treated: 1,882 having been discharged as cured: 1,183 as improved and 551 as unimproved.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are the property of the State, and are located at the junction of Perry street and Clinton avenue, Trenton. There are two buildings, the one for the schools located on the west side of Clinton avenue, the other, containing the boarding halls and dormitories, situated on the east side of the avenue. These schools were established in 1855 by an act of the Legislature. The purpose of the Normal School was defined to be "the training and education of its pupils in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of teaching and governing, as will qualify them for teachers of our common schools." The Model School was designed to be a place where "the pupils of the Normal School shall have opportunity to observe and practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School, and in which pupils may be prepared for the Normal School.

The following figures show the first cost to the State and the present valuation of the Normal School property. The first cost to the State has been supplemented from time to time by the contributions of private individuals, and by balances from the Boarding Hall receipts after meeting the annual expenses of the Hall.

FIRST COST TO THE STATE.

Original Normal and Model School Build- ings	\$38,000
Appropriation of 1890	40,000
Appropriation of 1891	3,000
Appropriation of 1893	12,000
Appropriation of 1894	10,000
Appropriation of 1897	25,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$138,000
Original Boarding Halls	\$30,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Appropriation of 1904	40,000
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	\$75,000
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Total	\$213,000

PRESENT VALUATION.

Original school buildings	\$51,000
Appropriation of 1890	40,000
Appropriation of 1891	8,000
Appropriation of 1893	12,000
Appropriation of 1894	10,000
Appropriation of 1897	25,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Furniture and apparatus	30,000
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	\$181,000
Boarding Halls	\$71,000
North Wing, 1893	30,000
Principal's residence, 1893	16,000
Buildings and lot, 1899	20,400
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Appropriation of 1904	40,000
Furniture	50,000
Grounds	115,000
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	\$347,000
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Total	\$528,400

The enrollments in 1855 were as follows: Normal School, 43; Model School, 125. For the year ending June 30th, 1905,

these enrollments had increased to 494 in the Normal and 620 in the Model. During its history the Normal School has graduated 3,675 students.

The Principals of the schools have been as follows: William F. Phelps, A. M., October 1st, 1885, to March 15th, 1865; John S. Hart, LL. D., March 15th, 1865, to February 7th, 1871; Lewis M. Johnson, A. M., February 7th, 1871, to July 1st, 1876; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., July 1st, 1876, to February 10th, 1889; James M. Green, Ph. D., LL. D., February 10th, 1889, to the present.

THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

"The New Jersey State Reform School" was established by act of the Legislature approved April 6th, 1865. A farm of 490 acres was purchased for the purpose near Jamesburg, Middlesex county.

The first boy was received July 6th, 1867. Its first Superintendent was Rev. Luther H. Sheldon, who was in office from April 10th, 1867, till April 1st, 1874, and was succeeded by James H. Eastman, who was Superintendent from April 1st, 1874, till September 15th, 1884. Upon his withdrawal Ira Otterson was made acting Superintendent, and on December 10th, 1884, he was elected Superintendent. In 1902 Mr. Otterson was succeeded by John Wildes who, March 1, 1904, gave way to John C. Kalleen. In 1900 the name of The Reform School was changed to the State Home for Boys.

Since founding the school, beside the Administration building, there have been erected on the campus seven family buildings (one of them a double building), capable of accommodating fifty boys each, a chapel, hospital, store and cook house, industrial building, electric light, heat and power, generating station, and farm buildings, all of brick, many of the buildings constructed with bricks manufactured by the boys on the place.

Besides domestic and farm labor, all boys are instructed in the rudiments of an English school education, and many receive instruction in different mechanical branches and band music.

In 1900 there was erected by boys' labor, under regular instructors, a building 40 by 100 feet, two stories high, in which are established schools for trade teaching. While in the past, so far as the accommodations would permit, a number of boys have received instruction in mechanical trades, and with the accommodations furnished in the new building, a greater number of boys receive a

more thorough knowledge in lines of skilled handicraft, which will the better prepare them to become good citizens.

From the opening of the Home till the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1905, 4,130 boys were committed to the institution.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton State Hospital, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements since made bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$140,000. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871, and a subsequent act. The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of an additional building. In 1900 and 1901 about \$31,000 was spent for improvements and the Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$45,000 for the erection of a new cottage and about \$9,000 for various other improvements. The institution is for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years who may be committed to it by the courts. In 1906 there were one hundred and forty inmates.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to clean-

liness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and workshops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$150,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the prison. The Legislature of 1899 appropriated \$14,000 for alterations in the women's wing of the prison. In 1905 \$250,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new cellhouse and the making of other alterations.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Deane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,842 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

THE NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This institution is located in Kearny, Hudson county. It originated in the mind of Governor Marcus L. Ward just before the close of the Civil War. His petition to the Legislatures of 1863-64 resulted in the passage of an act on April 12th, 1864, appointing himself, ex-Governors Daniel Haines, William A. Newell and Charles S. Olden, and Edwin A. Stevens and Rynear H. Veghte as commissioners to examine into and report on the subject. On February 1, 1865, they made their report to Governor Parker and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the desired purpose. Grounds were purchased in the city of Newark and in March, 1866, the same commissioners were appointed managers of the Home. The board appointed Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Commandant; Rev. Samuel T. Moore, Superintendent and Chaplain, and Dr. A. M. Mills, Surgeon, of the Home. It was opened for reception on July 4th, 1866. For twenty-two years the Home remained in Newark, when a new site was selected in Kearny. This comprises about sixteen acres and \$225,000 was appropriated for the buildings, furnishings, &c. On October 4th, 1888, the old home was vacated and the new home occupied. The New Jersey Home is the parent of similar institutions throughout the country. In order to gain admission to the Home the applicant must have served in the army, navy or marine service and been honorably discharged therefrom. He must have lived in the State for at least two years next preceding date of application, and must be unable to earn a living for himself by manual labor. Since 1888 various additions have been made at a cost of about \$58,000.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS OR MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.**Vineland.**

This Home was organized in 1898, the sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. A plot of ground, comprising 20 acres, and a building containing about 75 rooms and basement, situated in the town of Vineland, were purchased for a Home, and in 1899 an additional appropriation of \$21,500 was made to pay for the property. In the same year the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for altering, repairing and furnishing the buildings. In 1900 a special appropriation of \$13,000 was made for new floors, porches, laundry machinery, engine and

boiler and furniture. The Home was opened in December, 1899, for the admission of inmates and the first were admitted January 2d, 1900. In 1901 the sum of \$7,700 was appropriated for an elevator, alterations and appliances, making the cost of building and land \$67,200. In 1903 nine acres of additional land was purchased at a cost of \$2,000 and the same year an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the care and maintenance of widows of veterans, and the sum of \$28,000 was appropriated for the construction and furnishing of buildings necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. An additional sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for extra work and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in July, 1904. The number of members in the Home November 1st, 1905, was as follows: Veterans, 66; wives of veterans, 66; widows of veterans, 48; making a total of 180. This total is the full capacity, while several applications already approved, await vacancies or increased facilities to receive them.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution, which is located at Trenton, is a part of the public school system of the State, and is open to deaf residents of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The pupils are instructed in the branches of common-school education, and are also trained in some handicraft. Speech is taught to all who can acquire it, and with such success that in some classes it becomes the principal means of communication.

The industrial department is larger and better equipped than in most schools of this kind. From the printing office is issued monthly a paper, the *Silent Worker*, which, in point of mechanical execution and of quality of contents, ranks as the best issued from any institution in the country. All the work on this paper is performed by pupils of the school.

The wood-working department, under the charge of a graduate of a technical school of high rank, has a course in which theory and practice are united in an unusual degree.

A course of kindergarten work, especially adapted to the deaf child, has been worked out in the school, and has been followed by some of the best schools of the kind in this country.

A building for hospital purposes, designed in accordance with the best modern practice and ample to meet any possible need, was opened in 1899.

The attendance of pupils has risen from 125 in June, 1896, until at the present time it is about 150.

The school possesses a well chosen library, which at present contains about 3,000 volumes, and is rapidly growing.

HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Vineland.

This institution was established by virtue of the act of March 27th, 1888, the late S. Olin Garrison, who drafted the original law, being its first superintendent. On November 7th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M. D., the present incumbent. Upon organization of the first board of managers, the late Hon. Alexander G. Catell, of Camden county, was chosen President, a place he acceptably filled until his death. He was succeeded by the Hon. Benjamin F. Lee, of Mercer county, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has since occupied the position. Mrs. Emily E. H. Williamson, of Union county, has been secretary of the board from its organization. The first treasurer was the Hon. Belmont Perry, of Gloucester county, he being succeeded by ex-Senator Philip P. Baker, of Cumberland county; the late Senator Barton F. Thorn, of Burlington county, and George B. Thorn, Esq., of Burlington county, the present incumbent.

As its official title suggests, this institution has for its object the care and training of feeble minded women. Its location in a peculiarly healthful and fertile portion of the State, the plan and scope of the buildings, as well as their equipment and the employment of modern administrative methods, make the Home a subject for favorable comparison with any similar institution in the country. The property consists of about 50 acres.

The most conspicuous building of the Home is that devoted to purposes of administration and instruction, including dormitories and a gymnasium. There is also a laundry, a power-house, with heating apparatus, and pump for raising the sewage of the home into the Vineland system. Fire escapes and a water tower give protection to the State's wards. All the buildings are lighted with gas or electricity.

For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Vineland.

This public institution is an outgrowth of a private one, which Prof. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland, on March 1st, 1888, with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about \$18,000, was erected in 1890-91. There are ten cottages, besides a hospital, large barns, shops and manual training-rooms, located on a farm of 170 acres. The school has a fine assembly hall, seating over 600, and also containing seven school-rooms, drill-room and a gymnasium.

The plan and scope of training and education by the school, require fourteen teachers in English, Kindergarten, Music, Physical Culture and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth over \$250,000, real and personal, with a debt of only \$11,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least \$150,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

On November 1st, 1905, there were 346 boys and girls in the institution.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Skillman, Somerset County.

This village is located in Montgomery township, Somerset county, about one mile from Skillman Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful and healthful in the State, and is admirably adapted for the purposes of this kind of an institution. The managers have secured three adjoining farms containing in all about five hundred acres.

The three farm houses are now being used, one for the Administration building, one for male and one for female patients.

In 1884 Dr. John W. Ward, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Trenton, realizing the necessity of separating

the epileptics from the insane, went before a legislative committee and strongly urged the appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a building upon the grounds of that institution for the proper care of the epileptics. The late Prof. S. Olin Garrison, Principal of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Vineland, early recognized the necessity of separate provision for the epileptics in that institution, and was indefatigable in his efforts to establish the present village.

For a number of years the subject was agitated, and in 1895, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, the Governor appointed a commission to investigate the number and condition of epileptics in the State. The report of the commission was presented to the Legislature of 1896 and a bill was introduced for the establishment of a colony on a plan recommended by the commission. The bill failing to become a law, the New Jersey State Medical Society, by resolution at their annual meeting in 1896, endorsed the necessity of such legislation. In 1897 the President, Dr. Thomas J. Smith, of Bridgeton, most ably presented the necessity of providing for the epileptics, and urged that the State authorities be importuned most earnestly to revive the movement initiated the year before to establish an industrial epileptic colony in our State. The Society reaffirmed its position, and appointed a committee to urge the matter further.

Through the combined efforts of those interested and with the zealous co-operation of Senator Stokes, of Cumberland, who had charge of the legislation, an act was passed by the Legislature of 1898, and promptly signed by Acting Governor Voorhees, making the necessary provisions for the establishment of the institution. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and to pay for the equipment and maintenance of the village. The "Maplewood Farm," containing about 187 acres, was purchased for \$11,500, and the village was opened for the reception of male patients November 1st, of the same year.

The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of two cottages for patients, and \$16,000 for the purchase of two farms adjoining the property. Additional appropriations were made in 1901, '02, '03 and '04. All epileptics of either sex, over five years of age, and not insane, are admitted.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Rahway.

The Legislature of 1895 passed an act, which was approved by Governor Werts on March 28, providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of six persons to build an intermediate prison for the criminal classes. The act authorized the commission to set apart for the use of the reformatory the property known as the Edgar farm, belonging to the State Sinking Fund, located in Union county, and also such other portion of said farm located in Middlesex county, and, if necessary, to purchase adjoining property for the completion of the site at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. The institution when completed shall have a capacity of not less than one thousand prisoners. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to begin the work. The criminal courts of the State are empowered to sentence prisoners between the ages of sixteen and thirty years to the reformatory instead of to the State Prison. The act provided that the commission shall be constituted of a board of managers upon the completion of a part of the reformatory.

The act of 1895 was repealed in 1901, when a new law was enacted, which provided for a Board of Managers to consist of nine persons including the Governor, no more than four to be of the same political party. In substance, the new act does not differ much from the original act. The original commissioners were: Patrick Farrelly, George S. Mott, David M. Chambers, William A. Ure, John T. Daly and Thomas M. Gopsill.

The Reformatory is about one and a half miles from the city of Rahway. The cost, (exclusive of the appropriation of 1901, was about \$575,000. The central or guard room building and one wing are all that has been completed of the main building. The capacity of the dormitory wing is 256 rooms, and 332 inmates were admitted in November, 1903. In 1904 there were 308 inmates.

The inmates are detailed to different trades classes, and do all the work required for betterments and repairs. They enjoy daily educational advantages, and are regularly drilled in military tactics. To double the present capacity of the Reformatory it will be necessary to add one wing. Four wings in all are contemplated for its completion. The space between the central building and the domestic building has been enclosed with a temporary wooden stockade. Since the year 1900 various appropriations by the Legislature have been made toward the completion of the building. For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888.

FOR HARRISON, REP.		FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	7
Illinois	22	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13	Florida	4
Kansas	9	Georgia	12
Maine	6	Kentucky	13
Massachusetts	14	Louisiana	8
Michigan	13	Maryland	8
Minnesota	7	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	5	Missouri	16
Nevada	5	New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	4	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	12
Oregon	3	Texas	13
Pennsylvania	30	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11		
Total	233	Total	168
Harrison's majority, 65.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.		FOR HARRISON, REP.	
Alabama	11	California	1
Arkansas	8	Iowa	13
California	8	Maine	6
Connecticut	6	Massachusetts	15
Delaware	3	Michigan	9
Florida	4	Minnesota	9
Georgia	13	Montana	3
Illinois	24	Nebraska	8
Indiana	15	New Hampshire	4
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	1
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22
Maryland	8	Oregon	3
Michigan	5	Pennsylvania	32
Mississippi	9	Rhode Island	4
Missouri	17	South Dakota	4
New Jersey	16	Vermont	4
New York	36	Washington	4
North Carolina	11	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	1		
Ohio	1	Total	145
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12	FOR WEAVER, POP.	
Texas	15	Colorado	4
Virginia	12	Idaho	3
West Virginia	0	Kansas	10
Wisconsin	12	Nevada	3
		North Dakota	1
		Oregon	1
Total	277	Total	22
Cleveland over Harrison, 132.			
Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver, 110.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

FOR MCKINLEY, REP.		FOR BRYAN, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	California	1
Illinois	24	Colorado	4
Indiana	15	Florida	4
Iowa	13	Georgia	13
Kentucky	12	Idaho	8
Maine	6	Kansas	10
Maryland	8	Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	15	Louisiana	8
Michigan	14	Mississippi	9
Minnesota	9	Missouri	17
New Hampshire	4	Montana	3
New Jersey	10	Nebraska	8
New York	36	Nevada	3
North Dakota	3	North Carolina	11
Ohio	23	South Carolina	9
Oregon	4	South Dakota	4
Pennsylvania	32	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Texas	15
Vermont	4	Utah	3
West Virginia	6	Virginia	12
Wisconsin	12	Washington	4
	<hr/>	Wyoming	3
	271		<hr/>
McKinley's majority, 95.			176

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1900—1904.

State.	1904		1900	
	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	—	9	—	8
California	10	—	9	—
Colorado	5	—	—	4
Connecticut	7	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—
Florida	—	5	—	4
Georgia	—	13	—	13
Idaho	3	—	—	3
Illinois	27	—	24	—
Indiana	15	—	15	—
Iowa	13	—	13	—
Kansas	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	13	—	13
Louisiana	—	9	—	8
Maine	6	—	6	—
Maryland	1	7	8	—
Massachusetts	16	—	15	—
Michigan	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	11	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	10	—	9
Missouri	18	—	—	17
Montana	3	—	—	3
Nebraska	8	—	8	—
Nevada	3	—	—	3
New Hampshire...	4	—	4	—
New Jersey.....	12	—	10	—
New York.....	39	—	36	—
North Carolina....	—	12	—	11
North Dakota....	4	—	3	—
Ohio	23	—	23	—
Oregon	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	34	—	32	—
Rhode Island.....	4	—	4	—
South Carolina....	—	9	—	9
South Dakota....	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	18	—	15
Utah	3	—	3	—
Vermont	4	—	4	—
Virginia	—	12	—	12
Washington	5	—	4	—
West Virginia.....	7	—	6	—
Wisconsin	13	—	12	—
Wyoming	3	—	3	—
Total.....	336	140	292	155

Under the apportionment of 1901, the electoral vote of the country was increased from 447 to 476, making 229 necessary to a choice.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'au, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l's, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,494
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,001	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,016
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	34,609	58,071
California.....	.....	.....	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,932	50,638	45,830	59,034	61,934
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,732	13,381
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia.....	.....	.....	57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,914	184,938	278,232	253,601
Indiana.....	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas.....	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,30	49,823
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,931	91,780
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	31,912	17,554
Nevada.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,026	9,308
New Hampshire.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,235	10,383	13,509
New Jersey.....	36,400	32,871	33,191	31,224	31,421	31,168	103,517	115,962
New York.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	489,207	521,919
North Carolina.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	108,417	125,427
Ohio.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	330,698	323,182
.....	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	.....	.....

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon.....	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania.....	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island.....	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas.....	.....	.....	44,167	12,045	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont.....	42,419	13,321	.....	.....	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia.....	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia.....	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total.....	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority.....	407,342	.....	305,458	.....	762,991	.....	Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824.....	352,062	Total vote in 1864.....	4,024,792
" 1828.....	1,156,328	" 1868.....	5,724,686
" 1832.....	1,217,691	" 1872.....	6,431,144
" 1836.....	1,498,205	" 1876.....	8,411,139
" 1840.....	2,410,772	" 1880.....	9,219,947
" 1844.....	2,698,608	" 1884.....	10,053,770
" 1848.....	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876.....	81,737
" 1852.....	3,142,877	" 1880.....	308,578
" 1856.....	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876.....	9,522
" 1860.....	4,676,853	" 1880.....	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1880 AND 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas.....	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California.....	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	65,898	67,182	†1,685	†2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware.....	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida.....	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois.....	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa.....	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas.....	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky.....	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana.....	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	238,637	65,067
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland.....	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota.....	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
Nevada.....	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire..	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York.....	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon.....	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania...	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island...	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
†Tennessee.....	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	128,191
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont.....	39,514	17,731	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia.....	139,356	14,497	.....	143	84,020	α128,586
West Virginia...	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin.....	161,147	146,474	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total.....	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality.....	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. †† Including 232 misspelled. ‡ One county missing in 1884. § One county estimated in 1884. ¶ Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. α Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama.....	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California.....	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado.....	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut.....	74,584	74,924	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida.....	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia.....	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois.....	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa.....	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,103
Kansas.....	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky.....	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana.....	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine.....	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland.....	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts.....	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan.....	236,370	212,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota.....	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi.....	30,696	85,476	218	.....
Missouri.....	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska.....	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada.....	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire.....	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York.....	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina.....	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio.....	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon.....	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania.....	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas.....	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia.....	73,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total.....	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Cleveland over Harrison.	Harrison over Cleveland.
Alabama	138 138	9,197	85,181	241	128,941	.....
Arkansas.....	87,834	46,974	11,831	113	40,860	.....
California	118,174	118,027	25 311	8,096	147	.....
Colorado .....	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	.....	38,620
Connecticut ...	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	5,363	.....
Delaware.....	18 581	18,077	.....	564	504	.....
Florida	30,143	22	4 843	570	30 121	.....
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	81,081	.....
Idaho.....	2	8,599	10,520	288	.....	8,597
Illinois.....	426,281	399 288	22,207	25 870	26,993	.....
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125	.....
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	.....	23,428
Kansas.....	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	.....	157,241
Kentucky.....	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	40,020	.....
* Louisiana	87,622	26,134	27,903	.....	61,488	.....
Maine	48 044	62,878	2,381	3 062	.....	14,834
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130	.....
Massachusetts	176,858	202 927	3,348	7,539	.....	26,069
Michigan	202,296	222 708	19,796	20 857	.....	20,412
Minnesota.....	100,920	122,823	29 313	14,182	.....	21,903
Mississippi.....	40,237	1,406	10,256	910	38,831	.....
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41 213	4,331	41,480	.....
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	.....	1,270
Nebraska.....	24,943	87 227	83,134	4,902	.....	62,284
Nevada	714	2 811	7,264	89	.....	2,097
N. Hampshire	42,081	45,658	293	1,297	.....	3,577
New Jersey ...	171,066	156,101	985	8,134	14,965	.....
New York.....	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191	45,449	.....
N. Carolina....	133,098	100,565	44 732	2,636	32,533	.....
N. Dakota.....	.....	17 519	17 700	899	.....	17,519
Ohio	404,115	405 187	14,852	26,012	.....	1,072
Oregon.....	14 243	35,002	26,965	2 281	.....	20,759
Pennsylvania..	452,264	516,011	8,714	25 123	.....	63,747
Rhode Island..	24,336	26,975	228	1,654	.....	2,639
S. Carolina.....	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....	41,314	.....
S. Dakota.....	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....	.....	25,807
Tennessee.....	136,594	99,851	23,780	4 776	36,743	.....
Texas	239 148	77,475	99,688	2,165	161,673	.....
Vermont	16,325	37 992	42	1,424	.....	21,667
Virginia	163,977	113 256	12 274	2,736	50,721	.....
Washington ...	29,844	36 460	19 054	2 553	.....	6,616
West Virginia,	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174	.....
Wisconsin.....	177,335	170,846	9 909	13,132	6,489	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	8,454	7,722	530	.....	8,454
Totals	5 554,561	5,185,028	1 055,871	270,876	918,145	548,612

Cleveland's plurality, 369,533.

Wing, Socialist-Labor, received in Connecticut, 333 votes; in Massachusetts, 676; in New Jersey, 1,337; in New York, 17,958; in Pennsylvania, 898. Total, 21,202.

*In Louisiana the Republican and People's parties voted each for four of the other's eight candidates for electors. Thus some of the Louisiana voters are counted twice in the above table, and while all the Presidential candidates received a total of 12,098,668 votes in the whole country, there were only 12,070,766 actual voters.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

STATES.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem., Pop.-Sil.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Levering and Bentley, Pro. and Nat.	Matchett, Soc.-Lab.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,462	2,147	.....
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	.....	839	893
California	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	.....
Colorado.....	26,279	161,269	1	2,104	150
Connecticut.....	110,285	56,740	4,836	1,806	1,223
Delaware	20,452	16,615	969	602	.....
Florida.....	11,257	31,958	1,772	644	.....
Georgia	60,091	94,672	2,708	5,716	.....
Idaho.....	6,314	23,185	.....	172	.....
Illinois	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,611	1,147
Indiana.....	323,748	306,206	2,146	5,241	348
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,514	453
Kansas	159,345	170,636	1,209	2,231	.....
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	5,104	4,781	.....
Louisiana.....	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	.....
Maine.....	80,465	34,588	1,870	1,570	.....
Maryland.....	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts.....	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,930	6,777	.....
Minnesota.....	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,363	918
Mississippi.....	5,123	46,283	7,517	390	.....
Missouri.....	304,940	363,667	2,355	2,462	595
Montana.....	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	102,564	115,624	2,797	1,993	186
Nevada	1,939	8,369	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,650	3,420	776	228
New Jersey.....	221,367	133,675	6,378	5,614	3,985
New York.....	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731
North Carolina...	155,222	174,488	578	921	.....
North Dakota.....	26,335	20,586	.....	358	.....
Ohio.....	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	48,779	46,739	977	919	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	433,230	11,000	19,274	6,103
Rhode Island.....	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina...	9,313	53,801	824	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,225	.....	500	.....
Tennessee.....	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....
Texas.....	162,506	368,289	4,853	5,030	.....
Utah.....	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	50,991	10,607	1,329	728	.....
Virginia.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344	115
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	.....
West Virginia.....	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....
Wisconsin.....	268,359	163,441	4,244	6,659	594
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,861	.....	159	.....
' Total	7,105,729	6,491,977	133,554	142,491	39,221
Plurality	613,752	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1900.

	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Mallory, Soc. Labor.
Alabama	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,797	.....	.....
Arkansas	44,800	81,142	584	972	.....	.....
California	164,755	124,985	5,024	.....	7,572	.....
Colorado	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	102,572	74,014	1,617	.....	1,029	908
Delaware	22,560	18,863	546	.....	57	.....
Florida	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,090	603	.....
Georgia	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584	.....	.....
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	213	.....	.....
Illinois	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	336,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	259
Kansas	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	.....
Kentucky	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	65,435	36,832	2,585	.....	878	.....
Maryland	136,212	122,271	4,582	.....	908	391
Massachusetts...	239,147	157,016	6,208	.....	9,716	2,610
Michigan	316,269	211,685	11,859	833	2,826	903
Minnesota	190,461	112,901	8,555	.....	3,065	1,329
Mississippi	5,753	51,706	.....	1,644	.....	.....
Missouri	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana	25,373	37,146	298	.....	708	116
Nebraska	121,835	114,013	3,686	1,104	823	.....
Nevada	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire ..	54,798	35,489	1,271	.....	790	.....
New Jersey	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	821,992	678,386	22,043	.....	12,869	12,622
North Carolina...	133,081	157,752	1,009	830	.....	.....
North Dakota...	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	.....
Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	.....
Pennsylvania ...	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island...	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....	1,423
South Carolina...	3,525	47,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota...	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169	.....
Tennessee	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	410	.....
Texas	130,641	277,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	47,089	44,949	205	.....	717	106
Vermont	42,569	12,849	383	367	.....	.....
Virginia	115,865	146,080	2,150	.....	.....	.....
Washington	57,457	44,833	2,345	.....	1,906	1,066
West Virginia...	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	286	.....
Wisconsin	265,866	159,285	10,124	.....	7,095	524
Wyoming	14,482	10,164	.....	2	.....	.....
	7,217,677	6,357,883	207,368	50,188	94,552	33,450

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

**FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, FROM
MARCH 4, 1789.**

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7

1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	10
1897—William McKinley, Ohio.....	10
Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey.....	10
1901—William McKinley, of Ohio.....	10
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	10
1905—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	12
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.....	12

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1840 TO DATE.

1840—Harrison, Whig, 33,351; Van Buren, Dem., 31,034. Harrison's majority, 2,327.

1844—Clay, Whig, 38,318; Polk, Dem., 37,495. Clay's majority, 823.

1848—Taylor, Whig, 40,015; Cass, Dem., 36,901; Van Buren, 819. Taylor's plurality, 3,114.

1852—Pierce, Dem., 44,305; Scott, Whig, 38,556; Hale, Free Soil, 350. Pierce's plurality, 5,749.

1856—Buchanan, Dem., 46,943; Fremont, Rep., 28,338; Fillmore, Amer., 24,115. Buchanan's plurality, 18,605.

1860—Dem. Fusion ticket, 62,869; Lincoln, Rep., 58,346. Fusion majority, 4,523. (Three Douglas electors, Cook, Parker and Runyon, were chosen, the highest vote being 62,869 for Cook, and four Lincoln electors were chosen, Hornblower, Brown, Elmer and Ivins, the highest vote being 58,346 for Hornblower. The highest vote cast for a Breckinridge elector (Wurts) was 56,237.)

1864—McClellan, Dem., 68,024; Lincoln, Rep., 60,723. McClellan's majority, 7,301.

1868—Seymour, Dem., 83,001; Grant, Rep., 80,131. Seymour's majority, 2,870.

1872—Grant, Rep., 91,656; Greeley, Dem., 76,456. Grant's majority, 15,200.

1876—Tilden, Dem., 115,962; Hayes, Rep., 103,517. Tilden's majority, 12,445.

1880—Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield, Rep., 120,555. Hancock's majority, 2,010.

1884—Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine, Rep., 123,433. Cleveland's majority, 4,351.

1888—Cleveland, Dem., 151,493; Harrison, Rep., 144,344; Fisk, Pro., 7,904. Cleveland's plurality, 7,149.

1892—Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison, Rep., 156,101; Bidwell, Pro., 8,134; Wing, Social.-Lab., 1,337; Weaver, People's, 985. Cleveland's plurality, 14,965.

1896—McKinley, Rep., 221,367; Bryan, Dem., 133,675; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 6,373; Levering, Pro., 5,614; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 3,985. McKinley's plurality, 87,692.

1900—McKinley, Rep., 221,707; Bryan, Dem., 164,808; Woolley, Pro., 7,183; Debs, Soc.-Dem., 4,609; Malloney, Soc.-Lab., 2,074; Barker, People's, 669. McKinley's plurality, 56,899.

1904—Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Parker, Dem., 164,566; Swallow, Pro., 6,845; Debs., Socialist, 9,587; Corrigan, Soc.-Lab., 2,680; Watson, People's Dem., 3,705. Roosevelt's plurality, 80,598.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

From 1844 to Date.

1844—Stratton, Whig, 37,949; Thomson, Dem., 36,591; Parkhurst, 76. Whig plurality, 1,358.

1847—Haines, Dem., 34,765; Wright, Whig, 32,166; William Right, 87; Moses Jaques, 146; Scattering, 109. Democratic plurality, 2,599.

1850—Fort, Dem., 39,723; Runk, Whig, 34,054. Democratic majority, 5,669.

1853—Price, Dem., 38,312; Haywood, Whig, 34,530. Democratic majority, 3,782.

1856—Newell, Rep., 50,903; Alexander, Dem., 48,246. Republican majority, 2,657.

1859—Olden, Rep., 53,315; Wright, Dem., 51,714. Republican majority, 1,601.

1862—Parker, Dem., 61,307; Ward, Rep., 46,710. Democratic majority, 14,597.

1865—Ward, Rep., 67,525; Runyon, Dem., 64,736. Republican majority, 2,789.

1868—Randolph, Dem., 83,619; Blair, Rep., 79,072. Democratic majority, 4,547.

1871—Parker, Dem., 82,362; Walsh, Rep., 76,383. Democratic majority, 5,979.

1874—Bedle, Dem., 97,283; Halsey, Rep., 84,050. Democratic majority, 13,233.

1877—McClellan, Dem., 97,837; Newell, Rep., 85,094; Hoxsey, Greenback, 5,069; Bingham, Tax and Pro., 1,439. Democratic plurality, 12,746.

1880—Ludlow, Dem., 121,666; Potts, Rep., 121,015; Hoxsey, Greenback, 2,759; Ransom, Pro., 195. Democratic plurality, 651.

1883—Abbett, Dem., 103,856; Dixon, Rep., 97,047; Urner, Nat., 2,960; Parsons, Pro., 4,153. Democratic plurality, 6,809.

1886—Green, Dem., 109,939; Howey, Rep., 101,919; Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Democratic plurality, 8,020.

1889—Abbett, Dem., 138,245; Grubb, Rep., 123,992; La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Democratic plurality, 14,253.

1892—Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep., 159,362; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 1,338; Bird, People's, 894. Democratic plurality, 7,625.

1895—Griggs, Rep., 162,900; McGill, Dem., 136,000; Wilbur, Pro., 6,661; Ellis, People's, 1,901; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 4,147. Republican plurality, 26,900.

1898—Voorhees, Rep., 164,051; Crane, Dem., 158,552; Landon, Pro., 6,893; Maguire, Soc.-Lab., 5,458; Schrayshuen, People's, 491. Republican plurality, 5,499.

1901—Murphy, Rep., 183,814; Seymour, Dem., 166,681; Brown, Pro., 5,365; Vail, Soc., 3,489; Wilson, Soc. Labor, 1,918. Republican plurality, 17,133.

1904—Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Black, Dem., 179,719; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Soc., 8,858; Herrschaft, Soc.-Lab., 2,526; Honnecker, People's Dem., 3,285. Republican plurality, 51,644.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

FROM 1789 TO DATE.

I. 1789-91—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793-5—John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799-1801—John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801-3—John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803-5—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805-7—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807-9—William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808-9).

XI. 1809-11—James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811-13—Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813-15—Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814-15).

XIV. 1815-17—Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817-19—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819-21—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820-1).

XVII. 1821-3—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland, Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823-5—George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9—Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31—Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester, Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3—Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41—William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5—Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.), (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hun-

terdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51—Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles

Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873-5—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Ames Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875-7—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877-9—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879-81—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881-3—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883-5—Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885-7—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887-9—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889-91—Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James

Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891-3—C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

LIII. 1893-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

LIV. 1895-7—LV. 1897-9—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVI. 1899-1901—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; †William D. Daly (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVII. 1901-3—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; ‡Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVIII. 1903-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; ††William M. Lanning (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; William Hughes (D.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Allan Benny (D.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

LIX. 1905-7—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Ira W. Wood (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; Henry C. Allen (R.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Marshall Van Winkle (R.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

LX. 1907-9—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Ira W. Wood (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; William Hughes (D.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; LeGage Pratt (D.), Essex; Eugene W. Leake (D.), Hudson; James A. Hamill (D.), Hudson.

*Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

†Mr. Daly died after the first session of this Congress, and Allan L. McDermott was elected to fill the unexpired term.

‡Mr. Salmon died during the first session of this Congress, and DeWitt C. Flanagan (D.), was elected to fill the vacancy.

††Mr. Lanning resigned after the first session of this Congress, and Ira W. Wood (R.) was elected to the vacancy.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill; 1900, William J. Magie.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley; 1897, William J. Magie; 1900, David A. Depue; 1901, William S. Gummere.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburg; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley.

ley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80, '87 and '94, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83, '90 and '97, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82, '89 '96 and '03, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880, '87 and '94, William J. Magie; 1888, '95 and '02, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts; 1893, Job H. Lippincott; 1893, Leon Abbett; 1895, William S. Gummere; 1895, George C. Ludlow; 1897, Gilbert Collins; 1900, John Franklin Fort; 1900, Abram Q. Garretson; 1901, Charles E. Hendrickson; 1901, Mahlon Pitney; 1903, Francis J. Swayze; 1904, Alfred Reed; 1906, Thomas W. Trenchard.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Gordon; 1719, Jeremiah Basse; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton; 1897, Samuel H. Grey; 1902, Thomas N. McCarter; 1903, Robert H. McCarter (term expires May 15, 1908).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott; 1896, Lewis A. Thompson; 1901, Edward C. Stokes; 1905, Vivian M. Lewis.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee; 1897, William Riker, Jr. (term expires November 2, 1907).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit (resigned October 7th, 1778); 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1870, Henry C. Kelsey; 1897, George Wurts; 1902, Samuel D. Dickinson (term expires April 1, 1907).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray; 1894, George B. Swain; 1902, Frank O. Briggs (term expires February 11, 1908).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer; 1894, William S. Hancock; 1902, J. Willard Morgan (term expires February 20, 1908).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker; 1900, Alexander C. Oliphant; 1902, R. Heber Breintnall.

QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

[The office of Quartermaster-General of New Jersey was established by an act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1806.]

1807-1814, Jonathan Rhea; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1814-1821, Ellet Tucker; 1821-1824, James J. Wilson; 1824-1837, Garret D. Wall; 1837-1855, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855-1889, Lewis Perrine; 1890-1905, Richard A. Donnelly; 1905—C. Edward Murray.

[General Lewis Perrine died in 1889 and the vacancy was filled by Adjutant-General Stryker until the appointment of General Donnelly. General Donnelly died February 27, 1905.]

STATE LIBRARIANS.

(Term since 1878, five years—Salary, \$2,000.)

See Page 100 of the Manual.

1822, William L. Prall; 1823 to '28, Charles Parker; 1829 to '33, William Boswell; 1833 to '36, Peter Forman; 1837 to '42, Charles C. Yard; 1843 to '45, Peter Forman; 1845 to '52, William D'Hart; 1852 to '53, Sylvester Vansickle; 1853 to '66, Charles J. Ihrie; 1866 to '69, Clarence J. Mulford; 1869 to '71, Jeremiah Dally; 1872 to '83, James S. McDanolds; 1884 to '89, Morris R. Hamilton; 1899 to—, Henry C. Buchanan.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson; 1896, Samuel S. Moore; 1902, George O. Osborne (term expires March 18, 1907).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	138	7
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	114	15
1847—	" 12,	M'ch 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	M'ch 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870—	" 11,	M'ch 17,	10 "	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	M'ch 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	M'ch 9,	9 "	156	6

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	M'ch 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	M'ch 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	M'ch 20,	10 "	285	6
1892—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	296	1
1893—	" 10,	" 11,	9 "	292	2
1894—‡	" 9,	Oct. 2,	20 "	354	7
1895—||	" 8,	June 13,	13 "	434	8
1896—	" 14,	M'ch 26,	11 "	219	2
1897—	" 12,	" 31,	12 "	206	1
1898—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	242	2
1899—	" 10,	" 24,	11 "	219	3
1900—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	198	3
1901—	" 8,	" 22,	11 "	210	2
1902—	" 14,	" 27,	11 "	279	4
1903—	" 13,	April 2,	12 "	273	3
1904—	" 12,	M'ch 25,	11 "	250	10
1905—	" 10,	" 30,	12 "	270	5
1906—	" 9,	April 12,	14 "	331	11

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate, by itself, one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment sine die took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Lavery impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

† The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

‡ On May 26th a recess was taken until October 2d, when the Legislature re-assembled, and without transacting any business adjourned sine die at 3:30 in the afternoon.

|| On March 22d a recess was taken until June 4th, when the Legislature re-assembled, and, remaining in session two weeks, adjourned sine die on June 13th.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURES.

(From 1840 to date.)

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- 1840—Council, 13 Whigs; 5 Dems. House, 41 Whigs, 12 Dems.
- 1841—Council, 9 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 35 Whigs; 23 Dems.
- 1842—Council, 10 Whigs; 8 Dems. House, 32 Whigs; 26 Dems.
- 1843—Council, 6 Whigs; 12 Dems. House, 23 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1844—Council, 13 Whigs; 6 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1845—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 30 Whigs; 27 Dems.; 1 Native American.
- 1846—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1847—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 38 Whigs; 20 Dems.
- 1848—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 39 Whigs; 19 Dems.
- 1849—Senate, 10 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 33 Whigs; 25 Dems.
- 1850—Senate, 9 Whigs; 11 Dems. House, 25 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1851—Senate, 10 Whigs; 10 Dems. House, 28 Whigs; 30 Dems.
- 1852—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 45 Dems.; 15 Whigs.
- 1853—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 39 Dems.; 21 Whigs.
- 1854—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 40 Dems.; 20 Whigs.
- 1855—Senate, 10 Dems.; 9 Whigs; 1 Native American. House, 29 Dems.; 25 Whigs; 6 Native American.
- 1856—Senate, 11 Dems.; 5 Whigs; 4 Native American. House, 30 Dems.; 14 Whigs; 1 Ind. Dem.; 15 Native American.
- 1857—Senate, 11 Dems.; 6 Whigs; 3 Know Nothings. House, 38 Dems.; combined opposition, 22.
- 1858—Both Houses Democratic.
- 1859—Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
- 1860—Senate, Democratic. House, 30 Dems.; 28 Reps.; 2 American.
- 1861—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
- 1862—Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

- 1863-64—Both Houses Democratic.
 1865—Senate, Democratic. House, a tie.
 1866-67—Both Houses Republican.
 1868-69-70—Both Houses Democratic.
 1871-72-73—Both Houses Republican.
 1874—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 32
 Republicans; 28 Democrats.
 1875—Senate, 13 Republicans; 8 Democrats. House, 41
 Democrats; 19 Republicans.
 1876—Both Houses Republican.
 1877—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, a
 tie.
 1878—Both House Democratic.
 1879-80-81—Both Houses Republican.
 1882—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1883—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 35
 Democrats; 25 Republicans.
 1884—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1885—Both Houses Republican.
 1886—Both Houses Republican.
 1887—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 32
 Democrats, 26 Republicans; 2 Labor Democrats.
 1888—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 37
 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1889—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, 32
 Democrats; 28 Republicans.
 1890—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 37
 Democrats; 23 Republicans.
 1891—Senate, 14 Democrats; 7 Republicans. House, 40
 Democrats; 20 Republicans.
 1892—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 42
 Democrats; 18 Republicans.
 1893—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 39
 Democrats; 21 Republicans.
 1894—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 39
 Republicans; 20 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1895—Senate, 16 Republicans; 5 Democrats. House, 54
 Republicans; 6 Democrats.
 1896—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 43
 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1897—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 56
 Republicans; 4 Democrats.
 1898-99—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 37
 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1900—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 43
 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 vacancy.
 1901—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 45
 Republicans; 15 Democrats.
 1902—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 46
 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1903-4—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 38
 Republicans; 22 Democrats.
 1905—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 46
 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1906—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 56
 Republicans; 1 Ind. Rep.; 3 Democrats.
 1907—Senate, 15 Republicans; 6 Democrats. House, 31
 Democrats; 29 Republicans.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From 1776 to 1844, when the new Constitution was formed.)

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1776-81—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782 —John Cox, Burlington.
1783-84—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785-88—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789-92—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793-94—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795 —Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796-97—James Linn, Somerset.
1798-1800—George Anderson, Burlington.
1801-04—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805 —Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806 —George Anderson, Burlington.
1807 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808 —Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809 —Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810-11—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812 —James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1814-15—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816-22—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823-25—Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827 —Silas Cook, Morris.
1828 —Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829-30—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831-32—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833 —Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835 —Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836 —Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837-38—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839-40—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842 —John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843 —William Chetwood, Essex.
1844 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.

SPEAKERS.

- 1776-78—John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second Session 1778—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779 —Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780 —Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781 —John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782-83—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784 —Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785-86—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787 —Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788 —Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789 —John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790 —Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792-94—Silas Condict, Morris.
1795 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796 —James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797 —Silas Condict, Morris.
1798-1800—William Coxe, Burlington.
1801 —Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802 —William Coxe, Burlington.
1803 —Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804-07—James Cox, Monmouth.
1808-09—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810-11—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812 —William Pearson, Burlington.
1813 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814-15—Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1817 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818-22—David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823 —Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824 —David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825-26—George K. Drake, Morris.
1827-28—William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829-31—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832 —John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833-35—Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836 —Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837-38—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839 —William Stites, Essex.
1840-41—John Emley, Burlington.
1842 —Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843-44—Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1845-48—John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851 —Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852 —John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853-56—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857-58—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859 —Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860 —C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861 —Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862 --Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863 —Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
1864 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865 —Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866 —James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867 —Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868-69—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871-72—Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873-75—John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876 —W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877 —Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878 —G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879-80—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881-82—G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1883 —J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884 —B. A. Vail, Union.
1885 —A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886 —John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887 —Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888 —George H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889 —George T. Werts, Morris.
1890 —H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891-93—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
1894 —Maurice A. Rogers, Camden.
1895 —Edward C. Stokes, Cumberland.
1896 —Lewis A. Thompson, Somerset; Robert Williams,
Passaic.
1897 —Robert Williams, Passaic.
1898 —Foster M. Voorhees, Union; William H. Skirm (pro
tem.), Mercer.
1899 —Charles A. Reed, Somerset.

- 1900 —William M. Johnson, Bergen.
1901 —Mahlon Pitney, Morris.
1902 —C. Asa Francis, Monmouth.
1903 —Elijah C. Hutchinson, Mercer.
1904 —Edmund W. Wakelee, Bergen.
1905 —*Joseph Cross, Union; *Wm. J. Bradley, Camden.
1906 —William J. Bradley, Camden.

SECRETARIES.

- 1845-47—Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851 —John Rogers, Burlington.
1852-53—Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854 —A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855-56—A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857-58—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861 —Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862-63—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864-65—John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866-67—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868-69—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870 —John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1871-74—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
1875-76—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877-78—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879 —N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880-82—George Wurts, Passaic.
1883-85—W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886-88—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1889 —John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891-92—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1893 —Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
1894 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1895-97—Henry B. Rollinson, Union.
1898 —George A. Frey, Camden.
1899-1900—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
1901-02-03-04—Walter E. Edge, Atlantic.
1905-06—Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

*Joseph Cross resigned on March 30, and he was succeeded by William J. Bradley.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

- 1845 —Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846 —Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847-48—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849 —Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850 —John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851 —John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852 —John Huyler, Bergen.
1853-54—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855 —William Parry, Burlington.
1856 —Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857 —Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858 —Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859 —Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861 —F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862 —Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863 —James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864 —Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865 —Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866 —John Hill, Morris.
1867 —G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868 —Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871 —Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872 —Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873 —Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874 —Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875 —George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876 —John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877 —Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878 —John Eagan, Union.
1879 —Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880 —Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881 —Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882 —John T. Dunn, Union.
1883 —Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884 —A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885-86—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887 —William M. Baird, Warren.
1888 —Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889 —Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890 —W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.

- 1891-92—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
1893 —Thomas Flynn, Passaic.
1894 —John I. Holt,* Passaic; Joseph Cross,* Union.
1895 —Joseph Cross, Union.
1896 —Louis T. Derousse, Camden.
1897 —George W. Macpherson, Mercer.
1898-99—David O. Watkins, Gloucester.
1900 —Benjamin F. Jones, Essex.
1901-02—William J. Bradley, Camden.
1903 —John G. Horner, Burlington.
1904-05—John Boyd Avis, Gloucester.
1906 —Samuel K. Robbins, Burlington.

CLERKS.

- 1845 —Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
1846 —Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851-52—David Naar, Essex.
1853-54—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855 —Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856-57—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858 —Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859 —John P. Harker, Camden.
1860 —D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861-62—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863-64—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
1865-66—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867 —Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871 —A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872-74—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876-77—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1879-81—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882-83—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884 —Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885-86—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887 —Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888 —James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889-90—John J. Matthews, Union.
1891-92—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.
1893 —Leonard Kalisch, Essex.
1894 —J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
1895-97—James Parker, Passaic.
1898-99—Thomas H. Jones, Essex.
1900-06—James Parker, Passaic.

*Speaker Holt resigned on May 26th, and Mr. Cross succeeded him.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY, 1905.

Population of New Jersey by Minor Civil Divisions,
1905 and 1900.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Absecon Town	616	530
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838
First Ward	7,518	
Second Ward	8,273	
Third Ward	9,600	
Fourth Ward	12,202	
Brigantine City	95	99
Buena Vista Township.....	2,624	1,646
Egg Harbor City	2,280	1,808
Egg Harbor Township	1,468	1,863
Galloway Township	1,876	2,469
Hamilton Township	2,021	1,682
Hammononton Town	4,334	3,481
First District	2,017	
Second District	2,317	
Linwood Borough	503	495
Longport Borough	133	80
Mullica Township	794	880
Northfield City	688	
First District	373	
Second District	315	
Pleasantville Borough	2,824	2,182
Port Republic	451	
First District	215	
Second District	236	
Somers Point Borough	431	308
First District	215	
Second District	216	
South Atlantic City Borough	115	69
Ventnor City	116	
Weymouth Township	900	972
	<hr/> 59,862	<hr/> 46,402

BERGEN COUNTY.

Alpine Borough	448	
Allendale Borough	762	694
Bergen Township .....	....	346
Bergenfields Borough	1,095	729
Bogota Borough	522	337
Carlstadt Borough	3,100	2,574
First District	1,867	
Second District	1,233	
Cliffside Park Borough	2,128	968
Closter Borough	1,272	
Cresskill Borough	505	486
Delford Borough	841	746
Demarest Borough	480	
Dumont Borough	913	643
East Rutherford Borough	3,165	2,640

	1905.	1900.
Edgewater Borough	1,392	
Englewood City	7,922	6,253
First Ward	1,900	
Second Ward	1,658	
Third Ward	2,585	
Fourth Ward	1,779	
Englewood Cliffs Borough	266	218
Etna Borough	681	
Fairview Borough	1,693	1,003
Fort Lee Borough	3,433	
Franklin Township	1,566	2,139
Garfield Borough	5,092	3,504
Glen Rock Borough	778	613
Harrington Township	521	3,224
Harrington Park Borough	283	
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	1,650	1,255
Haworth Borough	400	
Hillsdale Township	945	891
Hohokus Township	3,107	2,610
Leonia Borough	1,041	804
Little Ferry Borough	1,776	1,240
Lodi Borough	2,793	1,917
Lodi Township	1,061	448
Maywood Borough	687	536
Midland Township	1,465	1,298
Midland Park Borough	1,617	1,348
Montvale Borough	502	416
New Barbadoes Township coextensive with Hackensack Town	11,098	9,443
First Ward	2,810	
Second Ward	2,697	
Third Ward	2,451	
Fourth Ward	2,078	
Fifth Ward	1,062	
North Arlington Borough	408	290
Norwood Borough	432	
Oakland Borough	586	
Old Tappan Borough	280	269
Orvil Township	752	1,207
Orvil Borough	443	
Overpeck Township	2,850	1,987
Palisades Township	1,042	860
Palisades Park Borough	911	644
Park Ridge Borough	1,189	870
Ridgefield Borough	745	584
Ridgewood Township coextensive with Ridgewood Village	3,980	3,298
Riverside Borough	670	561
Ridgefield Township		2,612
Rutherford Borough	5,218	4,411
First District	2,538	
Second District	2,680	
Saddle River Borough	474	415
Saddle River Township	2,048	1,954
Teaneck Township	1,222	768
Tenafly Borough	2,142	1,746
Undercliff Borough		1,006
Union Township	2,188	1,590
Upper Saddle River Borough	324	326

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Wallington Borough	2,475	1,812
Washington Township	382	782
Westwood Borough	1,044	823
Woodcliff Borough	477	329
Woodridge Borough	721	582
	<hr/> 100,003	<hr/> 78,441

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bas's River Township	728	800
Beverly City	2,258	1,950
Beverly Township	2,181	1,804
Bordentown City	4,073	4,110
First District	1,675	
Second District	1,551	
Third District	847	
Bordentown Township	534	488
Burlington City	8,038	7,392
First Ward	1,706	
Second Ward	2,487	
Third Ward	2,099	
Fourth Ward	1,746	
Burlington Township	1,012	1,061
Chester Township	4,849	4,420
East District	2,117	
West District	2,732	
Chesterfield Township	1,141	1,143
Cinnaminson Township	1,064	1,078
Delran Township	1,340	890
Easthampton Township	587	584
Evesham Township	1,356	1,429
Fieldsboro Borough	457	459
Florence Township	1,967	1,955
Lumberton Township	1,683	1,624
Mansfield Township	1,493	1,518
Medford Township	2,030	1,963
Mount Laurel Township	1,671	1,644
New Hanover Township	960	1,827
North Hanover Township	747	
Northampton Township	5,509	5,168
First District	1,854	
Second District	1,553	
Third District	2,102	
Palmyra Township	2,643	2,300
Pemberton Borough	821	771
Pemberton Township	1,706	1,493
Riverside Township	3,301	2,581
Riverton Borough	1,557	1,332
Shamong Township	508	910
Southampton Township	1,860	1,904
Springfield Township	1,323	1,382
Tabernacle	462	
Washington Township	568	617
Westhampton Township	544	567
Willingboro Township	658	673
Woodland Township	413	398
	<hr/> 62,042	<hr/> 58,241

CAMDEN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Audubon Borough	525	
Camden City	83,363	75,935
First Ward	8,472	
Second Ward	7,439	
Third Ward	4,865	
Fourth Ward	4,951	
Fifth Ward	7,448	
Sixth Ward	8,124	
Seventh Ward	11,161	
Eighth Ward	7,530	
Ninth Ward	7,157	
Tenth Ward	6,107	
Eleventh Ward	4,732	
Twelfth Ward	5,377	
Center Township	2,651	2,192
Chesilhurst Borough	258	283
Clementon Township	2,257	
Collingswood Borough	2,538	1,633
Delaware Township	1,470	1,679
Gloucester City	8,055	6,840
First Ward	3,260	
Second Ward	4,795	
Gloucester Township	2,300	4,018
Haddon Township	1,009	2,012
Haddon Heights Borough	654	
Haddonfield Borough	3,466	2,776
Merchantville Borough	1,632	1,608
Oaklyn Borough	454	
Pensauken Township	3,957	3,145
First District	2,427	
Second District	1,530	
Voorhees Township	1,009	969
Waterford Township	2,713	2,161
Winslow Township	2,856	2,392
Woodlynne Borough	388	
	<hr/> 121,555	<hr/> 107,643

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Anglesea Borough	400	161
Avalon Borough	86	93
Cape May Point Borough.....		153
Cape May City	3,006	2,257
Dennis Township	1,777	2,778
Holly Beach Borough	1,327	569
Lower Township	1,336	1,141
Middle Township	2,584	2,191
Ocean City	1,835	1,307
First Ward	950	
Second Ward	885	
Sea Isle City Borough	432	340
South Cape May Borough	5	14
Upper Township	1,350	1,351
West Cape May Borough	902	696
Wildwood Borough	500	150
Woodbine Borough	1,850	
	<hr/> 17,390	<hr/> 13,201

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bridgeton City	13,624	13,913
First Ward	2,402	.
Second Ward	2,933	.
Third Ward	3,420	.
Fourth Ward	3,074	.
Fifth Ward	1,795	.
Commercial Township	2,476	2,982
Deerfield Township	3,212	3,066
Downe Township	1,664	1,833
Fairfield Township	1,625	1,911
Greenwich Township	1,122	1,283
Hopewell Township	1,840	1,807
Landis Township	5,351	4,721
Lawrence Township	1,730	1,658
Maurice River Township	2,134	2,132
Millville City	11,884	10,583
First Ward	3,737	.
Second Ward	2,123	.
Third Ward	3,391	.
Fourth Ward	2,633	.
Stowe Creek Township	855	934
Vineland Borough	4,593	4,370
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	52,110	51,193

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville Town	7,632	5,907
Bloomfield Town	11,668	9,668
First Ward	4,373	.
Second Ward	3,278	.
Third Ward	4,017	.
Caldwell Borough	1,670	1,367
Caldwell Township	1,644	1,619
East Orange City	25,175	21,506
First Ward	3,605	.
Second Ward	5,054	.
Third Ward	5,722	.
Fourth Ward	4,112	.
Fifth Ward	6,682	.
Essex Fells Borough	393	.
Glen Ridge Borough	2,362	1,960
Irrington Town	7,180	5,255
First Ward	2,048	.
Second Ward	2,520	.
Third Ward	2,612	.
Livingston Township	1,407	1,412
Milburn Township	3,182	2,837
Montclair Town	16,370	13,962
First Ward	4,976	.
Second Ward	4,100	.
Third Ward	3,704	.
Fourth Ward	3,590	.
Newark City	283,289	246,070
First Ward	12,831	.
Second Ward	13,647	.
Third Ward	22,959	.
Fourth Ward	11,455	.
Fifth Ward	15,321	.
Sixth Ward	25,760	.

	1905.	1900.
Seventh Ward	13,897	
Eighth Ward	15,307	
Ninth Ward	14,863	
Tenth Ward .....N.....	20,829	
Eleventh Ward	21,518	
Twelfth Ward	17,853	
Thirteenth Ward	29,390	
Fourteenth Ward	29,422	
Fifteenth Ward	18,237	
Clinton Twp. (now part of Newark).....		1,325
Vailsburg (now part of Newark).....		2,779
North Caldwell Borough	483	297
Nutley Town (formerly Franklin Twp)...	4,556	3,682
First Ward	1,384	
Second Ward	1,587	
Third Ward	1,585	
Orange City	26,101	24,141
First Ward	6,685	
Second Ward	4,196	
Third Ward	5,658	
Fourth Ward	6,171	
Fifth Ward	3,391	
South Orange Township	1,946	1,630
South Orange Village	4,932	4,608
First District	2,493	
Second District	2,439	
Verona Township	2,576	2,139
West Caldwell Borough	490	
West Orange Town	7,872	6,889
	<hr/> 409,928	<hr/> 359,053

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton Borough	1,864	1,951
Clayton Township		38
Deptford Township	2,234	2,114
East Greenwich Township	1,299	1,323
Elk Township	939	997
Franklin Township	2,197	2,252
Glassboro Township	2,607	2,677
First District	1,422	
Second District	1,185	
Greenwich Township	754	2,252
Harrison Township	1,624	1,569
Logan Township	1,528	1,444
Mantua Township	1,471	2,101
Monroe Township	2,519	2,402
National Park Borough	160	
Paulsboro Borough	2,269	
Pitman Borough	1,018	
South Harrison Township	680	706
Swedesboro Borough	1,484	
Washington Township	1,336	1,252
Wenonah Borough	569	498
West Deptford Township	2,227	1,951
Woodbury City	4,560	4,087
First Ward	1,101	
Second Ward	2,051	
Third Ward	1,408	
Woolwich Township	1,138	2,291
	<hr/> 34,477	<hr/> 31,905

HUDSON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bayonne City	42,262	32,722
First Ward	6,955	
Second Ward	15,763	
Third Ward	8,713	
Fourth Ward	3,479	
Fifth Ward	7,352	
East Newark Borough	2,828	2,500
Guttenberg Town	4,563	3,825
Harrison Town	12,823	10,596
First Ward	2,687	
Second Ward	1,409	
Third Ward	3,454	
Fourth Ward	5,273	
Hoboken City	65,468	59,364
First Ward	10,979	
Second Ward	8,736	
Third Ward	17,405	
Fourth Ward	15,814	
Fifth Ward	12,534	
Jersey City	232,699	206,433
First Ward	21,359	
Second Ward	20,223	
Third Ward	18,039	
Fourth Ward	14,736	
Fifth Ward	16,625	
Sixth Ward	17,071	
Seventh Ward	16,988	
Eighth Ward	23,691	
Ninth Ward	17,428	
Tenth Ward	17,517	
Eleventh Ward	25,570	
Twelfth Ward	23,452	
Kearny Town	13,601	10,896
First Ward	3,974	
Second Ward	3,455	
Third Ward	3,017	
Fourth Ward	3,155	
North Bergen Township	11,134	9,213
Secaucus Borough	3,191	1,626
Union Town	17,005	15,187
First Ward	5,198	
Second Ward	4,871	
Third Ward	6,936	
Weehawken Township	8,027	5,325
West Hoboken Town	29,082	23,094
First Ward	9,121	
Second Ward	10,412	
Third Ward	9,542	
West New York Town	7,196	5,267
First Ward	2,013	
Second Ward	1,963	
Third Ward	3,220	
	<hr/> 449,879	<hr/> 386,048

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alexandria Township	1,007	1,045
Bethlehem Township	1,594	1,634
Clinton Borough	830	816
Clinton Township	2,026	2,296
Delaware Township	1,926	1,953
East Amwell Township	1,256	1,327
Franklin Township	1,105	1,258
Frenchtown Borough	975	1,020
High Bridge Borough	1,382	1,377
Holland Township	1,528	1,652
Junction Borough	974	998
Kingwood Township	1,188	1,304
Lambertville City	5,016	4,637
First Ward	1,457	
Second Ward	1,464	
Third Ward	2,095	
Lebanon Township	1,983	2,253
East District	1,006	
West District	977	
Raritan Township	3,861	4,037
Readington Township	2,423	2,670
North District	1,386	
South District	1,037	
Stockton Borough	588	590
Tewksbury Township	1,815	1,883
West District	928	
East District	887	
Union Township	923	918
West Amwell Township	858	839
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33,258	34,507

MERCER COUNTY.

East Windsor Township	863	894
Ewing Township	1,560	1,333
Hamilton Township	5,150	4,164
North District	1,673	
South District	1,718	
West District	1,759	
Hightstown Borough	2,083	1,749
Hopewell Borough	984	980
Hopewell Township	3,209	3,360
West District	1,061	
South District	1,108	
Central District	1,040	
Lawrence Township	2,043	1,555
Pennington Borough	768	733
Princeton Borough	6,029	3,899
Princeton Township	1,144	955
Trenton City	84,180	73,307
First Ward	5,625	
Second Ward	4,419	
Third Ward	5,932	
Fourth Ward	8,966	
Fifth Ward	10,038	
Sixth Ward	3,610	
Seventh Ward	5,040	

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Eighth Ward	4,459	
Ninth Ward	7,599	
Tenth Ward	7,321	
Eleventh Ward	8,837	
Twelfth Ward	3,663	
Thirteenth Ward	5,708	
Fourteenth Ward	2,963	
Washington Township	1,173	1,157
West Windsor Township	1,320	1,279
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,516	95,365

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury Township	1,465	1,428
Dunellen Borough	1,517	1,239
East Brunswick Township	2,025	2,423
First District	1,098	
Second District	927	
Helmetta Borough	575	447
Highland Park Borough	714	
Jamesburg Borough	1,350	1,063
Madison Township	1,582	1,671
Metuchen Borough	1,907	1,786
Milltown Borough	1,210	561
Monroe Township	2,023	1,899
New Brunswick Township coextensive with New Brunswick City.....	23,133	20,006
First Ward	4,082	
Second Ward	3,738	
Third Ward	3,719	
Fourth Ward	3,649	
Fifth Ward	4,408	
Sixth Ward	3,537	
North Brunswick Township	929	847
Perth Amboy Township coextensive with Perth Amboy City	25,895	17,699
First Ward	3,138	
Second Ward	2,633	
Third Ward	3,813	
Fourth Ward	5,570	
Fifth Ward	4,364	
Sixth Ward	6,377	
Piscataway Township	2,767	2,628
Raritan Township	2,612	2,801
Sayreville Township	4,779	4,155
South Amboy Township coextensive with South Amboy Borough	6,258	6,349
First Ward	2,272	
Second Ward	1,938	
Third Ward	2,048	
South Brunswick Township	2,489	2,337
South River Borough	3,585	2,792
Woodbridge Township	10,221	7,631
First District	2,478	
Second District	3,210	
Third District	4,533	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97,036	79,762

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allenhurst Borough	247	165
Allentown Borough	653	695
Asbury Park City	4,526	4,148
First Ward	2,006	
Second Ward	2,520	
Atlantic Township	1,355	1,410
Atlantic Highlands Borough	1,480	1,383
Avon Borough	322	
Belmar Borough	1,089	902
Bradley Beach Borough	1,037	982
Deal Borough	164	70
Eatontown Township	2,874	3,021
Englishtown Borough	416	410
Farmingdale Borough	399	
Freehold Town	3,064	2,934
Freehold Township	2,474	2,234
Highlands Borough	1,275	1,228
Holmdel Township	1,221	1,190
Howell Township	2,585	3,103
Keyport Town	3,385	3,413
Long Branch Town	12,183	8,872
First Ward	1,503	
Second Ward	2,625	
Third Ward	2,022	
Fourth Ward	2,398	
Fifth Ward	1,860	
Sixth Ward	1,775	
Manalapan Township	1,392	1,435
Manasquan Borough	1,636	1,500
Marlboro Township	1,664	1,747
Matawan Borough	1,479	1,511
Matawan Township	1,365	1,310
Middletown Township	5,600	5,479
Millstone Township	1,432	1,509
Neptune Township	9,357	7,943
First District	1,973	
Second District	2,100	
Third District	2,484	
Fourth District	2,800	
Neptune City Borough	808	1,009
Ocean Township	1,574	4,251
Raritan Township	1,473	1,524
Red Bank Town	6,263	5,428
Middle Division	2,190	
Western Division	2,367	
West Red Bank	1,706	
Seabright Borough	1,166	1,198
Shrewsbury Township	5,402	3,842
East District	3,332	
South District	2,070	
Spring Lake Borough	1,039	526
North Spring Lake Borough (now part of Spring Lake)		361
Upper Freehold Township	2,002	2,112
Wall Township	3,518	3,212
First District	2,012	
Second District	1,506	
	<hr/> 87,919	<hr/> 82,057

STATE CENSUS.

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MORRIS COUNTY

	1905.	1900.
Boonton Township	343	809
East District	26	
West District	317	
Boonton Town	3,935	3,901
East District	1,884	
West District	2,051	
Butler Borough	2,188	
Chatham Borough	1,554	1,361
Chatham Township	629	629
Chester Township	1,378	1,409
Dover Township	6,353	5,938
Florham Park Borough	803	752
Hanover Township	5,294	5,366
North District	821	
South District	2,939	
West District	1,534	
Jefferson Township	1,259	1,341
First District	713	
Second District	546	
Madison Borough	4,115	3,754
Mendham Township	1,724	1,600
Morris Township	2,650	2,571
Morristown Town	12,146	11,267
First Ward	3,467	
Second Ward	3,515	
Third Ward	2,742	
Fourth Ward	2,422	
Mt. Arlington Borough	250	275
Mt. Olive Township	1,098	1,221
Montville Township	1,650	1,908
Netcong Borough	1,024	941
Passaic Township	2,163	2,141
North District	990	
South District	1,173	
Pequanac Township	1,674	3,250
Randolph Township	2,327	2,246
Rockaway Borough	1,585	1,483
Rockaway Township	5,153	4,528
North District	2,364	
South District	969	
West District	1,820	
Roxbury Township	2,323	2,185
Washington Township	2,021	2,220
Wharton Borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,069
	67,934	65,156

OCEAN COUNTY.

Barneget City	78	
Bay Head Borough	278	247
Beach Haven Borough	301	239
Berkeley Township	558	694
Brick Township	2,122	2,130
East District	1,294	
West District	828	
Dover Township	2,869	2,618
Eagleswood Township	534	563
Harvey Cedars Borough	46	39
Island Heights Borough	250	316

STATE CENSUS.

	1905.	1900.
Jackson Township	1,534	1,595
Lacey Township	653	718
Lakewood Township	4,265	3,094
First District	2,436	
Second District	1,829	
Lavalette City	22	21
Little Egg Harbor Township	517	1,856
Long Beach Township	73	152
Manchester Township	785	1,033
Ocean Township	409	436
Plumstead Township	1,241	1,204
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	978	746
Seaside Park Borough	92	73
Stafford Township	994	1,009
Surf City Borough	36	9
Tuckerton Borough	1,332	
Union Township	913	955
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,880	19,747

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Acquackanonk Township	7,187	5,351
First District	4,636	
Second District	1,464	
Third District	1,087	
Hawthorne Borough	2,570	2,096
Little Falls Township	3,079	2,908
Manchester Township	2,277	3,989
North Haledon Borough	697	
Passaic City	37,837	27,777
First Ward	15,464	
Second Ward	4,798	
Third Ward	4,952	
Fourth Ward	12,623	
Paterson City	111,529	105,171
First Ward	11,835	
Second Ward	15,707	
Third Ward	12,520	
Fourth Ward	14,606	
Fifth Ward	7,436	
Sixth Ward	4,194	
Seventh Ward	6,940	
Eighth Ward	8,455	
Ninth Ward	12,126	
Tenth Ward	9,887	
Eleventh Ward	7,826	
Pompton Township	2,981	2,404
Pompton Lakes Borough	1,013	847
Prospect Park Borough	1,911	
Totcwa Borough	738	562
Wayne Township	2,017	1,985
West Milford Township	2,022	2,112
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	175,858	155,202

SALEM COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alloway Township	1,562	1,528
Elmer Borough	1,219	1,140
Elsinboro Township	398	445
Lower Alloways Creek Township	1,220	1,242
Lower Penns Neck Township	1,327	1,424
Mannington Township	1,652	1,745
Oldmans Township	1,374	1,382
Pennsgrove Borough	2,062	1,826
Pilesgrove Township	1,726	1,744
Pittsgrove Township	2,154	2,092
Quinton Township	1,135	1,280
Salem City	6,443	5,811
East Ward	3,555	
West Ward	2,888	
Upper Penns Neck Township	793	775
Upper Pittsgrove Township	1,722	1,725
Woodstown Borough	1,500	1,371

26,278 25,530

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster Township	2,246	1,925
Bernards Township	4,514	3,066
Branchburg Township	979	1,012
Bridgewater Township (exclusive of Bound Brook Borough	9,896	9,688
Somerville	4,782	4,843
Raritan	3,954	3,244
Martinsville	435	
Portion of Township	725	1,601
Bound Brook Borough	3,389	2,622
Franklin Township	3,577	3,728
South Bound Brook	939	883
East Millstone	333	447
Portion of Township	2,305	2,398
Hillsboro Township	2,247	2,439
Millstone Borough	155	200
Montgomery Township	1,504	1,243
North Plainfield Borough	5,616	5,009
First District	2,608	
Second District	3,008	
North Plainfield Township	693	654
Rocky Hill Borough	479	354
Warren Township	974	1,008

36,270 32,948

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover Borough	427	
Andover Township	478	987
Branchville Borough	591	526
Byram Township	426	1,235
Frankford Township	998	932
Fredon Township	462	
Green Township	500	627
Hopatcong Borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75
Hampton Township	623	775
Hardyston Township	3,434	3,425
Lafayette Township	619	717
Montague Township	661	710
Newton Town	4,422	4,376

	1905.	1900.
Sandyston Township	872	939
Stanhope Borough	887	
Sparta Township	1,613	2,070
Stillwater Township	815	1,108
Sussex Borough (formerly Deckertown)..	1,318	1,306
Vernon Township	1,649	1,738
Walpack Township	325	371
Wantage Township	2,080	2,217
	<hr/> 23,325	<hr/> 24,134

UNION COUNTY.

Clark Township	387	374
Cranford Township	3,600	2,854
First District	1,696	
Second District	1,904	
Elizabeth City	60,509	52,130
First Ward	6,563	
Second Ward	4,617	
Third Ward	7,937	
Fourth Ward	4,264	
Fifth Ward	5,591	
Sixth Ward	4,444	
Seventh Ward	5,359	
Eighth Ward	4,872	
Ninth Ward	4,348	
Tenth Ward	3,718	
Eleventh Ward	4,003	
Twelfth Ward	4,793	
Fanwood Borough	445	399
Fanwood Township	1,341	1,200
Garwood Borough	564	
Linden Borough	403	402
Linden Township	1,096	619
Mountainside Borough	314	367
New Providence Borough	754	565
New Providence Township	456	469
Plainfield City	18,468	15,369
First Ward	3,566	
Second Ward	4,291	
Third Ward	3,695	
Fourth Ward	6,926	
Rahway City	8,649	7,935
First Ward	1,856	
Second Ward	1,701	
Third Ward	2,010	
Fourth Ward	1,952	
Fifth Ward	1,130	
Roselle Borough	2,142	1,652
Roselle Park Borough	2,236	
Springfield Township	1,123	1,073
Summit City	6,845	5,302
First Ward	3,439	
Second Ward	3,406	
Union Township	2,614	4,315
Westfield Town	5,265	4,328
First Ward	1,769	
Second Ward	743	
Third Ward	1,444	
Fourth Ward	1,309	
	<hr/> 117,211	<hr/> 99,353

WARREN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allamuchy Township	571	588
Belvidere Town	1,869	1,784
Blairstown Township	1,537	1,576
Franklin Township	1,309	1,280
Frelinghuysen Township	728	797
Greenwich Township	854	909
Hackettstown Town	2,594	2,474
Hardwick Township	370	400
Harmony Township	1,086	1,080
Hope Township	1,025	1,144
Independence Township	835	805
Knowlton Township	1,222	1,210
Lopatcong Township	695	1,962
Mansfield Township	1,234	1,324
Oxford Township	2,964	3,095
First District	1,364	
Second District	1,600	
Palaquarry Township	230	257
Phillipsburg Town	13,352	10,052
First Ward	2,664	
Second Ward	2,411	
Third Ward	2,185	
Fourth Ward	1,912	
Fifth Ward	2,244	
Sixth Ward	1,936	
Pohatcong Township	3,408	2,215
Washington Borough	3,431	3,580
Washington Township	1,089	1,249
	<hr/> 40,403	<hr/> 37,781

Population by Counties.

	1905	1900.	Increase.
Atlantic	59,862	46,402	13,460
Bergen	100,003	78,441	21,562
Burlington	62,042	58,241	3,801
Camden	121,555	107,643	13,912
Cape May	17,390	13,201	4,189
Cumberland	52,110	51,193	917
Essex	409,928	359,053	50,875
Gloucester	34,477	31,905	2,572
Hudson	449,879	386,048	63,831
Hunterdon	33,258	34,507	*1,249
Mercer	110,516	95,365	15,151
Middlesex	97,036	79,762	17,274
Monmouth	87,919	82,057	5,862
Morris	67,934	65,156	2,778
Ocean	20,880	19,747	1,133
Passaic	175,858	155,202	20,656
Salem	26,278	25,530	757
Somerset	36,270	32,948	3,322
Sussex	23,325	24,134	*809
Union	117,211	99,353	17,858
Warren	40,403	37,781	2,622
	<hr/> 2,144,134	<hr/> 1,883,669	

*Decrease.

Net increase, 260,474.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES, SINCE 1790.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Atlantic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8726
Bergen	12601	15156	16603	18178	22414	13190
Burlington	18095	21521	24979	28822	31107	32809
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May.....	2571	3066	3632	4265	4945	5324
Cumberland	8248	9529	12670	12668	14091	14322
Essex	17785	22269	25894	30793	41928	44512
Gloucester	13363	16115	19744	23089	28431	25509
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9451
Hunterdon	20253	21261	24553	28604	31066	24661
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21498
Middlesex	15956	17890	20381	21470	23157	21873
Monmouth	16918	19872	22150	25038	29233	32912
Morris	16216	17750	21828	21368	23580	25777
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16704
Salem	10437	11371	12761	14022	14155	16912
Somerset	12296	12815	14728	16506	17689	17457
Sussex	19500	22534	25549	32752	20349	27773
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18634	20342
Total	184239	211149	245562	277575	320779	372859

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.
Atlantic	8964	11835	14163	18704	28836	46402	59862
Bergen	14708	21618	31033	36786	47226	78441	100003
Burlington ...	43204	49370	53774	55402	58528	58241	62042
Camden	25569	34457	46206	62942	87687	107643	121555
Cape May.....	6432	7130	8529	9768	11268	13201	17390
Cumberland ..	17003	22605	34688	37687	45438	51193	52110
Essex	73995	98875	143907	189929	256698	359053	409928
Gloucester ...	14653	18444	21727	25886	28649	31905	34477
Hudson	21874	62717	129288	187994	275126	386048	449879
Hunterdon ...	29064	33654	36961	38570	35355	34507	33258
Mercer	27991	37411	46470	58061	79978	95365	110516
Middlesex ...	28671	34810	45057	52286	61754	79762	97036
Monmouth ...	30234	39345	46316	55538	69128	82057	87919
Morris	30173	34679	43161	50861	54101	65156	67934
Ocean	19043	11176	12658	14455	15974	19747	20880
Passaic	22577	29013	46468	68860	105046	155202	175858
Salem	13500	22458	23951	24579	25151	25530	26278
Somerset	19668	22057	23514	27162	28311	32948	36270
Sussex	22990	23845	23168	23539	22259	24134	23325
Union .....	.....	27780	41891	55571	72467	99353	117211
Warren	22390	28834	34419	36589	36553	37781	40403
Total	489703	672073	907149	1131116	1444933	1883669	2144134

**Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages
and Boroughs of New Jersey.**

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Absecon town	616	530	501
Allendale borough	762	694	...
Allenhurst borough	247	165	...
Allentown borough	653	695	...
Alpine borough	448	...	...
Andover borough	427	...	...
Anglesea borough	400	161	161
Asbury Park city	4,526	4,148	...
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838	13,055
Atlantic Highlands borough	1,480	1,383	945
Audubon borough	525	.....	...
Avon borough	322	.....	...
Avalon borough	86	93	...
Barnegat city	78	..	...
Bay Head borough	278	247	...
Bayonne city	42,262	32,722	19,033
Beach Haven borough	301	239	.....
Belmar borough	1,089	902	.....
Belleville town	7,632	5,907	3,487
Belvidere town	1,869	1,784	1,768
Bergenfields borough	1,095	729	.....
Beverly city	2,258	1,950	1,957
Bloomfield town	11,668	9,668	7,708
Bogota borough	522	337	.....
Boonton town	3,935	3,901	2,981
Bordentown city	4,073	4,110	4,232
Bound Brook borough	3,389	2,622	1,462
Bradley Beach borough	1,037	982	.....
Branchville borough	591	526	.....
Bridgeton city	13,624	13,913	11,424
Brigantine city	95	99	.....
Burlington city	8,038	7,392	7,264
Butler borough	2,188	.....	.....
Caldwell borough	1,670	1,367	.....
Camden city	83,363	75,935	58,313
Cape May city	3,006	2,257	2,136
Carlstadt borough	3,100	2,574	1,549
Chatham borough	1,554	1,363	780
Chesilhurst borough	258	283	...
Clayton borough	1,864	1,951	1,807
Cliffside Park borough	2,128	968	.....
Clinton borough	830	816	913
Closter borough	1,272	...	...
Collingswood borough	2,538	1,633	539
Creskill borough	505	486	527
Deal borough	164	70	...
Delford borough	841	746	...
Demarest borough	480	...	...
Dover town	6,353	5,938	...
Dumont borough	913	643	...
Dunellen borough	1,517	1,239	1,060
East Millstone	333	447	.....
East Newark borough	2,828	2,500	.....
East Orange city	25,175	21,506	13,282
East Rutherford borough	3,165	2,640	1,438

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Edgewater borough	1,392	.....	.....
Egg Harbor city	2,280	1,808	1,439
Elizabeth city	60,509	52,130	37,764
Elmer borough	1,219	1,140	842
Englewood city	7,922	6,253	...
Englewood Cliffs borough	266	218	...
Englishtown borough	416	410	444
Essex Fells borough	393	...	...
Etna borough	681	...	...
Fairview borough	1,693	1,003	...
Fanwood borough	445	399	...
Farmingdale borough	399	...	...
Fieldsboro borough	457	459	...
Florham Park borough	803	752	...
Fort Lee borough	3,433	...	...
Freehold town	3,064	2,934	2,932
Frenchtown borough	975	1,020	1,023
Garfield borough	5,092	3,504	1,028
Garwood borough	564	.....	.....
Glen Rock borough	778	613	.....
Glen Ridge borough	2,362	1,960	.....
Gloucester city	8,055	6,840	6,564
Guttenberg town	4,563	3,825	1,947
Hackensack town	11,098	9,443	6,004
Hackettstown town	2,594	2,474	2,417
Haddonfield borough	3,466	2,776	2,502
Haddon Heights borough	654	.....	.....
Hammononton town	4,234	3,481	3,833
Harrington Park borough	283	.....	.....
Harrison town	12,823	10,596	8,338
Harvey Cedars borough	46	39	.....
Hasbrouck Heights borough....	1,650	1,255	.....
Haworth borough	400	.....	.....
Hawthorne borough	2,570	2,096	.....
Helmetta borough	575	447	.....
High Bridge borough	1,882	1,377	.....
Highlands borough	1,275	1,228	.....
Highland Park borough	714	.....	.....
Hightstown borough	2,083	1,749	1,875
Hoboken city	65,468	59,364	43,648
Holly Beach borough	1,327	569	217
Hopewell borough	984	980	...
Hopatcong borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75	...
Irrington town	7,180	5,255	...
Island Heights borough	250	316	271
Jamesburg borough	1,350	1,063	887
Jersey City	232,699	206,433	163,003
Junction borough	974	998	518
Kearny town	13,601	10,896	...
Keyport town	3,385	3,413	3,411
Lambertville city	5,016	4,637	4,142
Lavalette city	22	21	.....
Leonia borough	1,041	804	.....
Linden borough	403	402	936
Linwood borough	503	495	536
Little Ferry borough	1,776	1,240	781
Lodi borough	2,793	1,917	998
Long Branch town	12,183	8,872	7,231

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.	1890.
Longport borough	133	80
Madison borough	4,115	3,754	2,469
Manasquan borough	1,636	1,500	1,506
Martinsville	435	.....	.....
Matawan borough	1,479	1,511	1,491
Maywood borough	687	536	.....
Merchantville borough	1,632	1,608	1,225
Metuchen borough	1,907	1,786	770
Midland Park borough	1,617	1,348	...
Millstone Borough	156	200	...
Milltown borough	1,210	561	.....
Millville city	11,884	10,583	10,002
Montclair town	16,370	13,962	8,656
Montvale borough	502	416	.....
Morristown town	12,146	11,267	8,156
Mountainside borough	314	367	.....
Mt. Arlington borough	250	275	.....
National Park borough	160	...	.....
Neptune City borough	808	1,009	.....
Netcong borough	1,024	941	.....
Newark city	283,289	246,070	181,830
New Brunswick city	23,133	20,006	18,603
New Providence borough	754	565	.....
Newton town	4,422	4,376	3,003
North Arlington borough	408	290	.....
North Caldwell borough	483	297	.....
North Haledon borough	697	...	.....
North Plainfield borough	5,616	5,009	.....
Northfield city	688	.....	.....
Norwood borough	432	.....	.....
Nutley town	4,556	.....	.....
Oakland borough	586	.....	.....
Oaklyn borough	454	.....	.....
Ocean City	1,835	1,307	452
Old Tappan borough	280	269	...
Orange city	26,101	24,141	18,884
Orvil borough	443	.....	.....
Palisades Park borough	911	644	.....
Park Ridge borough	1,189	870	.....
Passaic city	37,837	27,777	13,028
Paterson city	111,529	105,171	78,347
Paulsboro borough	2,269	.....	.....
Pemberton borough	821	771	834
Pennington borough	768	733	588
Pennsgrove borough	2,062	1,826	...
Perth Amboy city	25,895	17,699	9,512
Phillipsburg town	13,352	10,052	8,644
Pitman borough	1,018	.....	.....
Plainfield city	18,468	15,369	11,267
Pleasantville borough	2,824	2,182	2,824
Point Pleasant borough	978	746	.....
Pompton Lakes borough	1,013	847	.....
Port Republic city	451	...	.....
Princeton borough	6,029	3,899	3,422
Prospect Park borough	1,911	.....	.....
Rahway city	8,649	7,935	7,105
Raritan town	3,954	3,244	2,556
Red Bank town	6,263	5,428	4,145
Ridgefield borough	745	584	.....

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Ridgewood village	3,980	3,298	.....
Riverside borough	670	561	.....
Riverton borough	1,557	1,332	1,075
Rockaway borough	1,585	1,483	.....
Rocky Hill borough	479	354	.....
Roselle borough	2,142	1,652	996
Roselle Park borough	2,236	.....	.....
Rutherford borough	5,218	4,411	2,293
Saddle River borough	474	415	.....
Salem city	6,443	5,811	5,516
Seabright borough	*1,166	1,198	.....
Sea Isle City borough	432	340	766
Seaside Park borough	92	73	...
Secaucus borough	3,191	1,626	...
Somers Point borough	431	308	191
Somerville town	4,782	4,843	3,861
South Amboy borough	6,258	6,349	4,330
South Atlantic City borough	115	69	.....
South Cape May borough	5	14	.....
South Orange village	4,932	4,608	3,106
South River borough	3,585	2,792	1,796
Spring Lake borough	1,039	526	.....
Stanhope borough	887	...	.....
Stockton borough	588	590	.....
Summit city	6,845	5,302	3,502
Surf City borough	36	9	.....
Sussex borough (formerly Deck- ertown)	1,318	1,306	993
Sweedesboro borough	1,484	.....	.....
Tenafly borough	2,142	1,746	1,046
Totowa borough	738	562	.....
Trenton city	84,180	73,307	57,458
Tuckerton borough	1,332	.....	.....
Union town	17,005	15,187	10,643
Upper Saddle River borough	324	326	.....
Ventnor city	116	...	.....
Vineland borough	4,593	4,370	3,822
Wallington borough	2,475	1,812	.....
Washington borough	3,431	3,580	2,834
Wenonah borough	569	498	383
West Caldwell borough	490	...	...
West Cape May borough	902	696	757
West Hoboken town	29,082	23,094	11,665
West New York town	7,196	5,267	.....
West Orange town	7,872	6,889	4,358
Westwood borough	1,044	828	.....
Wharton borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,069	775
Wildwood borough	500	150	...
Woodbine borough	1,850	...	...
Woodbury city	4,560	4,087	3,911
Woodcliff borough	477	329	.....
Woodlyne borough	388	...	.....
Woodridge borough	721	582	575
Woodstown borough	1,500	1,371	1,516

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF 1900.

States and Territories.	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per cent.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017	315,680	20.9
Alaska	63,592	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	122,931	59,620	39,930	67.0
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179	183,385	16.3
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	274,049	22.7
Colorado	539,700	412,198	126,357	30.7
Connecticut	908,420	746,258	162,162	21.7
Delaware	184,735	168,493	16,242	9.6
District of Columbia..	278,718	230,392	48,326	21.0
Florida	528,542	391,422	137,120	35.0
Georgia	2,216,331	1,837,353	378,978	20.6
Hawaii	154,001	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	161,772	84,385	74,762	88.0
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	995,199	26.0
Indiana	2,516,462	2,192,404	324,058	14.8
Indian Territory	392,060	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	2,231,853	1,911,896	319,572	16.7
Kansas	1,470,495	1,427,096	41,373	2.9
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	288,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,331,625	1,118,587	263,038	23.5
Maine	694,466	661,086	33,380	5.0
Maryland	1,188,044	1,042,390	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943	566,403	25.3
Michigan	2,420,982	2,093,889	327,093	15.6
Minnesota	1,751,394	1,301,826	440,160	33.8
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,289,600	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,106,665	2,679,184	427,481	16.0
Montana	243,329	132,159	99,400	75.2
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,058,910	7,390	0.7
Nevada	42,335	45,761	*5,099	11.1
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	195,310	153,593	29,727	19.4
New York	7,268,894	5,997,853	1,265,257	2.11
North Carolina	1,893,810	1,617,947	275,863	17.1
North Dakota	319,146	182,719	129,520	70.9
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	485,229	13.2
Oklahoma	398,331	61,834	320,407	518.2
Oregon	413,536	313,767	95,518	30.4
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	5,258,014	1,044,020	19.9
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	83,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,151,149	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	401,570	328,808	55,079	16.8
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,767,518	253,098	14.3
Texas	3,048,710	2,235,523	813,187	36.4
Utah	276,749	207,905	67,047	32.2
Vermont	343,641	332,422	11,219	3.4
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	198,204	12.0
Washington	518,103	349,390	162,194	46.4
West Virginia	958,800	762,794	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,686,880	376,636	22.3
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	29,865	49.2
	<hr/> 76,303,387	<hr/> 62,622,250	<hr/> 12,937,008	<hr/> 20.7

*Decrease.

Cities Having 25,000 Inhabitants and More.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
New York, N. Y.....	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.8
Chicago, Ill.....	1,698,575	1,099,850	54.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	27.3
Boston, Mass.....	560,892	448,477	25.0
Baltimore, Md.....	508,957	434,439	17.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	381,768	261,353	46.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	37.8
San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	298,997	14.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	325,902	296,908	9.7
Pittsburg, Pa.....	321,616	238,617	34.7
New Orleans, La.....	287,104	242,039	18.6
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704	205,876	38.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	285,315	204,468	39.5
Washington, D. C.....	278,718	230,392	20.9
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	35.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	206,433	163,003	26.6
Louisville, Ky.....	204,731	161,129	27.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718	164,738	23.0
Providence, R. I.....	175,597	132,146	32.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	169,164	105,436	60.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	163,752	132,716	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065	133,156	22.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	162,608	133,896	21.4
Denver, Col.....	133,859	106,713	25.4
Toledo, Ohio.....	131,822	81,434	61.8
Allegheny, Pa.....	129,896	105,287	23.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	125,560	88,150	42.4
Worcester, Mass.....	118,421	84,655	39.8
Syracuse, N. Y.....	108,374	88,143	22.9
New Haven, Conn.....	108,027	81,298	32.8
Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	78,347	34.2
Fall River, Mass.....	104,863	74,398	40.9
St. Joseph, Mo.....	102,979	52,324	96.8
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	*26.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	102,479	50,395	103.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	102,320	64,495	58.6
Scranton, Pa.....	102,026	75,215	35.6
Lowell, Mass.....	94,969	77,696	22.2
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	*0.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	91,886	70,028	31.2
Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	94.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	89,872	65,533	37.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	87,565	60,278	45.2
Dayton, Ohio.....	85,333	61,220	39.3
Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	4.4
Nashville, Tenn.....	80,865	76,168	6.1
Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837	88.3
Hartford, Conn.....	79,850	53,230	50.0
Reading, Pa.....	78,961	58,661	34.6
Wilmington, Del.....	76,508	61,431	24.5
Camden, N. J.....	75,935	58,313	30.2
Trenton, N. J.....	73,307	57,458	27.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	70,996	48,866	45.2
Lynn, Mass.....	68,513	55,727	22.9
Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	37.5
Lawrence, Mass.....	62,559	44,654	40.0
New Bedford, Mass.....	62,442	40,733	53.2

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P. C.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	62,139	50,093	24.0
Springfield, Mass.....	62,059	44,179	40.4
Somerville, Mass.....	61,643	40,152	53.5
Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956	*0.5
Hoboken, N. J.....	59,364	43,648	36.0
Evansville, Ind.....	59,007	50,756	16.2
Manchester, N. H.....	56,987	44,126	29.1
Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007	28.1
Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	36.7
Charleston, S. C.....	55,807	54,955	1.5
Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189	25.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53,531	44,843	19.3
San Antonio, Tex.....	53,321	37,673	41.5
Duluth, Minn.....	52,969	33,115	59.9
Erie, Pa.....	52,733	40,634	29.7
Elizabeth, N. J.....	52,130	37,764	38.0
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	51,721	37,718	37.1
Kansas City, Kan.....	51,418	38,316	34.1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	50,167	39,385	27.3
Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	37.6
Yonkers, N. Y.....	47,931	32,033	49.6
Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	33.7
Waterbury, Conn.....	45,859	28,646	60.0
Holyoke, Mass.....	45,712	35,637	28.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	45,115	35,393	27.4
Youngstown, Ohio.....	44,885	33,220	35.1
Houston, Tex.....	44,633	27,557	61.9
Covington, Ky.....	42,938	37,371	14.8
Akron, Ohio.....	42,728	27,601	54.8
Dallas, Tex.....	42,638	38,067	12.0
Saginaw, Mich.....	42,345	46,322	*8.5
Lancaster, Pa.....	41,459	32,011	29.5
Lincoln, Neb.....	40,169	55,154	*27.1
Brockton, Mass.....	40,063	27,294	46.7
Binghamton, N. Y.....	39,647	35,005	13.2
Augusta, Ga.....	39,441	33,300	18.4
Pawtucket, R. I.....	39,231	27,633	41.9
Altoona, Pa.....	38,973	30,337	28.4
Wheeling, W. Va.....	38,878	34,522	12.6
Mobile, Ala.....	38,469	31,076	23.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	38,415	26,178	46.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	38,307	25,874	48.0
Springfield, Ohio.....	38,253	31,895	19.9
Galveston, Tex.....	37,789	29,084	29.9
Tacoma, Wash.....	37,714	36,006	4.7
Haverhill, Mass.....	37,175	27,412	35.6
Spokane, Wash.....	36,848	19,922	84.9
Terre Haute, Ind.....	36,673	30,217	21.3
Dubuque, Iowa.....	36,297	30,311	19.7
Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	15.1
South Bend, Ind.....	35,999	21,819	64.9
Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	16.7
Johnstown, Pa.....	35,936	21,805	64.8
Elmira, N. Y.....	35,672	30,893	15.4
Allentown, Pa.....	35,416	25,228	40.3
Davenport, Iowa.....	35,254	26,872	31.1
McKeesport, Pa.....	34,227	20,741	65.0
Springfield, Ill.....	34,159	24,963	36.8
Chelsea, Mass.....	34,072	27,909	22.0
Chester, Pa.....	33,988	20,226	68.0

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
York, Pa.....	33,708	20,793	62.1
Malden, Mass.....	33,664	23,031	46.1
Topeka, Kan.....	33,608	31,007	8.3
Newton, Mass.....	33,587	24,379	37.7
Sioux City, Iowa.....	33,111	37,806	*12.4
Bayonne, N. J.....	32,722	19,033	71.9
Knoxville, Tenn.....	32,637	22,535	44.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	32,490	29,100	11.6
Schenectady, N. Y.....	31,682	19,902	59.1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	31,531	22,037	43.0
Superior, Wis.....	31,091	11,983	159.4
Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	31.6
Taunton, Mass.....	31,036	25,448	21.9
Canton, Ohio.....	30,667	26,189	17.0
Butte, Mont.....	30,470	10,723	184.1
Montgomery, Ala.....	30,346	21,883	38.6
Auburn, N. Y.....	30,345	25,858	17.3
East St. Louis, Ill.....	29,655	15,169	95.4
Joliet, Ill.....	29,353	23,264	26.1
Sacramento, Cal.....	29,282	26,386	10.9
Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	38.4
La Crosse, Wis.....	28,895	25,090	15.1
Williamsport, Pa.....	28,757	27,132	5.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	28,429	17,201	65.2
Newcastle, Pa.....	28,339	11,600	144.3
Newport, Ky.....	28,301	24,918	13.5
Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	23.8
Woonsocket, R. I.....	28,204	20,830	35.4
Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	14.6
Atlantic City, N. J.....	27,838	13,055	113.2
Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	113.2
Bay City, Mich.....	27,628	27,839	*0.7
Fort Worth, Tex.....	26,688	23,076	15.6
Lexington, Ky.....	26,369	21,567	22.2
Gloucester, Mass.....	26,121	24,651	5.9
South Omaha, Neb.....	26,001	8,062	222.5
New Britain, Conn.....	25,998	16,519	57.3
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	25,802	16,519	57.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	25,656	18,020	42.3
Easton, Pa.....	25,238	14,481	74.2
Jackson, Mich.....	25,180	20,798	21.0

*Decrease.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

(From New York Tribune Almanac, 1905.)

	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist-Labor.	Populist.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	612	853	....	5,051
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	....	2,318
California	205,226	89,294	7,380	29,533	....	....
Colorado	134,687	100,105	3,438	4,304	325	824
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	575	494
Delaware	23,705	19,347	607	146	....	51
Florida	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	....	1,605
Georgia	24,003	83,472	684	197	....	21,511
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,954	....	353
Illinois	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	4,698	6,725
Indiana	368,289	274,345	23,496	12,013	1,598	2,444
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	....	2,207
Kansas	210,893	84,800	7,245	15,494	....	6,156
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	596	2,511
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	....	995	....	....
Maine	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,106	....	338
Maryland	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	....	....
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	4,279	13,604	2,350	1,294
Michigan	361,866	134,151	13,302	8,941	1,012	1,159
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	6,253	11,692	974	2,103
Mississippi	3,189	53,376	....	393	....	1,425
Missouri	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009	1,674	4,226
Montana	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	208	1,520
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	6,323	7,412	....	20,518
Nevada	6,867	3,982	....	925	....	344
New Hampshire	54,177	33,992	749	1,090	....	81
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	6,845	9,587	2,680	3,705
New York	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459
North Carolina	81,372	123,458	361	124	....	819
North Dakota	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,017	....	165
Ohio	600,095	344,674	19,339	36,260	2,633	1,392
Oregon	60,432	17,444	3,860	7,051	....	784
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	33,717	21,863	2,211	....
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	768	956	488	....
South Carolina	2,254	54,635	....	22	....	1
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138	....	1,240
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,889	1,354	....	2,491
Texas	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791	421	8,062
Utah	62,444	33,413	....	5,767	....	....
Vermont	40,459	9,777	792	844	....	....
Virginia	46,450	80,638	1,382	56	218	359
Washington	101,540	28,098	3,229	10,023	1,592	669
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	4,569	1,572	....	324
Wisconsin	279,870	124,036	9,770	28,220	223	530
Wyoming	20,467	8,904	207	1,077	....	....
Totals	7,620,332	5,079,041	258,847	402,159	33,612	113,258
Plurality	2,541,291					

STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters, Trênton, also Newark.

Frank O. Briggs, Trenton, Chairman; Edward C. Stokes, Millville, Vice-Chairman; Winton C. Garrison, Newark, Treasurer; J. Herbert Potts, Jersey City, Secretary; Harry B. Salter, Assistant Secretary, Trenton.

At Large—Franklin Murphy, Newark; Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth.

Atlantic—John J. Gardner, Egg Harbor.

Bergen—C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood.

Burlington—R. C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Camden—David Baird, Camden.

Cape May—Lewis M. Cresse, Ocean City.

Cumberland—Edward C. Stokes, Millville.

Essex—Henry M. Doremus, Newark; vacancy.

Gloucester—David O. Watkins, Woodbury.

Hudson—Samuel D. Dickinson, Jersey City; Edward Fry, Jersey City.

Hunterdon—Percival Christie, High Bridge.

Mercer—Frank O. Briggs, Trenton.

Middlesex—Henry H. Banker, New Brunswick.

Monmouth—C. Asa Francis, Long Branch.

Morris—D. S. Voorhees, Morristown.

Ocean—William H. Fisher, Toms River.

Passaic—Robert Williams, Paterson.

Salem—John C. Ward, Centreton.

Somerset—Lewis A. Thompson, Somerville.

Sussex—George Williams, Newton.

Union—Hamilton Kean, Elizabeth.

Warren—John I. Blair Reilly, Phillipsburg.

Auxiliary Members—R. Henri Herbert, Trenton; A. B. Cosey, Newark; Charles N. Robinson, Camden.

Executive Committee—John Kean, Elizabeth; Franklin Murphy, Newark; John J. Gardner, Egg Harbor; Samuel D. Dickinson, Jersey City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; David Baird, Camden; Robert Williams, Passaic; Daniel S. Voorhees, Morristown.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Newark.

William B. Gourley, Chairman, Paterson; William K. Devereux, Secretary, Asbury Park; William C. Heppenheim, Treasurer, Hoboken.

At Large—William B. Gourley, Paterson; Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City; Howard Carrow, Camden; Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., Trenton; vacancy.

Atlantic—William A. Faunce, Atlantic City.

Bergen—Luther A. Campbell, Hackensack.

Burlington—Benajah P. Wills, Mount Holly.

Camden—William H. Davis, Camden.

Cape May—Matthew Jefferson, Sea Isle City.

Cumberland—Samuel Iredell, Bridgeton.

Essex—James R. Nugent, Newark.

Gloucester—Edward E. Grosscup, Wenonah.

Hudson—William C. Heppenheim, Hoboken.

Hunterdon—James N. Pidcock, White House Station.

Mercer—Michael Hurley, Trenton.

Middlesex—Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.

Monmouth—David S. Crater, Freehold.

Morris—Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.

Ocean—Charles L. Rogers, Lakehurst.

Passaic—Louis F. Braun, Paterson.

Salem—Robert Gwynne, Salem.

Somerset—Samuel S. Childs, Bernardsville.

Sussex—Lewis S. Iliff, Newton.

Union—Peter Egenolf, Elizabeth.

Warren—Johnston Cornish, Washington.

Executive Committee—Chairman, vacancy; Johnston Cornish, David S. Crater, William C. Heppenheim, Howard Carrow.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

Everett Colby, President, West Orange; William H. Parry, Secretary, Burlington; Edmund C. Hill, Treasurer, Trenton.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, George G. Clinton, Atlantic City; Bergen, Ernst Neithardt, Rochelle Park; Burlington, Dr. Ira C. Leedom, Bordentown; Camden, E. E. Jefferies, Camden; Cape May, Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May; Cumberland, Alonzo G. Bacon, Bivalve; Essex, Duane E. Minard, Newark; Gloucester, David O. Watkins, Woodbury; Hudson, Pierre Garvin, Bayonne; Hunterdon, Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville; Mercer, Kendrick C.

Hill, Trenton; Middlesex, W. Frank Parker, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Frank E. Price, Atlantic Highlands; Morris, Samuel G. Harris, Boonton; Ocean, Joseph M. Thompson, New Egypt; Passaic, George W. Pollitt, Paterson; Salem, Joseph B. Crispen, Salem; Sussex, Dr. E. C. Tuttle, Sussex; Somerset, William H. H. Wyckoff, Raritan; Union, James MacMaster, Elizabeth; Warren, John I. Blair Reiley, Phillipsburg.

Finance Committee—Edmund C. Hill, E. E. Jefferies, W. Frank Parker.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, President, Hoboken; William S. McKean, Newark, Secretary; J. Clarence Conover, Freehold, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, Clarence L. Cole; Bergen, J. C. Westervelt; Camden, Frank S. Devereux; Cape May, Matthew Jefferson; Essex, Thomas J. Regan; Gloucester, Edward E. Grosscup; Hudson, Thomas F. A. Griffin; Hunterdon, John J. Matthews; Mercer, John P. Dullard; Middlesex, John Lord; Morris, A. L. Revere; Passaic, John F. Wynne; Somerset, Calvin D. McMurtry.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Legislative Committee Anti-Saloon League—G. Rowland Munroe, George H. Strcbell. Prohibition Committee—Dr. Grafton E. Day, William Cairns, Esq. Temperance Committee Presbyterian Synod—Rev. Joseph Howell, D. R. Warne, Rev. A. K. Fulton, A. F. Stout, W. T. Smock. Baptist State Convention—Rev. J. W. Lyle, D. D. Baptist Ministers' Conference—Rev. W. G. Fennell, Rev. W. T. S. Lumbar. Congregational Church—Rev. Amory Bradford, D. D. Trenton Ministerial League—Rev. H. C. Minton, D. D. W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Emma Bourne. N. J. M. E. Conference—Rev. J. W. Gamble, D. D., Rev. John Fox, D. D. Newark M. E. Conference—Rev. W. H. Morgan, D. D., Rev. George C. Wilding, D. D., Rev. C. L. Mead, D. D. Law and Order League—Rev. S. H. Hann, D. D., Rev. E. J. Kulp. Reformed Church—Rev. P. T. Pockman, D. D. Good Templars—E. C. Black, Esq. Roman Catholic Church—Rev. M. P. O'Connor. Society of Friends—Rev. Joel Borton, Chairman, Rev. C. E. Nash, D. D., Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey; Trenton address, Hotel Windsor, or 828 Broad street, Newark.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Tuesday, September 20th, 1904.)

The Republican party is just fifty years old. During the greater portion of this period it has governed the country. What a record of achievement! It has always been the party of progress and prosperity. The preservation of the Union, protection and sound money have successively been, and are its watchwords. It has met every great emergency in the right.

The administration of President Roosevelt has been American, courageous and honest. His character and purposes fill the American heart with admiration. We endorse him with enthusiasm for a further tenure of office, and adopt as our own the platform of the last Republican national convention.

We heartily endorse the administration of Governor Murphy. It has been honest, progressive and achieving.

Laws for primary reform, giving the State interest on its money deposits, creating a tenement house commission, and providing for reform in factory and workshop legislation, are among the acts which reflect credit upon the business-like management of State affairs for the last three years.

The State revenue has been carefully conserved, while at the same time the helpless and dependent population of the State have been cared for to a greater extent than ever before.

Through the persistent efforts of the present administration over three-quarters of a million dollars have been collected from the national government for interest moneys on expenditures made by the State at the time of the Civil War.

The Republican party of this State has inaugurated a policy unknown elsewhere, in using the surplus funds of the State treasury for the relief of local taxation. Under this policy \$2,000,000 of the State's income is now annually distributed or secured to our various taxing districts as their dividend from a wise administration of State affairs.

The record of the party for the past nine years is an evidence of the faithfulness with which it has carried out its trust, and if continued in power it pledges itself to scrupulously guard the State's income for the benefit of all the people; to continue to use the surplus thereof for the further reduction of the local tax rate, the improvement of our school system, and for the extension of our good roads, which policy has proven such a boon to the people of the State. We pledge ourselves in these policies to so manage the finances as to prevent the imposition of a State tax, to which we are unalterably opposed.

The constitution of the State declares that property shall be assessed for taxation under general laws, by uniform rules, according to its true value. Equal taxation is not only just, but an obligation imposed upon the Legislature by the constitution.

The taxation of railroad property has assumed its present prominence largely because of the constant and increasing absorption of private property for railroad purposes, particularly at the terminals of the great trunk lines.

Railroad property is now, by legislation, sanctioned by the highest judicial authority of the State, segregated into a class for purposes of taxation. This system has existed for twenty years, and under it the State and municipalities have received large sums, and a State tax has been avoided. By means of it railroad property is divided into classes for purposes of taxation.

The franchises and the property familiarly called the "main stem" are required by the existing law to be taxed by the State Board of Assessors at a uniform rate, assessed upon their true value as a whole. Other real estate, not included in the "main stem," owned by railroads and used for railroad purposes, and known as "second class" property, is also taxed by the State Board of Assessors at a fixed rate.

A portion of the taxes derived from this class of property was formerly paid to the State for its use, but subsequently the Legislature, in the interest of certain municipalities where the diversion of these taxes into the State treasury seemed to be a hardship, modified the law by directing that this whole tax be paid to the particular municipality where the lands were situate.

We believe that the time has now come when a still further modification of the law should be made for the benefit of the municipalities, by providing that this "second class" property should be taxed at full local rates for

local purposes, and we are in favor of the enactment of laws to this effect.

The question affecting the taxation of the franchises and so-called "main stem" are so intimately connected with the revenues of the State, and so far-reaching and involved, that the subject should receive the most exhaustive consideration. Under authority of the last Legislature, a commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report to the next Legislature upon the taxation of all classes of property, by whomsoever owned. This commission has now organized, and has commenced its deliberations by setting on foot a searching investigation into the taxation of railroad property. The possible loss of revenue to the State, the danger of a State tax, and other results affecting the State at large, which might arise from a change in the method of taxation of the franchise and "main stem," are so great that we deem it prudent and conservative to await the report of this commission before taking action thereon.

Upon the presentation of this report to the Legislature, we pledge the Republican party, its candidate for Governor, and its members of the Legislature, to a fearless and thorough consideration of this subject, to the end that if any lack of uniformity or any inequalities are shown to exist, they will be removed, so that all property, corporate or individual, except that used for religious, educational and charitable purposes, shall bear its full equal and just burden of taxation without discrimination, and we pledge to the people of the State the enactment of all just laws to that end.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Thursday, September 15, 1904.)

The representatives of the Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That we endorse the action of the National Democratic convention in its declaration of the principles of the Democratic party and in its nomination of Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, and we invite to the support of those statesmen every voter of New Jersey who believes that our national government should be guided by the constitution and not by a desire for spectacular and sensational experiment.

We denounce the carnival of corruption that has disgraced our Legislature for years and which last winter

reached the point that declared that any and all legislation was for sale. Hand in hand with corrupt legislation for the benefit of corporations and individuals, there has gone on an extravagance in expenditure of public funds, until the annual cost of our State government has reached a figure the very mention of which indicates the hold of corruption and waste upon our State treasury. The Republican platforms have charged that Democratic administrations the affairs of our State were extravagantly administered. Let us see. During the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, when the Democratic party controlled State expenditures, the disbursements from our State treasury, exclusive of payment of bonds or loans, were as follows:

In 1891.....	\$1,812,696
In 1892.....	1,698,405
In 1893.....	1,857,982

A total of \$5,369,083, and an annual average of \$1,789,694. During the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, the disbursements from our State treasury, exclusive of payment of bonds or loans, were:

1901	\$3,323,850
1902	3,774,810
1903	4,310,820

A total of \$11,409,580, and an annual average of \$3,803,195. The Republican press has sought to convey the impression that this increase is to be credited to the improvement of roads and the care of our public schools. Let this claim be examined. Of the expenditures for 1903, the following items are found and classified in the second annual message of Governor Murphy:

Management of the various State departments, including salaries of the State officials, the different State boards, expenses of maintain- ing the State House, printing, etc.....	\$562,084 05
Cost of prisons and reform schools.....	487,293 43
Care of the insane.....	600,450 61
Care of blind, deaf, feeble-minded, etc.....	220,800 78

Total of\$1,870,628 87

This total of four items does not include the cost of courts (\$232,514), the cost of the military establishment (\$235,021), the cost of homes for disabled soldiers (\$76,918), the cost of voting machines (\$47,427), the cost of the new Senate chamber (\$122,541), or the cost of the Legislature (\$93,561), and does not include a dollar in the public school account. Yet the four items exceed the entire disbursements from the State treasury, for every purpose, during

any of the years 1891, 1892 or 1893. These figures evidently alarmed Governor Murphy, for, in the message in which he reports them to the Legislature of 1904, he says:

"Because of the falling off in the receipts from incorporation fees, some timid people have taken alarm, and they see in imagination the revenues of the State disappearing, and the boggy of the State tax already in sight. Personally, I think much greater calamities might happen to the State than to have a State tax."

The Democratic party repudiates the word and sentiment of Governor Murphy's message and demands that the affairs of our State be so economically administered that there shall not be a general State tax imposed upon the people of New Jersey. The receipts by the State, from license fees, inheritance tax and franchise tax and miscellaneous sources (outside of the real estate of railroad and canal companies), amounted in 1903 to over \$3,800,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the average disbursements for all purposes during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. Nothing but criminal extravagance can give occasion for a dollar of State tax upon the counties of New Jersey.

We demand equal taxation of all property not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes. The franchises of railroad and canal companies are granted by the State, and it is fair that taxes upon these privileges should be paid into the common treasury of the State. The real estate of these corporations presents no feature that justifies a separate classification as to the amount of tax to be imposed. The railroads of New Jersey are not infant industries. They are of great value to the State, but they are also of great value to their owners. To tax the vacant city lot and the unproductive farm and exempt the property of railroad and canal companies is not only unfair, but is in direct violation of the spirit of our State constitution, which demands that property shall be taxed by uniform rules. The Republican party has broken, in this State, every pledge of equal taxation that it has made to the people. It never gets beyond the appointment of a commission to inquire. We assert that the day of inquiry is past. The State is in possession of the facts.

What inquiry is needed to demonstrate that the buildings and roadbeds and tracks in Atlantic and Burlington, in Essex and Hudson, and in every other county in the State should pay the same local tax that is imposed upon other real estate in those counties? Every factory, every farm, every home in New Jersey is taxed at full local

rates. Why, then, should exemption of railroad property continue? No convincing answer will ever be heard outside of the legislative committee room, where reasons given would seem to be always marked "Not for publication." We ask the corporations to deal fairly with the State, and we also demand that the State shall deal fairly with the corporations. We demand that property shall be taxed not because it is used for railroad purposes, but because it is property and as such receives its full share of the benefits of municipal government. We promise the people of New Jersey that the Democratic party will in the first year that it is entrusted with power, enact the following propositions:

First. That the property other than franchises of every railroad and canal company in New Jersey shall be taxed, in each municipality, at the same rate that is imposed upon the property of private owners. Dollar for dollar in assessment of valuation; dollar for dollar in amount of tax to be imposed.

Second. That the franchises of railroad and canal companies shall be subject to a State tax of one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

Third. That expert knowledge being necessary to determine the values of railroad and canal properties, the assessment of values shall be made by a State board, the taxes collected by the State, and paid to the taxing districts in which the property is located.

To the enactment of laws for this system of taxation, we pledge the Democratic party of New Jersey, and declare that the nominee of this convention shall be bound, in honor, by his acceptance of the nomination, to see that our pledge is kept in letter and spirit, and we further pledge that the government of this State will, under Democratic administration, be so economically conducted that there will not be one dollar of State tax imposed upon the people of New Jersey.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS, 1904.

REPUBLICAN.

For President, Theodore Roosevelt. For Vice President, Charles W. Fairbanks.

For Presidential Electors—Uzal H. McCarter, Washington A. Roebling, Joseph W. Cooper, Alexander C. Wood, Lewis S. Thompson, Adolph Mack, Richard H. Williams, J. Hull Browning, Henry Dickson, Arthur B. Leach, Jacob Ringle, Aaron S. Baldwin.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Alton B. Parker. For Vice President, Henry G. Davis.

For Presidential Electors—Richard V. Lindabury, Howard Carrow, John W. Westcott, Benjamin Franklin Hires, Isaac W. Carmichael, Haley Fiske, DeWitt Clinton Flanagan, Jacob L. Bunnell, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Elvin W. Crane, John J. Voorhees, Edwin A. Stevens.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

For President, Silas C. Swallow. For Vice President, George W. Carroll.

For Presidential Electors—William H. Nicholson, George LaMonte, Furman A. DeMaris, Robert B. Moore, Charles F. Garrison, Ross Slack, Joel G. VanCise, John Berryman, David Hopper, Joel W. Brown, Robert J. S. White, Charles L. Mead.

SOCIALIST.

For President, Eugene V. Debs. For Vice President, Benjamin Hanford.

For Presidential Electors—Albin Strobel, Claus Detlif Hintz, Peter E. Burrowes, Gothard Arvidson, Millard D. Pancoast, Andrew Perino, Thomas B. Dennis, F. Clinton Dey, Wilson B. Killingbeck, Max Richter, Robert Streller, Joseph C. Eulenstein.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

For President, Charles Hunter Corregan. For Vice President, William Wesley Cox.

For Presidential Electors—Henry Schmid, Abraham B. Herschmann, Herman Landgraf, Charles Beckert, John Hossak, Albert Grieb, William Creter, Adolph Blome, Julius Eck, Joseph Jacobs, Charles Gerold, Henry F. Schreck.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Thomas E. Watson. For Vice President, Thomas H. Tibbles.

For Presidential Electors—Joseph R. Buchanan, Edgar Conrow, John Rauch, Wallace L. Brock, Louis L. Franz, Frank J. Shattle, John E. McKee, Samuel Warbasse, George A. Miller, Edward A. Wallace, Joseph B. Keim, John S. DeHart.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

1837, Lewis M. Walker.	40—41, Mahlon Canfield.
38—39, Japhet Ireland.	42—44, Absalom Cordery.

Bergen County.

76, 82—83, John Fell.	24—26, 30, 32—33,
77—78, Robert Morris.	Charles Board.
79—81, Theunis Dey.	27—29, Nathaniel Board.
84—90, 92—95, Peter Haring.	31, Jacob M. Ryerson.
91, 96—06, John Outwater.	34—35, Christian C. Zabriskie.
07, 09—11, Peter Ward.	36—37, Samuel R. Demarest.
08, 12—13, William Colfax.	38—39, Francis Price.
14—15, 18, Adrian Post.	40, Albert G. Doremus.
16, 19—21, John D. Haring.	41—42, John Cassedy.
17, Martin Ryerson.	43—44, John H. Zabriskie.
22—23, Christian Zabriskie.	

Burlington County.

76, Richard Smith.	02—04, Samuel Hough.
77, John Imlay.	10—13, John Beatty.
78—80, 83, Peter Tallman.	14, Caleb Earl.
81—82, John Cox.	15—17, William Irick.
84—86, 89—90,	18, 29—31, William N. Shinn.
William Newbold.	32—33, Richard Campion.
87—88, Joseph Smith.	34, James Newbold.
91, James Kinsey.	35—36, Charles Stokes.
92, 1818—28, Caleb Newbold.	37—41, William Irick.
93—96, John Black.	42, Moffett Craig.
97—1801, 04—09,	43—44, James S. Hulme.
George Anderson.	

Cape May County.

1776, Jonathan Hand.	11, Nathaniel Holmes.
77, 79—80, 82—83, Jesse Hand.	14, Furman Leaming.
78, Jonathan Jenkins.	15—19, 24, 26—27,
81, 85, Elijah Hughes.	Joshua Swaine.
84, 86—93, Jeremiah Eldredge.	20—23, 25, Thomas H. Hughes.
94—95, 1806, 09—10,	28—30, Israel Townsend.
Matthew Whilden.	31—33, Joshua Townsend.
96—98, 1800, 04,	34—35, Jeremiah Leaming.
Permenus Corson.	36—37, Richard Thomson.
99, John T. Townsend.	38—39, Amos Corson.
1801—04, 07, Ebenezer Newton.	40—41, Thomas P. Hughes.
05—06, William Eldredge.	42—44, Maurice Beesley.
08, 12—13,	
Joseph Falkenberge.	

1776 to 1844.

Cumberland County.

76—77, 82, Theophilus Elmer.	13, Ezekiel Foster.
78, Ephraim Harris.	14, 18, James Clark.
79, John Buck.	20—21, James D. Westcott.
80, 84, Jonathan Elmer.	26, Ephraim Bateman.
81, 83, 85—94, 96—97, 99—1800,	27—28, John Trenchard.
Samuel Ogden.	29—32, Elias P. Seeley.
95, Eli Elmer.	33, 37, Israel Stratton.
98, Joel Fithian.	34, David Reeves.
1801—02, David Moore.	35—36, Joshua Brick.
03—04, 10—11, George Burgin.	38, Nathaniel Foster.
05—06, Abraham Sayre.	39—40, Samuel Barber.
06, 08, 12—13, 15—17, 19, 22—25,	41, Ephraim H. Whitecar.
Ebenezer Seeley.	42, David Whitaker.
07, Ebenezer Elmer.	43—44, Enoch H. Moore.
09, James B. Hunt.	

Essex County.

76—77, 79, Stephen Crane.	15—16, 25, 28, Amos Harrison.
78, Abraham Clark.	19—22, 26, Silas Condit.
80, James Caldwell.	24, 30, John Dow.
81—84, Josiah Hornblower.	27, Samuel Pennington.
85—87, John Peck.	29, Amzi Dodd.
88, John Chetwood.	31—32, Isaac H. Williamson.
89, Jonathan Dayton.	33, Jacob M. Mead.
90—97, John Condit.	34, Oliver S. Halstead.
98—1800, Daniel Marsh.	35, Stephen D. Day.
01, 06, 10—13, Charles Clark.	36, Andrew Parsons.
02—03, William S. Pennington.	37, John J. Chetwood.
04—06, 17—18, 23, John Dodd.	38—40, Amzi Armstrong.
07, Moses Jacques.	41—42, William Chetwood.
08—09, Thomas Ward.	43—44, Joseph S. Dodd.
14, Charles Kinsey.	

Gloucester County.

1776—80, 84, John Cooper.	21—22, Michael C. Fisher.
81, Joseph Hugg.	23, 29, 31—32, Joseph Kaighn.
82—83, 85—86, Elijah Clark.	24—25, Isaac Wilkins.
87—94, Joseph Ellis.	26, John Moore White.
95—97, Joseph Cooper.	27, Christopher Sickler.
98—1802, Thomas Clark.	28, Jeremiah J. Foster.
03—06, 11, Isaac Mickle.	30, 33—35, John W. Mickle.
06, 14—16,	36—38, John C. Smallwood.
Samuel W. Harrison.	39—40, Joseph Porter.
97—10, Richard M. Cooper.	41, William R. Cooper.
12—13, James Hopkins.	42, Joseph Saunders.
17—18, James Matlack.	43—44, Joshua P. Browning.
19—20, John Baxter.	

Hudson County.

1840, Abraham Van Sant-voord.	41—42, John S. Condit.
	43—44, Edwin V. R. Wright.

1776 to 1844.

Hunterdon County.

1776—81, John Stevens.	22—23, John Cavanagh.
82, Joseph Reading.	26—29, George Maxwell.
83—84, Philemon Dickinson.	30, Thomas Capner.
85—88, Robert-Lettis Hooper.	31—32, Peter I. Clark.
89, Benjamin Van Cleve.	33, Alexander Wurts.
90—1804, John Lambert.	34, Nathaniel Saxton.
05—06, John Wilson.	35, 42—44, William Wilson.
06—14, John Haas.	36, Henry S. Hunt.
15, Aaron Vansyckle.	37—38, Joseph Moore.
16—19, 21, 24—25,	39, James Snyder.
Elnathan Stevenson.	40—41, John Lilly.
20, Thomas Prall.	

Mercer County.

1838—39, Charles G. McChesney.	40—41, James White.
	42—44, George Woolsey.

Middlesex County.

1776, John Wetherill.	13, John Neilson.
77—79, Jonathan Deare.	18, John N. Simpson.
80, 83, 88, Benjamin Manning.	19, 21, 27—28, James T. Dunn.
81—82, 1806, John Beatty.	23—24, 26, 30,
84—85, 96,	Robert McChesney.
Samuel Fitz - Randolph.	25, William Edgar.
86—87, 89—94,	29, James Cook.
Samuel Randolph.	30, Samuel Edgar.
95, 97, 99—1806,	32, John T. McDowell.
Ephraim Martin.	33, Josiah B. Howell.
98, 1820, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	34, Andrew Snowhill.
07, 09, 14—17, 22,	35, John Perrine, Jr.
Ercuries Beatty.	36—38, 41,
08, 10, 12—13,	George T. McDowell.
James Schureman.	39—40, David B. Applegat.
11, John James.	42—44, Abraham W. Brown.

Monmouth County.

1776, Nathaniel Scudder.	10—11, 13—21, Silas Crane.
77—79, Joseph Holmes.	22, William Andrews.
80—83, 89—92, 95,	23—24, William I. Bowne.
Elisha Lawrence.	25, 28—29, William I. Emley.
84, John Imlay.	26—27, Henry D. Polhemus.
85, David Forman.	30, Samuel G. Wright.
86—88, 99, Asher Holmes.	31, 34, John Patterson.
93—94, 1812—13,	32—33, Daniel Holmes.
Thomas Henderson.	35—36, Thomas Aarowsmith.
96—98, Elisha Walton.	37, William L. Dayton.
1800, John Lloyd.	38—39, Benjamin Oliphant.
01—07, Thomas Little.	40, Peter Vredenburg, Jr.
08, William Lloyd.	41—44, James Patterson.
09, John A. Scudder.	

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776—80, Silas Condict.	23—27, Silas Cook.
81—84, John Carle.	28—30, Edward Condict.
85, John-Cleve Symmes.	31—32, 40—41, James Wood.
86—88, 93—94, 96—1800,	33, Mahlon Dickerson.
Abraham Kitchel.	34, William Monro.
89—90, William Woodhull.	35—36, Jephthah B. Munn.
91—92, 95, Ellis Cook.	37—38, William Brittin.
1801—06, David Welsh.	39, Jacob W. Miller.
07—14, Benjamin Ludlow.	42, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
15—22, Jesse Upton.	43—44, John H. Stansborough

Passaic County.

1837—38, Andrew Parsons.	42, William Deckey.
39—40, Nathaniel Board.	43—44, Silas D. Canfield.
41, Silas E. Canfield.	

Salem County.

1776, 78—79,	19, Hedge Thompson.
Andrew Sinnickson.	23, 40, Josiah M. Reeve.
77, Edward Keasby.	24—25, Zacheus Ray.
80, 82, 86, Whitten Cripps.	26—28, 32, Israel R. Clawson.
81, 83—84, John Holme.	29, Philip Freas.
85, 87—93, John Mayhew.	30, James Newell.
94—96, Thomas Sinnickson.	31, Henry Freas.
97—99, 1801—04,	33, Charles Swing.
William Parret.	34, 37, William F. Reeve.
1800, William Wallace.	35, Samuel Humphreys.
04, 06—07, Jacob Hufty.	36, Thomas Yarrow.
05—06, 09—13, Isaiah Shinn.	38—39, John A. Lambert.
08, Samuel Ray.	41, Robert Newell.
13—17, Jedediah Dubois.	42, Samuel Bolton.
18, 20—22, John Dickinson.	43—44, Joseph C. Nelson.

Somerset County.

1776, William Paterson.	05—13, 15—19,
77, 93—97, James Linn.	John Frelinghuysen.
78, Abraham Van-Neste.	14, 26—29, Andrew Howell.
79, 81—89, Ephraim Martin.	20—25, Peter I. Stryker.
80, John Witherspoon.	30—34, James S. Green.
90—92, Frederick Frelinghuysen.	35, William Thompson.
93—1804, Peter De Vroom.	36—38, Walter Kirkpatrick.
04, Henry Vanderveer.	39, Augustus R. Taylor.
	40—41, Joseph W. Scott.
	42—44, George H. Brown.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1776 to 1844.

Sussex County.

1776, 80, John-Cleves Symmes.	19—20, Robert W. Rutherford.
77, 84—85, 89—90,	21, William T. Anderson.
Robert Hoops.	22, Jeremy Mackey.
78—79, Robert Ogden.	23—24, Jacob Thompson.
81—83, Hugh Hughes.	25—26, Thomas C. Ryerson.
86—88, Mark Thomson.	27, Samuel Fowler.
91—99, Charles Beardslee.	28—31, 35, David Ryerson.
1800—04, William McCullough.	32, Peter Merkel.
04, John Linn.	33—34, 36, Samuel Price.
05—06, George Bidleman.	37—38, Richard R. Morris.
06, Jacob S. Thomson.	39—40, Daniel Haines.
07—13, Barnabus Swayze.	41—42, Alexander Boyles.
13—15, William Kennedy.	43—44, Benjamin Hamilton.
16—18, Thomas Vankirk.	

Warren County.

1825, Jacob Thompson.	34—35, Charles Sitgreaves.
26—28, Jeremy Mackey.	36—39, Robert H. Kennedy.
29—30, Jonathan Robbins.	40, Caleb H. Valentine.
31, Samuel Wilson.	41, Henry H. Van Ness.
32—33, Charles Carter.	42—44, Charles J. Ihrie.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1837, Joseph Endicott. | 40—41, Joseph S. Read. |
| 38—39, Robert B. Risley. | 42—44, George Wheaton. |

Bergen County.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, Peter Zabriskie. | 16—17, Jacob Banta. |
| 76, 83, Theunis Dey. | 16—17, Cornelius Merseilles. |
| 76, 84, 86, David Board. | 16, 21—22, Peter Sip. |
| 77—78, Joast Beam. | 18, Casparus Prior. |
| 77, 81, Garret Leydecker. | 18, 24, Nathaniel Board. |
| 77, 82, 87—89, 1815, | 19—20, 25—26, 29, |
| John Outwater. | Cornelius Van Winkle. |
| 78—81, 87, Peter Wilson. | 19, Silas Brinkerhoof. |
| 78, 97—1804, Thomas Blanch. | 20, Sebe Brinkerhoof. |
| 79, Robert Morris. | 21—23, John Westervelt, Jr. |
| 79—83, Isaac Blanch. | 22—23, 25—27, David I. Christie |
| 80, Gabriel Ogden. | 23—24, Garret Ackerson. |
| 82—83, 87, 94—95, Adam Boyd. | 24, John Van Waggoner. |
| 84—86, 92, 96, 1810—11, | 25, Henry B. Hagerman. |
| Jacob Terhune (Ter- | 26, Charles Kinsey. |
| heun). | 27, 30, Peter J. Terhune. |
| 84, Edow Merseallus. | 27, Cornelius D. Van |
| 85, Abraham Blauvelt. | Riper. |
| 85—86, 88—90, 93, Isaac Nicoll. | 28, Christian Zabriskie. |
| 88—90, 93, John (A.) Benson. | 28, Peter C. Westervelt. |
| 90—91, Edmund W. Kingsland | 28—29, Andrew P. Hopper. |
| 91, 95, John Haring. | 29—30, John Ward. |
| 91—92, 96, Henry Berry. | 30, 33, Samuel R. Demarest. |
| 92—94, 96—1802, 04—06, | 31, Garret Sip. |
| Peter Ward. | 31, Andrew H. Hopper. |
| 94, William M. Bell. | 31, John R. Blauvelt. |
| 95, Benjamin Blaclidge. | 32—33, Garret P. Hopper. |
| 97—98, Robert Campbell. | 32—33, John M. Cornelison. |
| 99—1801, John Dey. | 32, Samuel Demarest. |
| 02—04, 06, Isaac Kipp. | 34, John F. Hopper. |
| 03—04, Martin I. Ryerson. | 34—35, Abraham Lydecker. |
| 04—06, 08—09, Adrian Post. | 34, Peter I. Ackerman. |
| 05—06, Odonijah Schuyler. | 35, 36, Michael Saunier. |
| 06—07, 09—11, William Colfax. | 35, John H. Hopper. |
| 07, John Vanhorn. | 36, Henry Doremus. |
| 07, Abraham Forshee. | 36, Jetur R. Riggs. |
| 08, 14—17, Albert C. Zabriskie. | 37—38, David D. Van Bussum. |
| 08—09, 18, John Hopper. | 37—38, Albert G. Lydecker. |
| 10—11, 13, John A. Westervelt | 37—38, John Cassidy. |
| 12—13, Martin Van Houten. | 39—40, John G. Ackerson. |
| 12—13, 19, Casparus Bogart. | 39, Albert G. Doremus. |
| 12—13, Thomas Dickerson. | 39—40, Albert J. Terhune. |
| 14, Richard Cadmus. | 41—42, James I. Demarest. |
| 14, Jacob K. Mead. | 41—42, John H. Zabriskie. |
| 15, 20—21, Charles Board. | 43—44, William G. Hopper. |
| 15, Garret A. Lydacker. | 43—44, Jacob C. Terhune. |

1776 to 1844.

Burlington County.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1776-77, Peter Tallman. | 21-24, Richard L. Beatty. |
| 76, 78, 83, Caleb Shreve. | 21-23, William Woolman. |
| 76, Joseph Newbold. | 22, Samuel Deacon. |
| 77, Samuel Rogers. | 23-24, Jonathan Hough. |
| 77-82, Thomas Fenimore. | 25-27, 29, Joshua S. Earl. |
| 78-79, Josiah Foster. | 25-27, Isaiah Toy. |
| 79, 85-90, Joseph Biddle. | 25-28, 37-41, John Emley. |
| 80, William Trént. | 28-30, Samuel Black. |
| 80, William Hough. | 28, Philip F. Howell. |
| 81-83, Israel Shreve. | 28, Richard Eayre. |
| 81, 83, 90-92, 95, | 29, John Warren. |
| George Anderson. | 29, Charles M. Wells. |
| 82, Thomas Reynolds. | 30, Charles Stokes. |
| 84, James Kinsey. | 30-35, George Deacon. |
| 84, Cleayton Newbold. | 30, Richard Campion. |
| 84-85, 87, Richard S. Smith. | 30-32, Benjamin H. Lippincott. |
| 85, Joseph Smith. | 31-32, Joshua Wright, Jr. |
| 86, David Ridgway. | 31-32, Benjamin Shreve, Jr. |
| 86, Uriah Woolman. | 31-32, William R. Allen. |
| 87-89, Robert-Strettle Jones. | 31, Samuel Black. |
| 88-90, Daniel Newbold. | 32-34, Israel Biddle. |
| 91, Joshua M. Wallace. | 33, John H. Rulon. |
| 91, Caleb Newbold. | 33, Zebedee M. Wills. |
| 92, 1801-04, John Lacey. | 33-34, Isaac Hilliard. |
| 92-93, Thomas Hollenshead. | 33, George Black. |
| 93-96, Samuel Hough. | 34, Benjamin Fish. |
| 93, Henry Ridgway. | 34, Amos Stiles. |
| 94, Joseph Stokes. | 34, Thomas Page, M. D. |
| 94, John Van Emburgh. | 35-36, Anderson Lalor. |
| 95-96, Stacy Biddle. | 35-36, Moses Wills. |
| 96-1804, 06-09, 16-17, | 35-36, Thomas F. Budd. |
| William Coxé, Jr. | 35-36, Benjamin Davis. |
| 97, 1820-22, Thomas Newbold. | 36, John W. Fennimore. |
| 97-1801, Job Lippincott. | 37-38, Jesse Richards. |
| 97-1800, 02-07, | 37-38, Amos W. Archer. |
| William Stockton. | 37, Robert C. Hutchinson. |
| 98, Joseph Budd. | 37, Phineas S. Bunting. |
| 99-1804, 08-17, 19, | 38-39, Bowes Reed Brown. |
| William Pearson. | 38, William W. Norcross. |
| 1804-11, 13-14, William Irick. | 39-41, William Black. |
| 04-06, Isaac Cowgill. | 39-41, Levi Borton. |
| 04-13, Caleb Earle. | 39-40, Elihu Mathis. |
| 10-15, Charles Ellis. | 40-41, Isaac Stokes. |
| 12-17, Samuel J. Read. | 41-42, Thomas H. Richards. |
| 15-16, William Reeve. | 42-44, John C. Deacon. |
| 17-19, 24, John Evans, Jr. | 42-44, Benjamin Ridgway. |
| 18-19, 23-24, William Griffith. | 42-44, Joseph Satterthwait. |
| 18-19, John Newbold. | 42, Thomas Harrison. |
| 18, Samuel Haines. | 43-44, Thomas Harris. |
| 20, George Hulme. | 43-44, Isaiah Adams. |
| 20-22, 25-27, Gershom Mott. | |
| 20, William Stockton, Jr. | |

1776 to 1844.

Cape May County.

1776, Eli Eldridge.	94, David Johnston.
76, Joseph Savage.	94-95, Eleazer Hand.
76-77, Hugh Hathorne.	95, Reuben Townsend.
77, 79, 84, Henry-Young Town-	96, 99, 1801, Abijah Smith.
send.	97, 1800, Persons Leaming.
77-78, 80-81,	1802-04, 10, Joseph Falkin-
Jeremiah Eldredge.	burge.
78, John Hand.	05-07, 09, 12-13,
78, 81, 87-88, 90-96,	Thomas H. Hughes.
Richard Townsend.	06, 08, 11, 15-17, 18-19, 22,
79, James Whilden.	Nicholas Willits.
79, Jonathan Leaming.	13, Joshua Swain.
80, 83, Joseph Hildreth.	14, Robert M. Holmes.
80-82, 86-88, 91-93, 1804,	20-21, 23, 26, 28-29,
Matthew Whilden.	Joshua Townsend.
82-83, 85-86, John Baker.	24-25, 27, Israel Townsend.
82, 84-92, 96, 98,	30-33, Jeremiah Leaming.
Elijah Townsend.	34-35, Richard Thomson.
84, Levi Eldredge (Re-	36-37, Amos Corson.
signed).	38-39, Thomas P. Hughes.
85, 89-90, Nezer Swain.	40-41, Maurice Beesley.
89, Eli Townsend.	42-44, Reuben Willets.
93, Ebenezer Newton.	

Cumberland County.

1776-77, 82-84, 86-87, 92,	03-04, Robert Smith.
Ephraim Harris.	04, Abijah Davis.
76, 78, 82-83, 85-86, 96, 99, 1800,	05-06, James Lee.
Jonathan Bowen.	05-06, Jedediah Ogden.
76-78, John Buck.	06, 16, James D. Westcott.
77, 94, Ephraim Seeley.	06-07, Benjamin Champneys.
78-79, James Ewing.	07-08, Jonathan Moore.
79, 91-93, Joel Fithian.	08-09, 11, 13,
79, Timothy Elmer.	Ephraim Bateman.
80, Thomas Ewing.	09-15, Daniel Richman.
80, Samuel Ogden.	10, Isaac Watts Crane.
80, Ladis Walling.	12-13, Stephen Willis.
81-83, Joshua Ewing.	14, Thomas Lee.
81, Joshua Brick.	15-16, 20, 24, Nathan Leake.
81, Josiah Seeley.	15, 17, John S. Wood.
84, William Kelsey.	16, 18, Daniel Parvin.
84-85, 87-89, 91-92,	17-18, John Sibley.
John Burgin.	18-19, 21, John Lanning, Jr.
85-88, John Sheppard.	19-23, 25-28, 30,
88-89, Eli Elmer.	William B. Ewing.
89-91, 93-95, 1817, 19,	20-23, Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
Ebenezer Elmer.	22, J. Mayhew.
90, 1800, Richard Wood, Jr.	23-25, Ishrael Stratton.
93, 96-97, David Moore.	24, George Souder.
94-95, Benjamin Peck.	25, Edmund Sheppard.
95, Ebenezer Seeley.	26-29, Nathaniel Foster.
96-97, James Harris.	26-28, 36, Elias P. Seeley.
98, Isaac Wheaton.	29, Philip Fithian.
98, John Sheppard, Jr.	29, Michael Swing.
99-1802, George Burgin.	30-31, Jeremiah Stratton.
1801-04, Azel Pierson.	30, William D. Barrett.

1776 to 1844.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 31—32, John Lanning. | 37, David Whitaker |
| 31, Henry Shaw. | (Whitecar). |
| 32, 43—44, Josiah Shaw. | 38—39, Belford M. Bonham. |
| 32, Reuben Hunt. | 38, David Jones. |
| 33, Jeremiah Stull. | 40, Lewis Rice. |
| 33, Noah W. Flanagan. | 40—41, Benjamin F. Chew. |
| 33, William Lore. | 40—41, William P. Seeley. |
| 34—36, Thomas E. Hunt. | 41, Elmer Ogden. |
| 34—35, 39, Isaac Newcomb. | 42, Thomas Ware. |
| 34, 39, Ephraim H. Whitaker | 42, Joseph Butcher. |
| (Whitecar). | 42, John R. Cory. |
| 36, Peter Ladow. | 43—44, Daniel L. Burt. |
| 37, Noah W. Flanagan. | 43—44, Joseph Taylor. |
| 37, Samuel Bowen. | |

Essex County.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1776, 83—85, Abraham Clark. | 08—09, 19, Nathan Squier. |
| 76—82, 93, Caleb Camp. | 08, Andrew Wilson. |
| 76, 82—88, Henry Garritse. | 10, Joseph Quinby. |
| 77, Edward Fleming. | 11, Thaddeus Mills. |
| 77—79, 81, Jacob Brookfield. | 11, 14, Samuel Condit. |
| 78, 82, Isaac Woodruff. | 11, Abraham Ackerman. |
| 79—80, Josiah Hornblower. | 12—13, 19, Charles Kinsey. |
| 80, 82—83, 85—86, 89, 93, | 12—14, James Wilson. |
| Daniel Marsh, | 12—13, 16, Silas Condit. |
| 81, Samuel Potter. | 14—15, Jonathan Dayton. |
| 84, John Peck. | 15—16, 20, 22—23, John Dow. |
| 86—87, 90, Jonathan Dayton. | 16, Isaac H. Williamson. |
| 87—90, 94—97, Jonas Wade. | 17—19, Thomas T. Kinney. |
| 88—89, John Condit. | 17—23, Samuel B. Miller. |
| 90, Abraham Ogden. | 20, 26—27, Stephen D. Day. |
| 91—92, 94—96, Elias Dayton. | 21—22, Philemon Dickerson. |
| 91—92, Matthias Williamson. | 21, Caleb Halstead. |
| 91—92, Israel Hedden. | 23, 25, John Mann. |
| 93, 96, 98—1800, 06—07, | 24, Francis C. F. Randolph. |
| Abraham Spear. | |
| 94—95, James Hedden. | 24, 26—27, Amzi Dodd. |
| 97—99, William S. Pennington. | 24—26, 28, William Stites. |
| 97, Stansbury Recompence | 25, John Travers. |
| 98—1800, 05—06, 09, 16, | 26, Brant Van Blarcom. |
| Charles Clark. | 27, Oliver S. Halsted. |
| 1800—01, Jabez Parkhurst. | 27—28, Dennis Coles. |
| 01, 04, 06, 10, | 28, William Pennington. |
| Amos Harrison. | 29, Joseph C. Hornblower. |
| 01, Ralph Post. | 29, John J. Chetwood. |
| 02—04, 07, 10, 24, 28, | 29, John Vail. |
| Abraham Godwin. | 29, Luther Little. |
| 02—04, 08—09, 13, 15, 17—18, | 30, 33, Cornelius G. VanRiper. |
| Israel Day. | 30—32, John J. Baldwin. |
| 02—04, Ezra Darby. | 30—32, Ira F. Randolph. |
| 04, 06, James Willcock. | 30, Moses Smith. |
| 04, 06—09, Silas Whitehead. | 30, Stephen J. Mecker. |
| 05—06, 10—15, 20—23, 25, | 31—32, David Martin. |
| Samuel Pennington. | 31—32, John P. Jackson. |
| 05—06, Moses Jacques. | 31—32, William Dickey. |
| 05—06, 17—18, William Gould. | 33—34, Asa Whitehead. |
| 07, Abraham Vanhouten. | 33—34, John J. Bryant. |
| | 33, Robert Morrell. |

1776 to 1844.

33-34, Gideon Ross.	39-40, James H. Robinson.
34-35, Andrew Parsons.	39-40, Samuel H. Gardner.
34, Jonas Smith.	40-41, William B. Baldwin.
35-36, Jacob Flatt.	40-41, Alexander Wilson.
35-36, Joseph N. Tuttle.	40-41, Benjamin F. Brookfield.
35-36, James W. Wade.	41-44, Stephen Congar.
35-36, John J. Chetwood.	41, Jonas Smith.
36-37, William J. Pierson.	41-42, David B. Lum.
37, Stephen Dod.	41-42, Jabez Cook.
37-38, Alexander C. M. Pennington.	42-44, Lemuel W. Jacobus.
37-38, John Littell.	42-44, Jotham Potter.
37, Israel Crane.	42-44, Samuel C. Smith.
28-39, Edward Sanderson.	42-44, Jephtha Baldwin.
38-39, William Stites.	43-44, Isaac Van Wagenan.
38, Abraham V. Spear.	43-44, John Runyon.

Gloucester County.

76, 92, Richard Somers.	08, 11, Joseph V. Clark.
76, Robert F. Price.	09, John Brick.
76, 1801, Isaac Mickle.	12-17, Isaac Pine.
77, 78, Elijah Clark.	12-13, Joseph C. Swett.
77, John Wilkins, Jr.	12-13, Daniel Carrell.
77, Isaac Tomlinson.	13-14, 24, 26, Charles French (Jun.).
78, 81-85, 87-93, 1803-04, Joseph Cooper.	14, Nicholas Rape.
79-80, John Sparks.	15-17, Edward Sharp.
79, Joseph Low.	17, 23, 28, John Estile (Estill).
79-80, Thomas Rennard.	18, 24, 26, Daniel Lake.
80, Isaac Kay.	18-19, Samuel Kille.
81-83, 90, Samuel Hugg.	18, Samuel L. Howell.
78, 81-85, Joseph Ellis (Resigned).	19, Jeremiah J. Foster.
84-88, 90-91, Thomas Clark.	19, Thomas Garwood.
85, David Davis.	20, Jehu Wilson.
86-89, Franklin Davenport.	20, William Tatem.
86, John Kille.	20, 23, John Moore White.
89, 93, 95-97, 1800, 02, Abel Clement.	21-22, 25, 33, 34, John R. Scull.
91-94, John Blackwood.	21, 23, 28, Charles C. Stratton.
94, Benjamin Whittall.	21-22, Joseph Kaighn.
94, 99, Thomas Wilkins.	22, Isaac Mickle, Jr.
95-97, 1800-02, Samuel French.	24-25, Benjamin B. Cooper.
95-96, Thomas Somers.	24, Thomas Chapman.
97, Daniel Leeds.	26-27, Thomas Bee.
98-99, Joshua L. Howell.	27-28, 37-38, Joseph Porter.
98-1802, Samuel W. Harrison.	27, 29, John W. Mickle.
98, James Wilkins.	29, Isaac Hinchman.
1803-06, Robert Newell.	29-30, Japhet Ireland.
03-04, 15-16, Richard Risley.	30-31, Jacob Howey.
05-06, Reuben Clark.	30-31, 38-40, Charles Reeves.
05-06, Samuel G. Champion.	30, Robert L. Armstrong.
06, 10-11, Matthew Gill.	31-32, Charles F. Wilkins.
06-07, 10, Michael C. Fisher.	31-32, Samuel B. Westcott.
07-08, 11, Jacob Glover.	32, John Gill, Jr.
07-08, 10, Benjamin Rulon.	32, 38-40, Elijah Bowser.
08-09, Thomas Doughty.	33-35, Joseph Rogers.
	33, Jesse Smith.

1776 to 1844.

33—35, William R. Cooper.	41, Joseph L. Pierson.
34—35, Samuel B. Lippencott.	41—42, Thomas H. Whitney.
35, Joseph Endicott.	41, John B. Miller.
36—38, Joseph W. Cooper.	41, Charles Knight.
36—37, James W. Caldwell.	42, Samuel C. Allen.
36—37, David C. Ogden.	42, Charles H. French.
36, John Richards.	43—44, Nathan T. Stratton.
39—40, Joseph Franklin.	43—44, Thomas B. Wood.
39—40, 42, Richard W. Snowden.	43—44, Benjamin Harding.
	43—44, Samuel W. Cooper.

Hudson County.

1840, John S. Condit.	43—44, Benjamin F. Welch.
41—42, Abraham L. Van Boskerck.	

Hunterdon County.

1776—78, John Hart.	07—11, 21, Moses Stout.
76, 81, John Mehelm.	09—11, 22, James J. Wilson.
76, Charles Cope.	10, Elnathan Stevenson.
77—78, 82, Nehemiah Dunham.	11, Thomas Prall, Jr.
77, 79—81, 83—88, 91—93, 95—98, 1800, 02,	12—13, William Potts.
Benjamin Van Cleve.	12—13, David Manners.
78, David Chambers.	12—13, Benjamin Wright.
79—80, Jared Sexton.	13—14, Edward Yard.
79, William Gano.	13—14, Samuel Barber.
80—85, 88, John Lambert.	13—14, John Opdycke.
82—84, Samuel Tucker.	15—16, John Farlee.
85—87, Joab Houghton.	15—17, William Nixon.
86—87, 89—90, 94,	15—16, 18—20, 23,
John Anderson.	Abraham Stout.
88, Robert Taylor.	16—17, Thomas Prall.
89, Joshua Corshen.	17—18, Robert McNeely.
89, Charles Axford.	18—19, 27—29, Isaac G. Farlee.
90—92, Thomas Lowrey.	18—23, George Maxwell.
90, 92, John Taylor.	19, 21, Isaac Taylor.
91, Aaron D. Woodruff.	20, Israel Taylor.
93—98, 1800, 02,	20—21, 25—27, Thomas Capner.
Simon Wyckoff.	22, Levi Knowles.
93, Samuel Stout.	22, 27, Garret D. Wall.
94—95, David Frazer.	23—28, 30—32, Enoch Clifford.
96—97, 99—1800, 02,	23—24, David Johnston.
Stephen Burrows.	24—26, Asa C. Dunham.
97, Samuel R. Stewart.	24, 28—31, Alexander Wurts.
98, Joseph Beavers.	25—26, 30, 33, John Barton.
98—99, 1801, 03—08,	28—29, Stacy G. Potts.
Joseph Hankinson.	28—29, Gabriel Hoff.
99—1801, 03—06, 17, John Haas.	30—33, Edward S. McIlvaine.
99, John Lequear.	30—32, 34—35,
1801, 03—06, Nathan Stout.	William Marshall.
01—03, Peter Gordon.	31—32, Cornelius Ludlow.
04, Hugh Runyon.	33—34, William H. Sloan.
04, Ellett Tucker.	33—34, Sutphin Garrison.
05—06, 08, Joshua Wright.	33, Andrew Weart.
06—14, Aaron Vansyckle.	33—34, John W. Kline.
07, John Dowers.	34, William McKee.
	35—36, Joseph Brown.

1776 to 1844.

35—37, John Hall.	39—40, George Servis.
35—36, Wilson Bray.	39—40, Joseph Exton.
35—36, John Blane.	41, Jonathan Dawes.
36, Andrew Larason.	41—42, Leonard H. Flomerfelt.
37, James A. Phillips.	41—42, John B. Mattison.
37—38, David Neighbour.	41—42, Isaac R. Srope.
37, 43—44, Jonathan Pickel.	43—44, John Swackhamer.
37, John H. Huffman.	43—44, John H. Case.
38—40, Philip Hiler.	43—44, Joseph Johnson.
38, James Snyder.	

Mercer County.

1838—39, Josiah S. Worth.	41—42, John B. Mount.
38, Robert C. Hutchinson.	42, Isaac Batten.
39—40, William Rosco.	42, Henry W. Green.
40, James Wilson.	43—44, Israel J. Woodward.
41, Isaac Baker.	43—44, Richard J. Bond.
41, Isaac W. Lanning.	43—44, John Lowry.

Middlesex County.

1776, 82—88, 91, 99, 1802, John Combs.	06—10, 12—13, 15—16, 18, 27, James Parker.
1776, Daniel Moores.	06—07, Alexander Dunn.
76—78, 94—95, 99, Benjamin Manning.	08—10, George Boice.
77, 79, Matthias Baker.	11, John Brewster.
77, Jacob Vandike.	11, John L. Anderson.
78, 80, Jacob Schenck.	11, 17, 26, James T. Dunn.
78, Ebenezer Ford.	14—15, John N. Simpson.
79, John Neilson.	14, Alexander Dunn.
79, Thomson Stelle.	16, Hezekiah Smith.
80—82, Jacob Suydam.	16—18, Allison Ely.
80, 88, Melancthon Freeman.	17—18, Frazee Ayres.
81, Jacob Martin.	19, 25, 27—28, Charles Carson.
81—82, John Conger.	19, 21—22, Samuel Edgar.
83—85, 88, James Schuurman.	19—22, 25—26, James Cook.
83, Samuel Fitz-Randolph.	20—26, 30—31, John T. McDowell.
84, Moses Bloomfield.	23—24, James F. Randolph.
85—86, 87, 89, James Bonney.	23—24, David Schenck.
86—87, James Douglass.	27—28, Andrew Snowhill.
89, John Beatty.	28, Nicholas Booraem.
89—90, 92—93, 96, 98, Thomas McDowell.	29, Littleton Kirkpatrick.
90—95, Peter Vredenbergh.	29, Abraham Crusier.
90—92, John Runyan.	29, Josiah B. Howell.
93, John Rattoone.	30—31, Lewis S. Randolph.
94—98, James Morgan.	30—31, Charles G. McChesney.
96, Joseph F. Randolph.	31—32, David W. Vail.
97—1804, Gershom Dunn.	32, John H. Disborough.
97, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	32, Simeon Mundy.
1800, 14—15, William Edgar.	32, 34, Henry Vandyke.
1800—01, John Neilson.	33, John M. Tufts.
01—06, 12—13, 20, Erkuries Beatty.	33, Abraham W. Brown.
03—10, 12—13, James Voorhees	33, 36, Samuel C. Johnes.
05—06, Andrew Elston.	33—34, 37, Richard S. Field..
	34—35, Ralph M. Crowell.
	34—35, Elias Runyon.

1776 to 1844.

35—38, George P. Malleson.	40—41, John Acken.
35, George T. McDowell.	40, Israel R. Coriell.
36, Thompson Edgar.	40, Dean Britton.
36, William C. Alexander.	41, Frazee Ayres.
37—38, David B. Appleget.	41, Aaron Gulick.
37—39, Lewis Golding.	42—44, John D. Field.
38, 40, Adam Lee.	42, Warren Brown.
39, Frederick Richmond.	42—44, William Patterson.
39, 41, David Dunn.	42—44, William L. Schenck.
39, Cornelius C. Cruser.	43—44, Joel B. Laing.

Monmouth County.

1776, 81—82, 92,	20, Isaac Hance.
John Covenhoven.	21—24, William I. Conover.
76, Joseph Holmes, Jr.	21—22, Corlis Lloyd.
76—79, James Mott, Jr.	21—27, John T. Woodhull.
77—78, 86, Peter Schenck.	22, John J. Ely.
77—79, Hendrick Smock.	23, Cornelius Walling.
79—81, Thomas Seabrook.	24—26, Joseph Conover.
80, Nathaniel Scudder.	24—30, James West.
80—84, Thomas Henderson.	27, James Hopping.
82—85, Daniel Hendrickson.	28—30, Daniel H. Ellis.
83, Peter Covenhoven.	28, Leonard Walling.
84—86, 94—95, Elisha Walton.	29—30, Augustus W. Bennett.
85—1801, Joseph Stillwell.	29—30, Ivins (W.) Davis.
87—93, Thomas Little.	31, 33, Benjamin Woodward.
87—89, James Rogers.	31—36, Annaniah Gifford.
90—91, 93—96, John (H.) Imlay	31, 33—35, Daniel B. Ryall.
96, William Wickoff.	31, 33—36, Thomas G. Height.
97, 1808, Robert Montgomery.	32, James S. Lawrence.
97—1800, William Lloyd.	32, Nicholas Van Wickle.
98, 1800, 08, David Gordon.	32, Elisha Lippincott.
99, Edward Taylor.	34—36, William Burtis.
1801—07, James Cox.	36, Arthur V. Conover.
01—04, 10—11, Peter Knott.	37, Samuel Mairs.
01—07, John A. Scudder.	37, Edmund T. Williams.
04—07, 09, Henry Tiebout.	37, Thomas Miller.
08, 12—13, Tylee Williams.	37, James Gulick.
09, Silas Crane.	38—39, James Craig.
09—10, 13—14, John S. Holmes.	38—39, Thomas E. Combs.
10—11, 13—14, 19—20,	38—39, William P. Forman.
Thomas Cox.	38—39, Garret Hiers.
11, 13—14, James Anderson.	40, John Meirs.
12—13, John Stillwell.	40, Henry W. Wolcott.
12—13, 23, 25—28, James Lloyd.	40, James Grover.
15—16, George Holcombe.	40, Charles Morris.
15—18, 20,	41—44, Thomas C. Throck-
Matthias Van Barkle.	morton.
15—18, Reuben Shreve.	41—44, John R. Conover.
17—19, 21, Charles Parker.	41—44, Joseph Brinley.
18—19, William Ten Eycke.	41—44, Benjamin L. Irons.
19, Jacob Butcher.	41—44, Samuel R. Oliphant.
20, Samuel F. Allen.	

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776-78, Jacob Drake.	19-20, Silas Cook.
76-77, 79, 81-90, Ellis Cook.	20-21, 23, 28-30,
76-77, William Woodhull.	William Monro.
78-79, Abraham Kitchel.	20, Benjamin Smith.
78, 95, David Thomson.	22-23, 25, Ebenezer F. Smith.
79, Alexander Carmichael.	23-26, George K. Drake.
80, William Winds.	24, John Scott.
80, John Carle.	25-26, Joseph Dickerson.
80, Eleazer Lindsly.	25-27, Ephraim Marsh.
81-82, 84, 86-90, 93-94, 97, 1801	26, 35, John D. Jackson.
-04, 09,	27, David Mills.
Aaron Kitchel.	27, Stephen Thompson.
81-83, 85-88, 91, 95,	27, Walter Kirkpatrick.
John Starke.	28-30, Joseph Jackson.
83, Jonathan Dickerson.	28-30, Charles Hillard.
84-85, 89-90, Jacob Arnold.	28-30, John Hancock.
91-94, 96-98, 1800,	31, Elijah Ward.
Silas Condit.	31, 33-34, Thomas Muir.
91-92, Hiram Smith.	31, 35, James Cook.
92, John Wurts.	32, Samuel Beach.
93-94, 96-97, 1800,	32, Jacob W. Miller.
David Welsh.	32, Joseph Smith.
95, John Debow.	33-34, Joseph Dickerson, Jr.
96, John Cobb.	33-35, Henry Hilliard.
98-99, 1801-04,	33-34, Silas Lindsley.
William Corwin.	35, Isaac Quimby.
98-1800, Cornelius Voorhees.	36, John A. Bleeker.
99, William Campfield.	36, William Dellicker.
1802-04, Jonathan Ogden.	36, Alexander Dickerson.
04-06, Jesse Upton.	36, William Logan.
05-09, Lewis Condit.	37-38, Lewis Condit.
05-06, George Tucker.	37-38, Silas Tuttle.
06-08, Nicholas Neighbour.	37-38, Robert C. Stephens.
07-13, Stephen Dod.	37-38, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
10-14, Jephthah B. Munn.	39-40, Abraham Brittin.
10, 13-15, Nicholas Mande-	39-40, Ebenezer F. Smith.
ville.	39, Jacob Weise.
11-13, Mahlon Dickerson.	39-40, Paul B. De Bow.
13, 31, Leonard Neighbor.	40-41, James W. Drake.
14-22, David Thompson, Jr.	41, Samuel B. Halsey.
15-16, 19, Benjamin Condit.	41-42, William Stephens.
15-16, Ezekiel Kitchell.	41, Thomas C. Willis.
16-18, Samuel Halliday.	42, Samuel C. Halsey.
17-18, John S. Darcy.	42, David T. Cooper.
17, 21-22, 24,	42-44, James Clark.
Benjamin McCurry	43-44, John M. Losey.
(McCourry).	43-44, Samuel Willet.
18-19, 21-24, 32,	43-44, George Vail.
William Brittin.	

Passaic County.

1837, Aaron S. Pennington.	42, Martin I. Ryerson.
37-38, Henry M. Brown.	42, Adrian R. Van Houten.
38-39, Elisha Clarke.	
39-40, John F. Ryerson.	43-44, William S. Hogen-
40, James Speer.	camp.
41, George M. Ryerson.	43-44, Thaddeus Board.
41, Samuel A. Van Saun.	

1776 to 1844.

Salem County.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, 86, 89, | 18, Thomas Yarrow. |
| Edmund Wetherby. | 19, Thomas Murphy. |
| 76, Samuel Dick. | 20, 30, Zaccheus Ray. |
| 76, Elisha Basset, Jr. | 20—21, John G. Mason. |
| 77, 87—89, Benjamin Holme. | 21, 23, 25, Robert G. Johnson. |
| 77—79, Whitten Cripps. | 21, 23, Abraham Swing. |
| 77, 82, 84—85, 87—88, | 22, Jonathan Richman. |
| Thomas Sinnickson. | 22, John Sinnickson. |
| 78, 80, Allen Congleton, Jr. | 23, Aaron O. Dayton. |
| 78—80, John Mayhew. | 24—26, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 79, 82, 84—85, Anthony Sharp. | 24—25, Israel R. Clawson. |
| 80, 84, William Smith. | 24, Samuel Clement. |
| 81, 83, 86, | 26, Benjamin Archer. |
| Ephraim Lloyd. | 27, 29, William N. Jeffers. |
| 81—82, 84—85, 87—89, | 27, Thomas Sinnickson. |
| Edward Hall. | 28, Edward Smith. |
| 81, James James. | 28, Jeremiah Foster. |
| 83, Thomas Norris. | 28, William J. Shinn. |
| 86, 90—91, Samuel Sharp. | 29, Jacob Wick. |
| 90, John Smith. | 29, 31, David Hurley. |
| 90, Benjamin Cripps. | 30, Joseph C. Nelson. |
| 91, 93, Bateman Lloyd. | 30, John Summerill. |
| 91—95, 98, John Sinnickson. | 31, James Butcher. |
| 92—95, 1800, Eleazer Mayhew. | 31, Isaac Johnson. |
| 92, 94, Thomas Clement. | 32, Anthony Nelson. |
| 95—97, William Wallace. | 32, James W. Mulford. |
| 96, William Parret. | 32, 34, 37, Isaac Johnson, 2nd. |
| 96, Gervas Hall. | 33, Nehemiah Garrison. |
| 97, Clement Hall. | 33, Richard P. Thompson. |
| 97, 99, 1801, Artis Seagrave. | 33, Jacob Hitchner. |
| 98, 1800, Anthony Keasby. | 34, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 98—99, Joseph Shinn. | 34, Joseph Lippencott. |
| 99—1800, Isaac Moss. | 35—36, Hudson A. Springer. |
| 1801—04, Edward Burroughs. | 35, Thomas J. Yorke. |
| 01—04, Merryman Smith. | 35, William Cook. |
| 02—04, Samuel Ray. | 36, Woodnut Petit. |
| 04—14, Jeremiah Dubois. | 36, H. J. Fries. |
| 05—06, Charles Jones. | 37, John Hall. |
| 05—06, Hedge Thompson. | 37, 42, John W. Maskell. |
| 06—08, Daniel Garrison. | 38, Joseph Hancock. |
| 06, Daniel Tracy. | 38—39, John Sumerille, Jr. |
| 07—08, Nathan Bassett. | 38—39, Moses Richman, Jr. |
| 09—10, 17, Philip Curriden. | 39, David Hurley. |
| 09, 11, John Smith. | 40, John Dickinson. |
| 10, Samuel Miller. | 40, Samuel Bolton. |
| 11, Anthony Nelson. | 40, Alexander G. Cattell. |
| 12—13, Robert H. Van Meter. | 41, John G. Ballinger. |
| 12—15, 19, James Newell. | 41, William H. Nelson. |
| 13—14, John Dickinson. | 41, Thomas Flanagan. |
| 13, 26—27, Henry Freas. | 42, Nathaniel Robbins, Sr. |
| 15—16, Joseph Kille. | 42, Thomas Dickinson, Jr. |
| 15, 19—20, 22, Morris Hancock. | 43—44, Samuel Capner. |
| 16—18, Stacy Lloyd. | 43—44, Allen Wallace. |
| 16, 18, John Mayhew. | 43—44, Thomas Bilderback. |
| 17, Peter Bilderback. | |

• 1776 to 1844.

Somerset County.

1776, Jacob Bogart.	1804, 16—19, 22—23,
76, Alexander MacEowen.	James Stryker.
76, Reoloff Vandike.	04, John Annin.
77—78, William-Churchill	105—10, Peter I. Stryker.
Houston.	07, Samuel Swan.
77, Alexander Kirkpatrick	08—10, John N. Simpson.
77—79, Reoloff Sebring.	13—15, Samuel Bayard.
78, 80—81, 84, David Kirkpatrick	13—19, Joseph Annin.
rick.	15, Andrew Howell.
79—88, 94, Edward Bunn.	16, Cornelius Van Horn.
79, Henry Vandike.	17—19, Martin Schenck.
80, 84, Christopher Hoagland.	20—21, 23—25, Dickinson Miller
81—82, John Schuurman.	20—25, 30—31, Jacob Kline.
82, Deick Longstreet.	20—21, John H. Disborough.
83, Cornelius Ten-Broeck.	22, Henry Vanderveer.
83, 89, John Witherspoon.	24—27, James S. Green.
84, 1800—04,	26—27, James D. Stryker.
Frederick Frelinghuy-	28—29, James S. Nevius.
sen.	28, William C. Annin.
85—89, 92,	28, John H. Voorhees.
Robert Blaire (Blair).	29—31, Ferdinand S. Schenck.
85—87, David Kelley.	30—31, 35, William Cruser.
88, John Hardenbergh.	32—34, John Brees.
89, 1812—13,	32—34, William D. Stewart.
Jacob R. Hardenburgh	32—34, Cornelius L. Harden-
90—91, 93, 95, Robert Stockton.	burg.
90—91, 94—96, 1811—13, 26—27, 29,	35—36, Nicholas C. Jobs.
Peter D. Vroom.	35, William D. McKissack
90—91, James Linn.	36—38, David T. Talmage.
92, William Wallace.	36—38, Henry Duryee.
92—99, 1811, Henry Southard.	37—38, Ralph Voorhees.
93, Jonathan Ford Morris.	39—41, Henry H. Wilson.
96—1810, 12—14,	39—41, Daniel Cory.
James Van Duyn.	39—41, Arthur V. P. Sutphin.
97, John Stryker.	42—44, Samuel Reynolds.
98, David Kelly.	42—44, Peter Voorhees.
99—1806, 11,	42—44, Peter Kline.
William McEowen.	

Sussex County.

1776—78, Casper Shaffer.	82—92, Aaron Hankinson.
76, Abia Brown.	83, William Maxwell.
76—77, Thomas Peterson.	84—89, Charles Beardslee.
77, John MacMurtie.	85—88, Christopher Long-
78, Jacob MacCollum.	street.
78, Benjamin MacCul-	89—90, John Rutherford.
lough.	90, Robert Ogden.
79, Mark Thompson.	91—92, William Helms
79, 81, Peter Hopkins.	(Helms).
79, Anthony Broderick.	91—92, Bidleman Voluntine
80, Edmund Martin.	(Valentine).
80, Hugh Hughes.	93—96, 99, William McCul-
80, Samuel Kennedy.	lough.
81, Joshua Swayze.	93—94, Martin Ryerson.
81—84, Isaac Van-Campen.	93—97, Peter Sharp.
82, Isaac Martin.	95, George Armstrong.

1776 to 1844. .

96-97, Peter Smith.	20, Abraham Shaver.
97, Thomas Armstrong.	20, Peter Kline.
97-98, John Gustin.	20, 23, Joseph Coryell.
98-1800, Joseph Gaston.	21-22, Leffert Haughawout.
98-1806, Levi Howell.	21-22, 32-34,
98, William Runkle.	Benjamin Hamilton.
99-1802, Silas Dickerson.	21, Jacob Ayres.
1800, 04-06, 10-12,	21-22, 24, James Egbert.
Joseph Sharp.	23, Abraham Newman.
01-04, John Linn.	23, 25-27, Joseph Chandler.
01-04, Abraham Shaver.	24, Daniel Swayze.
03-04, John Johnson.	24, Evi A. Sayer.
04-06, 08-11,	24, Joseph Edsall.
William Kennedy.	25, Nathan A. Shafer.
05-06, William Armstrong.	26-27, Hiram Munson.
06-08, Henry Hankinson.	28-31, Peter Merkel.
06, John Coursen.	28-29, James Evans.
06-07, Daniel Harker.	30-31, Simeon McCoy.
06, William A. Ryerson.	30-31, John Hull.
07-09, Aaron Kerr.	32-34, Joseph Greer.
07-09, John Cox.	32-33, Peter Young.
09-11, Richard Edsall.	34-35, Joshua Shay.
10, George Bidleman.	35-36, John Strader.
11, Garret Vleit.	35-36, Joseph Linn.
12-15, Simon Cortright.	36, Benjamin Hull.
12-15, James Davison.	37-38, William J. Willson.
12-15, Robert W. Rutherford.	37-38, Isaac Shiner.
13-15, Joseph Sharp.	37-38, John Hull.
16-17, Abraham Bidleman.	39-40, Samuel Truex.
16-19, Robert C. Thomson.	39-40, William H. Nyce.
16, William Darrah.	39-40, Joseph Greer.
16, Peter Decker.	41-42, Isaac Bonnell.
17-19, George Beardslee.	41-42, David Hynard.
17-19, Jeremy Mackey.	41-42, Nathan Smith.
18-19, 22-23,	43-44, Jesse Bell.
Thomas Teasdale, Jr.	43-44, Absalom Dunning.
20, Jacob Hornbeck.	43-44, Timothy H. Cok.

Warren County.

1825, James Egbert.	34, Jacob Brotzman.
25, Daniel Swayze.	34-37, George Flummerfelt.
26, Archibald Robertson.	34, Henry Hankinson.
26-27, Jacob Armstrong.	35-36, John Young.
27-28, Jonathan Robbins.	37-38, William Larrison.
28-29, Daniel Vleit.	37-38, Henry Van Nest.
29, Jacob Summers.	38-39, Samuel Shoemaker.
30, Samuel Wilson.	39-41, George W. Smyth.
30-32, 35-36,	39-41, John Moore.
Caleb H. Valentine.	40-42, Jacob H. Winter.
30-31, Richard Shackelton.	42-44, Stephen Warne.
31, 33, Charles Sitgreaves.	42-44, Abraham Wildrick.
32-33, John Blair.	43-44, Robert C. Caskey.
32-33, Isaac Shipman.	

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1906.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.	69-71, Jesse Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.	72-74, William Moore.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.	75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
54-56, David B. Somers.	78-82, John J. Gardner.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.	93-98, Samuel D. Hoffman.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.	99-1901, Lewis Evans.
63-65, Samuel Stille.	02-07, Edward S. Lee.
66-68, David S. Blackman.	

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulson.	72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.	75-77, George Dayton.
50-51, John Van Brunt.	78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.	81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.	84-85, Ezra Miller.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.	86-89, John W. Bogert.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.	90-95, Henry D. Winton.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.	96-1900, William M. Johnson.
66-68, John Y. Dater.	01-07, Edmund W. Wakelee.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.	

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.	77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.	80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.	83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.	86-91, William H. Carter.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.	92-94, Mitchell B. Perkins.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.	95-97, William C. Parry.
63-64, William Garwood.	98-1900, Howard E. Packer.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.	01-03, Nathan Haines.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.	04-06, John G. Horner.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.	07-10, Samuel K. Robbins.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.	

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.	73-81, William J. Sewell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.	82-84, Albert Merritt.
49-51, John Gill.	85-87, Richard N. Herring.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.	88-90, George Pfeiffer.
55-60, John K. Roberts.	91-96, Maurice A. Rogers.
61-63, William P. Tatem.	97-1902, Herbert W. Johnson.
64-66, James M. Scovel.	03-09, William J. Bradley.
67-72, Edward Bettle.	

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.	74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
47-49, James L. Smith.	77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.	80-85, Waters B. Miller.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.	86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.
56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.	89-91, Walter S. Leaming.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.	92-94, Lemuel E. Miller.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.	95-97, Edmund L. Ross.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.	98-1903, Robert E. Hand.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.	04-06, Lewis M. Cresse.
71-73, Thomas Beesley.	07-10, Robert E. Hand.

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.	72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.	75-77, J. Howard Willets.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.	78-80, George S. Whitcar.
54-56, Lewis Howell.	81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.
57-59, John L. Sharp.	87-89, Philip P. Baker.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.	90-92, Seaman R. Fowler.
63-68, Providence Ludlam.	93-1901, Edward C. Stokes.
69-71, James H. Nixon.	02-07, Bloomfield H. Minch.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.	76-78, William H. Kirk.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.	79-81, William H. Francis.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.	82-84, William Stainsby.
52-54, Stephen Congar.	85-87, Frederick S. Fish.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.	88-90, A. F. R. Martin.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.	91-93, Michael T. Barrett.
61-63, James M. Quinby.	94-99, George W. Ketcham.
64-66, John G. Trusdell.	1900-02, Thos. N. McCarter, Jr.
67-69, James L. Hays.	03-05, J. Henry Bacheller.
70-75, John W. Taylor.	06-09, Everett Colby.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.	76-78, Thomas P. Mathers.
49-51, Charles Reeves.	79-81, John F. Bodine.
52-54, John Burk.	82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.	84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
58-60, Jephtha Abbott.	88-90, Joseph B. Roe.
61-63, John Pierson.	91-93, George H. Barker.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.	94-96, Daniel J. Packer.
67-69, Woodward Warrick.	97-1902, Solomon H. Stanger.
70-75, Samuel Hopkins.	03-05, Thomas M. Ferrell.
	06-09, John Boyd Avis.

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.	75-77, Leon Abbett.
48-49, John Tonnele.	78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
50, John Cassedy.	81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.	84-86, William Brinkerhoff.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.	87-89, William D. Edwards.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.	90-91, *Edward F. McDonald.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.	92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
62-65, Theo. F. Randolph.	93-98, William D. Daly.
66-68, Charles H. Winfield.	99, 1900, Allan L. McDermott.
69-71, Noah D. Taylor.	01-04, Robert S. Hudspeth.
72-74, John R. McPherson.	05-07, James F. Minturn.

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.	77-79, James N. Pidcock.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.	80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
50-52, John Manners.	83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.	86-88, George H. Large.
56-58, John C. Rafferty.	89-91, Moses K. Everitt.
59-61, Edmund Perry.	92-94, William H. Martin.
62-64, John Blane.	95-97, Richard S. Kuhl.
65-67, Alexander Wurts.	98-1900, John R. Foster.
68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.	01-03, William C. Gebhardt.
71-73, David H. Banghart.	04-06, George F. Martens, Jr.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.	07-10, William C. Gebhardt.

*Mr. McDonald was unseated the last day of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45—50, Charles S. Olden. | 75—77, Jonathan H. Blackwell. |
| 51—56, William C. Alexander. | 78—80, Crowell Marsh. |
| 57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson. | 81—83, John Taylor. |
| 60—62, Jonathan Cook. | 84—86, George O. Vanderbilt. |
| 63—65, Edward W. Scudder. | 87—92, John D. Rue. |
| 66—68, Aug. G. Richey. | 93—98, William H. Skirm. |
| 69—71, John Woolverton. | 99—1904, Elijah C. Hutchinson |
| 72—74, Charles Hewitt. | 05—07, Barton B. Hutchinson. |

Middlesex County.

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—46, David Crowell. | 80—82, Isaac L. Martin. |
| 47—49, Adam Lee. | 83—85, Abraham V. Schenck. |
| 50—52, Edward Y. Rogers. | 86—88, Daniel C. Chase. |
| 53—55, Ralph C. Stults. | 89—94, Robert Adrain. |
| 56—58, Henry V. Speer. | 95—97, Charles B. Herbert. |
| 59—61, Abra. Everitt. | 98—1900, James H. Van Cleef. |
| 62—70, Amos Robbins. | 01—03, Theodore Strong. |
| 71—76, Levi D. Jarrard. | 04—06, Wm. H. C. Jackson. |
| 77—79, George C. Ludlow. | 07—10, George S. Silzer. |

Monmouth County.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, Thomas E. Combs. | 79—81, George C. Beekman. |
| 46—48, George F. Fort. | 82—84, John S. Applegate. |
| 49—51, John A. Morford. | 85—87, Thomas G. Chattle. |
| 52—54, William D. Davis. | 88—90, Henry M. Nevius. |
| 55—57, Robert S. Laird. | 91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown. |
| 58—60, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | 93, Henry S. Terhune. |
| 61—63, Anthony Reckless. | 94—96, James A. Bradley. |
| 64—71, Henry S. Little. | 97—1902, Charles Asa Francis. |
| 72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr. | 03—09, Oliver H. Brown. |
| 73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | |

Morris County.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—47, John B. Johnes. | 75—77, John Hill. |
| 48—50, Ephraim Marsh. | 78—80, Augustus C. Canfield. |
| 51—53, John A. Bleecker. | 81—86, James C. Youngblood. |
| 54—56, Alexander Robertson. | 87—92, George T. Werts. |
| 57—59, Andrew B. Cobb. | 93—95, Elias C. Drake. |
| 60—62, Daniel Budd. | 96—98, John B. Vreeland. |
| 63—65, Lyman A. Chandler. | 99—1901, Mahlon Pitney. |
| 66—70, George T. Cobb. | 02—04, Jacob W. Welsh. |
| 71, Columbus Beach. | 05—07, Thomas J. Hillery. |
| 72—74, Augustus W. Cutler. | |

Ocean County.

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 51—53, Samuel Birdsall. | 78—80, Ephraim P. Emson. |
| 54—56, Jas. Cowperthwaite. | 81—83, Abram C. B. Havens. |
| 57—62, William F. Brown. | 84—92, George T. Cranmer. |
| 63—68, George D. Horner. | 93—95, George G. Smith. |
| 69—71, John Torrey, Jr. | 96—98, Robert B. Engle. |
| 72—74, John G. W. Havens. | 99—1901, George G. Smith. |
| 75—77, John S. Schultze. | 02—07, George L. Shinn. |

Passaic County.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45—46, Cornelius G. Garrison. | 77—82, Garret A. Hobart. |
| 47—49, Martin J. Ryerson. | 83—88, John W. Griggs. |
| 50—52, Silas D. Canfield. | 89—91, John Mallon. |
| 53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey. | 92—94, John Hinchliffe. |
| 56—58, Jetur R. Riggs. | 95—97, Robert Williams. |
| 59—67, Benjamin Buckley. | 98—1900, Christian Braun. |
| 68—70, John Hopper. | 01—06, Wood McKee. |
| 71—73, Henry A. Williams. | 07—10, John Hinchliffe. |
| 74—76, John Hopper. | |

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.	73-75, Isaac Newkirk.
46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.	76-78, Charles S. Plummer.
49-51, John Summerill, Jr.	79-81, Quinton Keasbey.
52-54, Allen Wallace.	82-84, George Hires.
55-57, Charles P. Smith.	85-87, Wyatt W. Miller.
58-60, Joseph K. Riley.	88-90, William Newell.
61-63, Emmor Reeve.	91-93, James Butcher.
64-66, Richard M. Acton.	94-96, John C. Ward.
67-69, Samuel Plummer.	97-1902, Richard C. Miller.
70-72, John C. Belden.	03-05, James Strimple.
	06-09, William Plummer, Jr.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.	73-75, Elisha B. Wood.
46-48, William H. Leupp.	76-78, Charles B. Moore.
49-51, John W. Craig.	79-81, John G. Schenck.
52-54, Moses Craig.	82-84, Eugene S. Doughty.
55-57, Samuel K. Martin.	85-90, Lewis A. Thompson.
58-60, James Campbell.	91-93, William J. Keys.
61-63, Rynier H. Veghte.	94-96, Lewis A. Thompson.
64-66, Joshua Doughty.	97-1902, Charles A. Reed.
67-69, John H. Anderson.	03-05, Samuel S. Childs.
70-72, Calvin Corle.	06-09, Jos. S. Frelinghuysen.

Sussex County.

45-46, Benjamin Hamilton.	77-79, Francis M. Ward.
47-49, Nathan Smith.	80-82, Thomas Lawrence.
50-52, Joseph Greer.	83-85, Lewis Cochran.
53-55, Isaac Bonnell.	86-88, John A. McBride.
56-58, Zachariah H. Price.	89-91, Peter D. Smith.
59-61, Edward C. Moore.	92-94, John McMickle.
62-64, Peter Smith.	95-97, Jacob Gould.
65-67, Joseph S. Martin.	98-1903, Lewis J. Martin.
68-73, Richard E. Edsall.	04-10, Jacob Cole Price.
74-76, Samuel T. Smith.	

Union County.

58-60, John R. Ayres.	76-78, William J. Magie.
61-63, Joseph T. Crowell.	79-84, Benjamin A. Vail.
64-65, James Jenkins.	85-87, Robert L. Livingston.
66, Philip H. Grier.	88-90, James L. Miller.
67-69, Amos Clark, Jr.	91-93, Frederick C. Marsh.
70-72, James T. Wiley.	94-98, Foster M. Voorhees.
73-75, J. Henry Stone.	99-05, Joseph Cross.
	06-09, Ernest R. Ackerman.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.	76-78, William Silverthorn.
46-48, Jeremy Mackey.	79-81, Peter Cramer.
49-51, George W. Taylor.	82-84, George H. Beatty.
52-54, Charles Sitgreaves.	85-87, James E. Moon.
55-57, William Rea.	88-90, Martin Wyckoff.
58-60, Philip Mowry.	91-93, Johnston Cornish.
61-63, James K. Swayze.	94-96, Christopher F. Staates.
64-66, Henry R. Kennedy.	97-99, Isaac Barber.
67-69, Abraham Wildrick.	1900-1902, Johnston Cornish.
70-72, Edward H. Bird.	03-05, Isaac Barber.
73-75, Joseph B. Cornish.	06-09, Johnston Cornish.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1906.

Atlantic County.

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll. | 76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley. |
| 47-49, Mark Lake. | 78, Israel Smith. |
| 50, 51, Robert B. Risley. | 79, 80, James Jeffries. |
| 52, John H. Boyle. | 81, George Elvins. |
| 53, Thomas D. Winner. | 82, Joseph H. Shinn. |
| 54, Daniel Townsend. | 83, John L. Bryant. |
| 55, Nicholas F. Smith. | 84, 85, Edward North. |
| 56, 57, David Frambes. | 86, 87, James S. Beckwith. |
| 58, John B. Madden. | 88, James B. Nixon. |
| 59, Thomas E. Morris. | 89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson. |
| 60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew. | 91, Smith E. Johnson. |
| 63, John Godfrey. | 92, Samuel D. Hoffman. |
| 64, Simon Hanthorn. | 93, Charles A. Baake. |
| 65, Simon Lake. | 94, Frederick Schuchardt. |
| 66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer. | 95, Wesley C. Smith. |
| 68, 69, Jacob Keim. | 96, 97, Marcellus L. Jackson. |
| 70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser. | 98, 99, Leonard H. Ashley. |
| 72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer. | 1900-01, Charles T. Abbott. |
| 74, 75, Lemuel Conover. | 02-07, Thomas C. Elvins. |

Bergen County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, William G. Hopper. | 74, 75, Henry C. Herring. |
| 45, Jacob C. Terhune. | 74, 75, John W. Bogert. |
| 46, 47, John G. Banta. | 76, 77, John H. Winant. |
| 46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff. | 76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon. |
| 48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr. | 78, M. Corsen Gillham. |
| 48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr. | 78, 79, Southey S. Parramore. |
| 50, 51, John H. Hopper. | 79, 80, John A. Demarest. |
| 50-52, John Huyler. | 80, Oliver D. Smith. |
| 52, John Zabriskie. | 81, 82, Elias H. Sisson. |
| 53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest. | 81-83, 86, John Van Bussum. |
| 53, 54, Abraham Van Horn. | 81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke. |
| 55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest. | 84, *Jacob W. Doremus. |
| 55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest. | 85, Peter Ackerman. |
| 57, 58, Daniel Holsman. | 85, 86, Eben Winton. |
| 57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt. | 87, 88, Anderson Bloomer. |
| 59, 59, Andrew C. Cadmus. | 87, Peter Ackerman. |
| 59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff. | 88, 89, Charles F. Harrington |
| 60, John A. Hopper. | 89, 90, Abram De Ronde. |
| 61, 62, Abram Carlock. | 90, 91, George Zimmermann. |
| 61, 62, John R. Post. | 91, John H. Huyler. |
| 63, 64, Thomas D. English. | 92, 93, Samuel G. H. Wright. |
| 63, 64, John Y. Dater. | 92, 93, John J. Dupuy. |
| 65, 66, Isaac Demarest. | 94, Walter Dewsnap. |
| 65, 66, Abraham J. Haring. | 94, 95, David D. Zabriskie. |
| 67, A. Van Emburg. | 95, 96, Fred'k L. Voorhees. |
| 67, 68, Cornelius Christie. | 96, 97, Jacob H. Ullman. |
| 68, 69, Henry G. Herring. | 97, 98, Abram C. Holdrum. |
| 69, 70, Eben Winton. | 98, 99, John M. Bell. |
| 70, 71, Henry A. Hopper. | 99, 1900, Edmund W. Wakelee. |
| 71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper. | 1900, Vacancy caused by death |
| 72, 73, George J. Hopper. | of John L. C. Graves. |
| 73, John J. Anderson. | 01-02, Joseph H. Tillotson. |

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

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| 01—02, James W. Mercer. | 05—06, John Heck. |
| 03—04, M. S. Ayers. | 07, Guy L. Fake. |
| 03—04, George Cook. | 07, James Devine, Jr. |
| 05—06, Clarence Mabie. | |

Burlington County.

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| 45, Joseph Satterthwait. | 67—69, Wallace Lippincott. |
| 45, Isaiah Adams. | 68, Chas. E. Hendrickson. |
| 45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans. | 68, Charles Collins. |
| 45, Edward Taylor. | 68—71, John J. Maxwell. |
| 45, William Biddle. | 69, Theophilus I. Price. |
| 46, Clayton Lippincott. | 69—71, Thomas C. Alcott. |
| 46, William Malsbury. | 70, Levi French. |
| 46, Garrit S. Cannon. | 70, 71, Abraham Perkins. |
| 46, Stephen Willets. | 71—73, Edward T. Thompson. |
| 46, Wm. G. Lippincott. | 72, Robert Aaronson. |
| 47, William Biddle. | 72—74, E. Budd Marter. |
| 47, 48, Joseph W. Allen. | 72—74, George B. Borton. |
| 47—49, John S. Irick. | 73, 74, Townsend Cox. |
| 47—49, Benjamin Kemble. | 74, Joseph P. Adams. |
| 48—50, Edward French. | 75, Levi French. |
| 49—51, Samuel Stockton. | 75, Charles J. Gordon. |
| 49—51, William R. Braddock. | 75, Henry Moffett. |
| 50, 51, William S. Embley. | 75—77, Samuel Taylor. |
| 50—52, William Brown. | 76, Daniel L. Platt. |
| 51—53, Allen Jones. | 76—78, John Cavileer. |
| 52, Benajah Antrim. | 76—78, Edward F. Mathews. |
| 52—54, John W. Fennimore. | 77—79, George Sykes. |
| 52—54, Charles Haines. | 78, 79, Wm. Dudd Deacon. |
| 53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson. | 79, Wm. R. Lippincott. |
| 53, 54, Jacob L. Githens. | 79, 80, John W. Haines. |
| 54, Job H. Gaskill. | 80—82, William H. Carter. |
| 54—56, William Parry. | 80—82, Henry C. Herr. |
| 55, Josephus Sooy, Jr. | 80, 81, Abraham Marter. |
| 55, Benjamin Gibbs. | 81, John Cavileer. |
| 55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross. | 82, Thomas M. Locke. |
| 55, 56, Elisha Gaunt. | 83, Horace Cronk. |
| 56, Richard Jones. | 83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott. |
| 56, William M. Collom. | 83—86, Theodore Budd. |
| 56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett. | 84—86, Thomas J. Alcott. |
| 57, 58, Samuel Keys. | 85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer. |
| 58, Samuel C. Middleton. | 87, 88, 90, R. C. Hutchinson. |
| 57—59, Charles Mickle. | 87, 88, 89, William H. Doron. |
| 57—59, Ezra Evans. | 88, 89, Albert Hansell. |
| 58, 59, Charles S. Kemble. | 89, George C. Davis. |
| 59, 60, John Larzalere. | 90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins. |
| 59—61, Samuel A. Dobbins. | 90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp. |
| 60, 61, George B. Wills. | 91, 92, A. H. White. |
| 61, Joseph L. Lamb. | 92, 93, Howard E. Packer. |
| 60—62, Robert B. Stokes. | 93, Micajah E. Matlack. |
| 60—62, William Sooy. | 94, Augustus C. Stecher. |
| 62, 63, John M. Higbee. | 94, 95, Micajah E. Matlack. |
| 62, 63, Israel W. Heulings. | 95, 96, 97, George Wildes. |
| 62—64, Wm. P. McMichael. | 96, 97, Joshua E. Borton. |
| 63—65, Henry J. Irick. | 98—1900, Joel Horner. |
| 64, Jarett Stokes. | 98—1902, Charles Wright. |
| 65, Samuel Stockton. | 01—03, John G. Horner. |
| 65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop. | 03—05, Benj. D. Shedaker. |
| 66, 67, George W. Thompson. | 04—06, Samuel K. Robbins. |
| 66, 67, Samuel Coate. | 06—07, John B. Irick. |
| 66, 67, Andrew J. Fort. | 07, Griffith W. Lewis. |

Camden County.

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 45, Joseph Kay, Jr. | 72, Fred. Bourquin. |
| 45, John Redfield. | 72-74, George B. Carse. |
| 46, Joel G. Clark. | 73, Isaac Foreman. |
| 46, Gerrard Wood. | 73, 74, William H. Cole. |
| 47, Edward Turner. | 74, Chalkley Albertson. |
| 47, Joseph B. Tatem. | 75, Henry B. Wilson. |
| 48, John C. Shreeve. | 75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring. |
| 48, John E. Marshall. | 75-77, Alden C. Scovel. |
| 49, Jacob Troth. | 76, 77, Oliver Lund. |
| 49, Joseph Wolohon. | 77, Samuel T. Murphy. |
| 50, 51, Charles D. Hineline. | 78, Isaiah Woolston. |
| 50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff. | 78, Andrew J. Rider. |
| 52, J. Kay. | 78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols. |
| 52, Jonathan Day. | 79, 80, Edward Burrough. |
| 52, 53, J. O. Johnson. | 80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall. |
| 53, Samuel Lytle. | 81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr. |
| 53, 54, John K. Roberts. | 81, 82, John H. McMurray. |
| 54, 55, Samuel S. Cake. | 82, Robert F. S. Heath. |
| 55, James L. Hines. | 83, George W. Borton. |
| 54-56, Reiley Barret. | 83, John Bamford. |
| 56, Evan C. Smith. | 83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford. |
| 56, 57, John P. Harker. | 84, John W. Branning. |
| 57, T. B. Atkinson. | 84-87, Edward A. Armstrong. |
| 57, Joseph M. Atkinson. | 85, Benjamin M. Braker. |
| 57-59, *Samuel Scull. | 85, 86, Henry M. Jewett. |
| 58, Edmund Hoffman. | 86, George Pfeiffer. |
| 58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne. | 87, Philip Young. |
| 59, Zebedee Nicholson. | 87, Henry Turley. |
| 60, Joseph Stafford, Jr. | 88, 89, Adam Clark Smith. |
| 60, George Brewer. | 88, 89, 90, John Harris. |
| 60, 61, John R. Graham. | 88, 89, George H. Higgins. |
| 61, James L. Hines. | 90, Franklin C. Woolman. |
| 61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride. | 90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash. |
| 62, Daniel A. Hall. | 91, 92, Joseph M. Engard. |
| 62, 63, Edwin J. Osler. | 91, 92, also 73, 74, Wm. H. Cole. |
| 63, James M. Scovel. | 93, George W. Henry. |
| 63, 64, Chalkley Albertson. | 93, 94, 95, Clayton Stafford. |
| 64, Samuel Tatem. | 93, 94, William J. Thompson. |
| 64, 65, Paul C. Brinck. | 94, William Watson. |
| 65, John F. Bodine. | 95, George W. Barnard. |
| 65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 95, 96, 97, Louis T. Derousse. |
| 66, 67, George W. N. Custis. | 96, 97, Frank T. Lloyd. |
| 66, 67, Thomas H. Coles. | 96, 97, Henry S. Scovel. |
| 67, Edward Z. Collings. | 98, 99, John H. McMurray. |
| 68, John Hood. | 98, 99, Edgar J. Coles. |
| 68, James Wills. | 98-1902, William J. Bradley. |
| 68, Chalkley Albertson. | 1900, F. F. Patterson, Jr. |
| 69, Thomas H. Coles. | 00, 01, 02, Ephraim T. Gill. |
| 69, 70, Henry L. Bonsall. | 01, 02, George A. Waite. |
| 69, 70, William C. Shinn. | 03, 04, John S. Roberts. |
| 70, Samuel Warthman. | 03-06, Henry S. Scovel. |
| 71, Charles Wilson. | 03-07, Theodore B. Gibbs. |
| 71, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 05-07, Samuel P. Jones. |
| 71, 72, Stevenson Leslie. | 07, Frank B. Jess. |

Cape May County.

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| 45, John Stites. | 50, 51, Mackey Williams. |
| 46, Samuel Townsend. | 52, Joshua Swaim. |
| 47, Richard S. Ludlam. | 53, Waters B. Miller. |
| 48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. | 54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty. |

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.	81, 82, Furman L. Richardson
59, 60, Abram Reeves.	86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.	88, Walter S. Leaming.
62—64, Wilmon W. Ware.	89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.
65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.	92, 93, 94, Edmund L. Ross.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.	95, 96, Furman L. Ludlam.
71—73, Richard S. Leaming.	97, Robert E. Hand.
74, Alexander Young.	98, Eugene C. Cole.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.	99, 1900, Ellis H. Marshall.
76—78, William T. Stevens.	01—03, Lewis M. Cresse.
79, Daniel Schellinger.	04—06, James M. E. Hildreth.
80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam.	07, Corsville E. Stille.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.	72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
45, 46, George Heisler.	72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.	74, George B. Langley.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.	74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
47, Leonard Lawrence.	75—77, George W. Payne.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.	76, Isaiah W. Richman.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.	77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.	78, James Loughron.
48, 49, Richard Lore.	79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.	79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
50, 51, Joel Moore.	81, John H. Avis.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.	81, 82, Charles Ladow.
52, David Campbell.	82, Philip P. Baker.
53, Enos S. Gandy.	83, Isaac M. Smalley.
53, Lewis Woodruff.	83, 84, John B. Campbell.
54, Daniel Harris.	84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
54, Morton Mills.	85, 86, Wilson Banks.
55, 56, James M. Wells.	86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
55, 56, John F. Keen.	87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
57, Uriah Mayhew.	88, Mulford Ludlam.
57, Elias Doughty.	88, Isaac M. Smalley.
58, Elwell Nichols.	89, Thomas W. Trenchard.
58, 59, Robert Moore.	89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.	90, 93, 94, John N. Glaspell.
60, Ebenezer Hall.	91, James L. Van Syckel.
60, John Carter.	91, 92, Edward C. Stokes.
61, 62, William Bacon.	92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.	94—96, Thomas F. Austin.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.	95—97, Bloomfield H. Minch.
63, 64, Edward W. Maylin.	97, 98, James J. Hunt.
65—67, Robert Moore.	98, 99, Wilson H. Shropshire.
65—68, James H. Nixon.	99—1901, Jesse S. Steelman.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.	00, 01, 02, William J. Moore.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.	02—06, Louis H. Miller.
69—71, William A. House.	03—07, B. Frank Buck.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.	07, Frank B. Potter.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.	47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
45, John Runyon.	47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.	47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.	47, 48, Elston Marsh.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.	48, Hugh H. Bowne.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.	48, 49, Charles Harrison.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.	49, Hugh H. Bowne.
46, 47, George W. McLane.	49, Lewis C. Grover.
46, 47, Parker Teed.	49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.	49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.

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| 49, 50, William F. Day. | 60, 61, Frederick H. Teese. |
| 49, 50, Stephen Personett. | 60, 61, James Wheeler. |
| 51, Wm. M. Whitehead. | 61, James E. Smith. |
| 50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson. | 61, 62, James M. Lang. |
| 50, 51, Jonathan Valentine. | 61, 62, David Oakes. |
| 50, 51, David Wade. | 61, 62, John Flintoft. |
| 51, 52, Cornelius Boice. | 61, 62, George A. Halsey. |
| 51, 52, Beach Vanderpool. | 62, 63, Walter Tompkins. |
| 51, 52, John C. Beardsley. | 62, 63, Corra Drake. |
| 52, Thomas McKirgan. | 62, 63, John D. Freeman. |
| 52, John M. Clark. | 62, 63, John P. Jackson. |
| 52, William M. Sandford. | 62, 63, Thomas McGrath. |
| 52, Silas Merchant. | 63, Amzi Dodd. |
| 52, John Munn. | 63, John C. Littell. |
| 52, James S. Bell. | 63, 64, Adolph Schalk. |
| 52, 53, John B. Clark. | 63, 64, James Smith. |
| 53, Stephen Day, Jr. | 64, Jeremiah DeCamp. |
| 53, Grant J. Wheeler. | 64, Ira M. Harrison. |
| 53, Edward T. Hillyer. | 64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison. |
| 53, Charles T. Day. | 64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe. |
| 53, Charles O. Bolles. | 64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie. |
| 53, 54, Abiathar Harrison. | 64, 65, John C. Seiffert. |
| 53, 54, Daniel Price. | 64, 65, Bernard Kearney. |
| 53, 54, William Dennis. | 65, J. B. S. Robinson. |
| 54, David S. Craig. | 65, John H. Landell. |
| 54, Daniel H. Noe. | 65, James D. Cleaver. |
| 54, James N. Joraleman. | 65, David Anderson. |
| 54, David Ripley. | 66, William Bodwell. |
| 54, 55, Hngh Holmes. | 66, John F. Anderson. |
| 54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin. | 66, David Ayres. |
| 55, Charles O. Bolles. | 66, James L. Hays. |
| 55, Daniel F. Tompkins. | 66, 67, Albert P. Condit. |
| 55, 56, Nehemiah Perry. | 66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble. |
| 55, 56, James A. Pennington. | 66, 67, William H. Murphy. |
| 55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer. | 66, 68, Edward L. Price. |
| 55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping. | 67, Israel D. Condit. |
| 56, Warren S. Baldwin. | 67, Daniel Ayres. |
| 55, 56, Samuel R. Winans. | 67, William R. Sayre. |
| 56, James E. Bathgate. | 67, M. H. C. Vail. |
| 56, George H. Doremus. | 67, 68, Samuel Atwater. |
| 56, 57, Wm. K. McDonald. | 67, 68, Edward Hedden. |
| 57, John C. Denman. | 68, Josiah L. Baldwin. |
| 57, Moses P. Smith. | 68, 69, Josiah Speer. |
| 57, John L. Blake, Jr. | 68, 69, James Peck. |
| 57, William B. Baldwin. | 68, 69, John Kennedy. |
| 57, Charles L. C. Gifford. | 68, 69, Timothy W. Lord. |
| 57, Elihu Day. | 68, 69, Francis Macken. |
| 57, 58, Charles C. Stewart. | 69, 70, James L. Gurney. |
| 57, 58, John C. Thornton. | 69, 70, John Hunkele. |
| 58, Simeon Harrison. | 69, 70, William W. Hawkins. |
| 58, James McCracken. | 69, 71, James G. Irwin. |
| 58, Joseph Booth. | 70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay. |
| 58, Ira M. Harrison. | 70, 71, Farrand Kitchell. |
| 58, Thomas Kirkpatrick. | 70, 71, Henry W. Wilson. |
| 59, Gashler De Witt, Jr. | 70, Chauncey G. Williams. |
| 59, David Ayres. | 70, William R. Sayre. |
| 59, Isaac P. Trimble. | 70, Matthew Murphy. |
| 59, David A. Hayes. | 71, Albert P. Condit. |
| 59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron. | 71, William A. Ripley. |
| 59, 60, James F. Bond. | 71, 72, Edmund L. Joy. |
| 59, 60, Amzi Condit. | 71, 72, Theodore Horn. |
| 60, James McCracken. | 71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr. |
| 60, J. W. Hale. | 72, David Anderson. |

72,	Daniel Murphy.	82,	Adam Turkes.
72,	Moses H. Williams.	82,	Edwin B. Smith.
72,	73, Samuel Wilde.	83,	Lucius B. Hutchinson.
72,	73, Joseph G. Hill.	83,	James N. Arbuckle.
72,	73, Theodore Macknett.	83,	John H. Murphy.
73,	L. M. Armstrong.	83,	William Hill.
73,	John W. Campbell.	83,	84, 93, John L. Armitage.
73,	74, Elias O. Doremus.	83—87,	93, William Harrigan.
73,	74, Phineas Jones.	84,	Rush Burgess.
73,	74, Aaron G. Baldwin.	84,	Frederick S. Fish.
73—75,	Samuel Morrow, Jr.	84,	Herman Lehlbach.
74,	James T. Vanness.	84,	85, George B. Harrison.
74,	Moses E. Halsey.	84,	85, David A. Bell.
74,	75, Thomas S. Henry.	84,	85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
74,	75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.	84,	85, William E. O'Connor.
74,	75, William H. Kirk.	84,	85, Charles Holzwarth.
75,	Andrew Teed.	85,	85, Franklin Murphy.
75,	Hugh Kinnard.	85,	86, Henry M. Doremus.
75,	Patrick Doyle.	85,	86, R. Wayne Parker.
75,	William Carrolton.	85,	86, Augustus F. R. Martin
75,	76, David Dodd.	86,	Henry A. Potter.
76,	Charles H. Harrison.	86,	Edwin Lister.
76,	Marcus S. Richards.	86,	Jacob Schreihof.
76,	Philip W. Cross.	86,	87, Charles F. Underhill.
76,	77, Albert D. Traphagen.	86,	87, Elias M. Condit.
76,	77, Francis K. Howell.	86,	87, 93, John H. Peal.
76,	77, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.	87,	Michael T. Barrett.
76,	77, Elkanah Drake.	87,	Elvin W. Crane.
76,	80, James M. Patterson.	87,	88, James Peck.
77,	77, Joseph H. Wightman.	87,	88, Charles E. Hill.
77,	Gottfried Krueger.	87,	88, James Marlatt.
77,	78, Charles Gomer.	87—89,	Frank M. McDermitt.
77,	78, James Malone.	88,	DeForrest P. Lozier.
77,	78, Edward D. Pierson.	88,	Augustus Dusenberry.
78,	Alexander Phillips.	88,	James A. Christie.
78,	Charles Holzwarth.	88,	89, Thomas McGowan.
78,	79, Edward W. Crane.	88,	89, Adrian Riker.
78,	79, George S. Duryee.	88,	89, Joseph Schmelz.
78,	79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.	89,	John Gill.
78,	79, Schuyler B. Jackson.	89,	Moses Bigelow.
79,	79, Charles A. Felch.	89,	Geo. W. Wiedenmayer
79,	80, Peter J. Gray.	89,	90, Richard A. Price.
79,	80, 83, 89, John Gill.	89,	90, 92, Leonard Kalisch.
79—81,	Harrison Van Duyne.	89,	90, Reuben Trier.
79—81,	83, Thomas O'Connor.	90,	91, George Rabenstein.
80,	*William H. Brown.	90,	91, Thomas H. Pollock.
80,	81, Elias A. Wilkinson.	90,	91, Charles Trefz.
80,	81, Thos W. Langstroth.	90,	91, John J. Bertram.
80,	81, William R. Williams.	90,	91, Edward W. Jackson.
81,	Joseph L. Munn.	90—92,	Thomas Smith.
81,	William Wright.	90,	92, Edward H. Snyder.
81,	**Chas. G. Bruemmer.	91,	Edward M. Taylor.
81,	82, Michael McMahan.	91,	92, John Nieder.
82,	83, John H. Parsons.	91,	92, John R. Hardin.
82,	83, David Young.	91,	92, George W. Ketcham.
82,	Robert McGowan.	92,	Thomas F. Cavanagh.
82,	Roderick Robertson.	92,	James A. Dempsey.
82,	Ulysses B. Brewster.	92,	Benedict Ulrich.
82,	Edw'd R. Pennington.	92,	William L. Glorieux.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

**Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

92, 93, Augustus C. Studer.	99, 1900, John P. Dexheimer.
93, John L. Armitage.	99, 1900, Benjamin F. Jones.
93, William J. Kearns.	1900, George S. Campbell.
93, John H. Peal.	00, 01, 02, J. Henry Bacheller.
93, Timothy Barrett.	01, 02, Fred'k Cummings.
93, 94, William Harrigan.	01-03, Wm. B. Garrabrants.
93, 94, Joseph P. Clarke.	01-03, John Howe.
93, 94, Joseph M. Byrne.	01-03, Robert W. Brown.
93, 94, Thomas A. Murphey.	01-03, Ralph B. Schmidt.
93, 94, Dennis F. Olvaney.	01-03, Edward E. Gnichtel.
93, 94, J. Broadhead Woolsey.	01-03, William G. Sharwell.
94, Thomas P. Edwards.	01-03, Edgar Williams.
94, 95, 96, Charles B. Duncan.	01-03, Robert M. Boyd, Jr.
94, 95, John C. Eisele.	01-03, William A. Lord.
94, 95, Charles B. Storrs.	03-05, Frederick R. Lehlbach.
94, 95, George P. Olcott.	03-05, Everett Colby.
95, Frederick W. Mock.	04, 05, William Pennington.
95, 96, Amos W. Harrison.	04, 05, Frederick Manners.
95, 96, Alfred F. Skinner.	04, 05, Abraham Kaiser.
95, 96, James A. Christie.	04, 05, Herbert W. Taylor.
95, 96, George L. Smith.	04, 05, John J. Gallagher.
95, 96, David E. Benedict.	04, 05, Samuel F. Wilson.
95, 96, Charles A. Schober.	04, 05, Edward D. Birkholz.
95, 96, Hayward A. Harvey.	04, 05, H. L. Johnstone.
96, 97, Thomas H. Jones.	04, 05-Edward D. Duffield.
96, 97, Albert J. Simpson.	06, William P. Martin.
96, 97, James J. Hogan.	06, Gustav W. Roeber.
97, 98, Charles W. Powers.	06, George F. Serbe.
97, 98, George W. W. Porter.	06, Henry Clay Hines.
97, 98, Edwin F. Steddig.	06, Philip C. Walsh, Jr.
97, 98, Alvin C. Eble.	06, Chas. R. Underwood.
97, George B. Harrison.	06, Gustav A. Kayser.
97, 98, Jacob Rau, Jr.	06, Russell M. Everett.
97, 98, Peter B. Fairchild.	06, Austin Colgate.
97, 98, Carl V. Bauman.	06, William F. Morgan.
98, Joseph B. Johnson.	06, Gustav F. Sommer.
98, Oliver B. Dawson.	07, Edward H. Wright, Jr.
98, William C. Schmidt.	07, Simon Hahn.
98, 99, Albert T. Guenther.	07, John J. Baader.
99, John L. Bullard.	07, Patrick H. Corish.
99, 1900, Jacob Clark.	07, Thomas J. Mead.
99, 1900, John W. Weseman.	07, John C. Groel.
99, 1900, John Kreidler.	07, John Breunig.
99, 1900, Frederick J. Deleot.	07, John W. Lane.
99, 1900, G. F. Brandenburgh.	07, Edgar E. Lethbridge.
99, 1900, William Mungle.	07, Daniel J. Brady.
99, 1900, John N. Klein.	07, Harry F. Backus.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.	54, Joseph Franklin.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.	54, Benjamin Beckett.
47, 48, John B. Miller.	55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
47, 48, John B. Hilyard.	55, 56, James B. Albertson.
49, John Burk.	57, John H. Bradway.
49, 50, John Duell.	57, Benjamin Smith.
50, Thomas Gaskill.	58, 59, John F. Thomas.
51, Edmund Weatherby.	58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.	60, *Joseph Harker.
52, Thomas Mills.	60, John Starr.
53, Jephtha Abbott.	60, 61, *Joseph H. Duffield.
53, John V. Porch.	62, Thomas G. Batten.

*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 62, 63, Allen Moore. | 76, 77, Samuel Moore. |
| 63, 64, E. C. Heritage. | 77-79, Caleb C. Pancoast. |
| 64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott. | 78, 79, Lawrence Locke. |
| 65, 66, William D. Wilson. | 80, 81, George Craft. |
| 66, 67, William W. Clark. | 80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell. |
| 67, Jacob J. Hendrickson. | 82, Abijah S. Hewitt. |
| 68, Charles T. Molony. | 83-85, Job S. Haines. |
| 68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum. | 86, 87, Joseph B. Roe. |
| 69, 70, Leonard F. Harding. | 88-90, James West. |
| 69-71, Nimrod Woolery. | 91, 92, James J. Davidson. |
| 71, 72, John S. Rulon. | 93-96, Solomon H. Stanger. |
| 72, John R. Middleton. | 97-99, David O. Watkins. |
| 73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge. | 1900, 01, William P. Buck. |
| 73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway. | 02-05, John Boyd Avis. |
| 75, Simeon Warrington. | 06, 07, William C. Cattell. |
| 75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge. | |

Hudson County.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, 46, Hart'an Van Wagenen | 66, Charles F. Ruh. |
| 47, Benjamin F. Welsh. | 66, 67, O. D. Falkenburg. |
| 48, Oliver S. Strong. | 66, 67, De Witt C. Morris. |
| 49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck. | 66-68, Noah D. Taylor. |
| 50, Edward T. Carpenter. | 67, 68, Hosea F. Clark. |
| 51, 52, John Van Vorst. | 67, 68, A. O. Evans. |
| 52, Edmund T. Parker. | 67, 68, John Dwyer. |
| 52, Joseph W. Hancox. | 68, John Van Vorst. |
| 53, John Dunn Littell. | 68, 69, Henry C. Smith. |
| 53, James S. Davenport. | 69, 70, Sidney B. Bevens. |
| 53, Jacob M. Vreeland. | 69, 70, James B. Doremus. |
| 54, Clement M. Hancox. | 69, Elbridge V. S. Besson. |
| 54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh. | 69, 71, Michael Coogan. |
| 54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles. | 70, Abel I. Smith. |
| 55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr. | 70, William Brinkerhoff. |
| 55, John M. Board. | 70, 71, Herman D. Busch. |
| 56, John D. Ward. | 71, James F. Fielder. |
| 56, James T. Hatfield. | 71, John Anness. |
| 56, 57, George V. De Mott. | 71, George Warrin. |
| 57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr. | 71, Josiah Hornblower. |
| 57, 58, Robert C. Bacot. | 72, James Stevens. |
| 58, William Voorhees. | 72, John A. O'Neill. |
| 58-60, Garret M. Van Horn. | 72, 73, George H. Farrier. |
| 59, Wm. H. Hemenover. | 72, 73, Dennis Reardon. |
| 59, Samuel A. French. | 72, 73, George S. Plympton. |
| 60, W. H. Peckham. | 72, 73, Henry Gaede. |
| 60, N. C. Slaight. | 72, 73, Jasper Wandel. |
| 61, Franklin B. Carpenter. | 72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder. |
| 61, Theo. F. Randolph. | 73, John Lee. |
| 61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland. | 73, 74, Richard C. Washburn. |
| 62, Edward D. Reiley. | 74, Henry Coombs. |
| 62, 63, George McLaughlin. | 74, James K. Selleck. |
| 62, 63, Josiah Conley. | 74, 75, Alexander T. McGill. |
| 62, 63, John B. Perry. | 74, 75, Patrick Sheeran. |
| 62-64, Joshua Benson. | 74, 75, Alexander McDonnell. |
| 63, 64, James Lynch. | 74-76, John D. Carscallen. |
| 63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen. | 74-77, Rudolph F. Rabe. |
| 64, John B. Drayton. | 75, Thomas Carey. |
| 64, 65, John Van Vorst. | 75, Edward F. McDonald. |
| 64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee. | 75, 76, John J. Toffey. |
| 65, Delos E. Culver. | 76, William A. Lewis. |
| 65, William E. Broking. | 76, Henry Brautigam. |
| 65, Hiram Van Buskirk. | 76, Thomas C. Brown. |
| 65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett. | 76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon. |
| 66, John Ramsay. | 76, 78, Alex. Jacobus. |

77, Martin M. Drohan.	87-89, John P. Feeney.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.	87-90, Wm. C. Heppenheimer.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.	88, Joseph Gallagher.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.	88, Charles W. Fuller.
77, 78, Alexander W. Harris.	88, *E. Frank Short.
77, 78, James Stevens.	88, 89, James F. Norton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.	88, 89, Richard Brown.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.	88, 89, Edward P. Farrell.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.	89, Peter T. Donnelly.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.	89, Judson C. Francois.
79, John Owen Rouse.	89, 90, Laurence Fagan.
79, Frank C. Frey.	89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill.
79, G. A. Lilliendahl.	90, James Murphy.
79, John A. Tangeman.	90, James S. Erwin.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.	90, John F. Kelly.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.	90, 91, Michael Mullone.
80, Patrick Sheeran.	90, 91, Henry Byrne.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.	90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.	90, 91, Thomas B. Usher.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.	90-92, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.	91, Simeon H. Smith.
80, 82, David W. Lawrence.	91, Henry Puster.
81, Frederick Payne.	91, John F. Madden.
81, 82, James J. Casey.	91, William D. Daly.
82, William McAdoo.	91, 92, James Moylan.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.	92, Thomas Magner.
82, George H. Farrier.	92, James Tumilty.
82, David M. Durrell.	92, George A. Heaney.
82, John O'Rourke.	92, 93, Martin Lawless.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.	92, 93, Cornelius J. Tahen.
82-84, James C. Clarke.	92, 93, John Zeller.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.	92-94, Timothy J. Carroll.
83, Peter F. Wanser.	92-94, Michael J. Coyle.
83, John M. Shannon.	93, Henry H. Holmes.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.	93, Adam J. Dittmar.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.	93, S. V. W. Stout.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.	93, 94, Ebenezer Berry.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.	93, 94, Max Salinger.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.	93, 94, Hugh A. Kelly.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.	94, Thomas Egan.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.	94, George W. Harding.
84, 85, 87, 88, S. D. Dickinson.	94, John Kerr.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.	94, Thomas McEwan, Jr.
85, Isaac Romaine.	94, Charles Erlenkotter.
85, John W. Heck.	94, James Usher.
85, James J. Clark.	95, Henry C. Gruber.
85, John Wade.	95, James F. Blackshaw.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.	95, Henry M. Nutzhorn.
85, 86, John C. Besson.	95, Frederick Schober.
86, R. B. Seymour.	95, Robert McAndrew.
86, D. A. Peloubet.	95, William E. Drake.
86, A. B. Dayton.	95, 96, William N. Parslow.
86, T. J. McDonald.	95, 96, Pierce J. Fleming.
86, 87, Philip Tumulty.	95, 96, Richard M. Smart.
86, 87, John Pearson.	95, 96, David M. Cagney.
86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth.	96, Carl H. Ruempler.
86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan.	96, John W. Queen.
86, 87, Edward Lennon.	96, John E. Hewitt.
87, Edw'd T. McLaughlin.	96, Edward Hoos.
87, 88, William H. Letts.	96, Joseph P. Mullin.

*Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francis was chosen for the vacancy.

96, 98, Horace L. Allen.	03—05, Joseph C. Duff.
96, 98, Charles T. Bauer.	03, 04, William D. Kelly.
97, Elmer W. Demarest.	03, 04, James F. Fielder.
97, William M. Klink.	03, 04, J. W. Rufus Besson.
97, Robert D. Urquhart.	03—05, Edgar H. Loveridge.
97, Isaac F. Goldenhorn.	03, 04, Thomas P. McGlennon.
97, William G. Nelson.	04, 05, Myron C. Ernst.
97, John E. McArthur.	04, 05, Godfrey B. Mattheus.
97, Theodore C. Wildman.	04, 05, Harry W. Lange.
97, Charles M. Evans.	04, 05, John Callery.
97, Clement DeR. Leonard	04, D. Kelsey Whitaker.
97, William H. Dod.	05, Archibald S. Alexander
97, Wm. O. Armbruster.	05, Edward A. Murphy.
98, Alexander Simpson.	05, Joseph A. Riordan.
98, Adolph Walter, Jr.	05, William J. Boucher.
98—1900, Allan Benny.	05, 06, Robert H. Scott.
98—1900, James J. Murphy.	06, John J. Coyle.
98, 99, James P. Hall.	06, Joseph F. Galvin.
98, 99, Fergus T. Kelaher.	06, William A. Joerg.
98, 99, Michael J. Bruder.	06, James E. Woolley.
98, 99, John J. Marnell.	06, Edward K. Patterson.
98—1900, Tim. J. Carroll.	06, E. W. Arrowsmith.
99, 1900, J. Emil Walscheid.	06, Herman A. Berg.
99—1901, Leon Abbett.	06, J. Philip Dippel.
99—1901, Maurice Marks.	06, John H. Eggers.
99—1901, John H. Vollers.	06, Harry F. Thompson.
1900, 01, P. Anthony Brock.	06, Theodore L. Bierck.
00, 01, 02, Geo. G. Tennant.	07, Mark A. Sullivan.
00, 01, 02, John J. Fallon.	07, Charles P. Olwell.
00, 01, 02, Edward J. Rice.	07, Joseph P. Tumulty.
01, 02, John A. Dennin.	07, James Baker.
01, 02, Patrick H. Connolly.	07, C. E. Hendrickson, Jr.
01, 02, Kilian V. Lutz.	07, Charles H. Blohm.
01—03, Peter Stillwell.	07, Joseph A. Riordan.
02, William F. Hurley.	07, Archibald S. Alexander.
02, 03, C. G. A. Schumann.	07, Philip Daab.
02, 03, John J. Treacy.	07, Oscar L. Auf der Heide.
02, 03, Frederick Weismann.	07, Albert C. Eppinger.
02—05, James A. Hamill.	07, Valentine Holzapfel.
03, Michael J. Cannon.	

Hunterdon County.

45, John Swackhammer.	55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
45, Amos Moore.	55, Edward Hunt.
45, John H. Case.	56, 57, William Sergeant.
45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.	56, 57, John M. Voorhis.
46, Henry Stevenson.	56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.	56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.	58, 59, John H. Horn.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.	58, 59, William Snyder.
47—49, John Lambert.	58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.	58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.	60, Thos. Banghart, Jr.
50, 51, John Marlow.	60, 61, Charles Denson.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.	60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
50, 51, William Tinsman.	60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
50—52, John R. Young.	61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
52, Hiram Bennett.	62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.	62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.	63, 64, David H. Banghart.
53, 54, John Lambert.	64, 65, David B. Boss.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.	65, 66, James J. Willever.
54, 55, Lewis Young.	65, 67, William I. Iliff.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.	66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.

67, 68, Baltus Pickel.	83, 84, John V. Robbins.
68, 69, John Williamson.	83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
68—70, Theodore Probasco.	85—87, John C. Arnwine.
69, 70, John P. Lare.	85—87, Chester Wolverton.
70, 71, John Kugler.	88—90, William H. Martin.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.	88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
71, 72, Aug. E. Sanderson.	91, 92, William B. Niece.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.	91—93, Benjamin E. Tine.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.	93, J. L. Chamberlin.
75, 76, James Bird.	94, 95, Charles N. Redding.
75, 76, William W. Swayze.	94—96, William C. Alpaugh.
77, 78, Henry Britton.	96—98, David Lawshe.
77, 78, John Hackett.	97—99, George F. Martens, Jr.
79, 80, Charles W. Godown.	99—01, Oliver I. Blackwell.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.	00, 01, 02, W. A. Laudenberg
81, 82, George H. Mathews.	03—05, James H. Willever.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.	06, 07, Oliver C. Holcombe.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.	64, 65, John A. Weart.
45, Richard J. Bond.	65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
45, *John Lowrey.	65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.	66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.	67, Charles W. Mount.
46, 47, William White.	67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.	68, Thomas J. Corson.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.	68, Thomas C. Pearce.
48—50, Josiah Buzby.	68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
49, John R. Dill.	69, John P. Nelson.
50, John F. Hageman.	69, 70, James C. Norris.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.	70, Charles O. Hudnut.
51, Eli Rogers.	70, 71, William H. Barton.
51, Westley P. Danser.	71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
52, William Napton.	72, Richard R. Rogers.
52, John C. Ward.	72, John H. Silvers.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.	72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.	73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson	73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
53, Randal C. Robbins.	74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
54, James H. Hill.	75, Samuel M. Youmans.
54, Franklin S. Mills.	75, Robt. S. Woodruff, Jr.
54, Runey R. Forman.	76, Enoch H. Drake.
55, James Vandeventer.	76, John Hart Brewer.
55, William Jay.	76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
55, Garret Schenck.	77, William S. Yard.
56, Samuel Wooley.	77, J. Vance Powers.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.	77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.	78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.	78, 79, John D. Rue.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.	79, William Roberts.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.	80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
59, Robert Aitken.	80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.	80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
60, Harper Crozer.	82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.	82, 83, William J. Convery.
61, William S. Yard.	83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.	84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
62, John G. Stevens.	84, 85, John Caminade.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.	85, Benj. F. Chambers.
63, Peter Crozer.	86, 87, S. B. Hutchinson.
63, 64, James G. West.	86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
64, James F. Bruere.	86, William Ossenber.

*Died in office.

87,	Frederick Walter.	96,	97, Elijah C. Hutchinson.
87,	George D. Scudder.	96,	97, Geo. W. Macpherson.
88,	Charles H. Olden.	96,	97, J. Wiggins Thorn.
88,	Josiah Jones.	98,	Frank M. Weller.
88,	Lyman Leavitt.	98,	99, John B. Yard.
89,	Uriel T. Scudder.	98,	99, Henry J. Nicklin.
89,	Thomas S. Chambers	99,	1900, Ira W. Wood.
89,	90, John Schroth.	1900,	'01, J. Warren Fleming.
90,	90, Howell C. Stull.	1900,	'01, Frederick P. Rees.
90,	91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.	01,	02, George W. Page.
91,	91, James H. Mulheron.	02,	03, Harry D. Leavitt.
91,	92, Patrick T. Burns.	02,	03, Bertrand L. Gulick.
92,	93, James W. Lanning.	03,	04, Thomas Colclough, Jr.
92,	93, Barton B. Hutchinson.	04,	05, Ralph Hulse.
93,	93, Charles G. Roebling.	04,	05, Thomas B. DeCou.
94,	95, William L. Wilbur.	05—07,	Alfred N. Barber.
94,	95, John Ginder.	06,	07, Henry D. Thompson.
94,	95, William T. Exton.	06,	07, William F. Burk.

Middlesex County.

45,	46, Simeon W. Phillips.	66,	67, John W. Perrine.
45,	46, Ralph C. Stults.	68,	George E. Strong.
45,	46, Daniel C. Dunn.	68,	69, Alfred W. Jones.
45,	46, Charles Abraham.	68,	69, William M. Cox.
47,	Garret G. Voorhees.	70,	George E. Brown.
47,	Theodore F. King.	70,	71, Albert L. Runyon.
47,	John A. Davison.	71,	Edward F. Roberts.
47,	48, Richard McDowell.	71—73,	Isaac L. Fischer.
48,	48, Melancton F. Carman	72,	Johnston Holcombe.
48,	49, Lewis S. Randolph.	72,	73, Joseph C. Letson.
48,	49, Aaron Gulick.	73,	H. F. Worthington.
49,	49, William A. Gulick.	74,	John Von Deursen.
49,	50, James Bishop.	74,	John F. Ten Broeck.
50,	50, Henry Vandyke.	74,	75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
50,	50, Charles Abraham.	75,	James H. Van Cleef.
50,	50, Israel R. Coriell.	75,	Josephus Shann.
51,	51, David Dunn.	76,	Isaiah Rolfe.
51,	51, Peter F. Dye.	76,	77, Charles A. Campbell.
51,	51, J. B. Johnson.	76,	77, Daniel Z. Martin.
51,	52, Robert M. Crowell.	77,	John Waldron.
52,	52, James Applegate.	78,	79, Isaac L. Martin.
52,	53, Josephus Shann.	78,	79, Patrick Convery.
53—55,	Martin A. Howell.	78,	79, Vincent W. Mount.
53,	54, Abraham Everett.	80,	Robert G. Miller.
54,	55, Samuel E. Stelle.	80,	John M. Board.
55,	56, William Hutchinson.	80,	81, Stephen M. Martin.
56,	56, John T. Jenkins.	81,	82, James H. Van Cleef.
56,	57, Amos Robbins.	81,	83, Manning Freeman.
57,	57, Henry Stults.	82,	John Adair.
57,	58, John D. Buckelew.	82,	83, James H. Goodwin.
58,	59, Garret I. Snedeker.	83,	84, William R. Jernee.
58—60,	Ellis B. Freeman.	84,	85, Edward S. Savage.
59,	Andrew McDowell.	84,	85, Robert Carson.
60,	Thomas Booraem.	85,	86, John Martin.
60,	Elias Dey.	86,	87, John F. Ten Broeck.
61,	62, Elias Ross.	86,	87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
62,	63, Orlando Perrine.	87,	88, John Mulvey.
63,	63, James T. Crowell.	88,	89, Ephraim Cutter.
63,	64, Miles Ross	88,	89, Charles B. Herbert.
63,	64, David B. Wyckoff.	89,	Daniel M. Kane.
64,	65, Abraham C. Coriell.	90,	91, Luther H. Tappen.
65,	65, James G. Goble.	90,	91, William C. Jacques.
65—67,	69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.	90,	91, Charles H. Manahan.
66,	67, Nathan H. Tyrell.	92,	93, John H. Daly.

92, 93, Hezekiah Warne.	1900, 01, Adrian Lyon.
92—94, John W. Beekman.	1900, '01, H. Raymond Groves
94, William F. Harkins.	00—03, J. E. Montgomery.
94—96, Andrew H. Slover.	02, Myron J. Whitford.
95, 96, Edward W. Hicks.	02, 03, W. H. C. Jackson.
95, 96, George H. Tice.	03, Bernard M. Gannon.
97, Alexander C. Litterst.	04, 05, J. H. Thayer Martin.
97, Jacob H. Whitfield.	04, 05, Alexander R. Fordyce.
97, James Fountain.	04, 05, Frank C. Henry.
98, 99, Adam Eckert.	06, 07, Frank Crowther.
98, 99, Joseph H. Ridgeway.	06, 07, William R. Drake.
98, 99, John J. Quaid.	06, 07, Edward E. Haines.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.	63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
45, *Jas. H. Hartshorne.	63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.	65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
45—47, Hartshorne Tantom.	65, 66, George Schenck.
45—47, Joseph B. Coward.	66, William C. Browne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.	67, 68, Charles Allen.
46, 47, John Borden.	67, 68, Francis Corlies.
47, Andrew Simpson.	67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
48, William W. Bennett.	69, William H. Conover.
48, Joel Parker.	69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.	69, 70, Andrew Brown.
48, *Samuel Bennett.	70—72, Austin H. Patterson.
48, Joel W. Ayres.	71, William S. Horner.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.	71, 72, John T. Haight.
49, James Hooper.	72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
49, John B. Williams.	73, 74, John B. Gifford.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.	73, 74, John S. Sproul.
49, 50, James D. Hall.	73—75, George W. Patterson.
50, William G. Hooper.	75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
50, Charles Butcher.	75, 76, William V. Conover.
51, Bernard Connolly.	76, 77, James L. Rue.
51, 52, William H. Conover.	77, James H. Leonard.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.	77, 78, William H. Bennett.
51—53, Samuel W. Jones.	78, George J. Ely.
52, Charles Butcher.	78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
53, Charles Allen.	79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.
53, Daniel P. Van Doren.	79, 80, 92, 93, John D. Honce.
53, 54, Robert Allen.	80, 81, 87, 88, G. H. Lufburrow
54, Forman Hendrickson.	81, Holmes W. Murphy.
54, John L. Corlies.	81, 82, David A. Bell.
54—56, Henry E. Lafetra.	82, Benjamin Griggs.
55, John Vandoren.	82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
55, Thomas B. Stout.	83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
55, William H. Johnson.	83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.	84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.	85, William H. Grant.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.	85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
57—59, John V. Conover.	86, William Pintard.
57—60, Austin H. Patterson.	86, 87, W. S. Throckmorton.
58, 59, George Middleton.	88, 89, Edward B. Potts.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.	88, 89, Archibald A. Higgins.
60, J. J. McNinney.	89, William F. Patterson.
60, 61, William H. Mount.	90, 91, Aaron E. Johnston.
60, 61, James Patterson.	90, 91, William D. Campbell.
61, 62, William V. Ward.	90, 91, Charles H. Ivins.
61, 62, Charles Haight.	92, 93, John D. Honce.
62, George C. Murray.	92, 93, Reuben G. Strahan.
63, 65, Michael Taylor.	92, 93, William Taber Parker.

*Died in office.

94,	Charles L. Walters.	1900,	'01, William Hyres.
94,	Richard Borden.	02,	William T. Hoffman.
94,	95, David D. Denise.	02,	Somers T. Champion.
95,	96, Charles A. Francis.	02,	03, John A. Howland.
95,	96, George B. Snyder.	03,	04, Charles F. McDonald.
96,	Alfred Walling, Jr.	03,	04, Amzi M. Posten.
97,	William H. Reid.	04,	William F. Lefferson.
97,	Oliver H. Brown.	05,	06, Edgar I. VanderVeer.
97,	Daniel E. Van Wickle.	05,	06, Walter S. Reed.
98,	99, Joseph L. Butcher.	05,	06, George C. Henry.
98,	99, Joseph C. Heyer.	07,	Isaac B. Davison.
98,	99, B. Drummond Woolley	07,	T. Nelson Lillagore.
1900,	'01, Charles R. Snyder.	07,	Frank J. Manson.
1900,	'01, Sam'l W. Kirkbride.		

Morris County.

45,	Timothy Kitchel.	63,	William J. Wood.
45,	46, Matthias Kitchel.	63—65,	Jesse Hoffman.
45,	46, Henry Seward.	64,	Henry C. Sanders.
45,	46, George H. Thompson.	64,	65, John Bates.
46,	47, Calvin Howell.	65,	Alfred M. Treadwell.
47,	Richard Lewis.	66,	John Hill.
47,	Charles McFarland.	66,	67, James C. Yawger.
47,	Samuel Hiltz.	66,	67, Elias M. White.
48,	49, Andrew I. Smith.	67,	Lewis Estler.
48,	49, David T. Cooper.	68,	Daniel Coghlan.
48,	49, Samuel Van Ness.	68,	George Gage.
48,	49, Edward W. Whelpley.	68—70,	Jesse M. Sharp.
50,	John L. Kanouse.	69,	70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
50,	Andrew Cobb.	69,	70, Columbus Beach.
50,	Freeman Wood.	71,	72, Nathaniel Niles.
50,	George H. Thompson.	71,	72, W. B. Lefevre.
51,	Horace Chamberlain.	71—73,	August C. Canfield.
51,	Jonathan P. Bartley.	73,	74, W. H. Howell.
51,	Josiah Meeker.	73,	74, Jacob Z. Budd.
51,	52, Cornelius B. Doremus.	74—76,	Elias M. Skellinger.
52,	53, C. S. Dickerson.	75,	76, James C. Youngblood.
52,	53, John D. Jackson.	75,	76, Edmund D. Halsey.
52,	53, Robert Albright.	77,	Abm. C. Van Duyn.
53,	John L. Kanouse.	77,	*Cummins O. Cooper.
54,	Andrew B. Cobb.	77,	78, C. P. Garrabrant.
54,	55, William P. Conkling.	78,	Francis J. Doremus.
54,	55, William Logan.	78,	Joshua S. Salmon.
54,	55, Aaron Pitney.	79,	80, Charles F. Axtell.
55,	56, Edward Howell.	79,	80, James H. Bruen.
56,	57, Wm. M. Muchmore.	79,	80, Holloway W. Hunt.
56,	57, William A. Carr.	81,	82, William C. Johnson.
56,	57, Daniel Budd.	81,	82, 91, 92, John F. Post.
57,	58, Benjamin M. Felch.	81,	82, Oscar Lindsley.
57,	58, Richard Speer.	83,	84, James H. Neighbour.
58,	59, Lyman A. Chandler.	83,	84, Amzi F. Weaver.
58,	59, John Naughtright.	83—85,	George W. Jenkins.
59,	59, A. H. Stansborough.	85,	86, John Seward Wills.
59,	60, James H. Ball.	85,	86, Elias C. Drake.
60,	Eugene Ayres.	86,	87, John Norwood.
60—62,	Nelson H. Drake.	87,	88, Samuel S. Lyon.
60—62,	Nathan Horton.	87,	88, John R. Pitney.
61,	William W. Beach.	88,	89, Carnot B. Meeker.
61,	62, John Hill.	89,	90, John Norris.
62,	63, Jacob Vanatta.	89,	90, William S. Nauright.

*In 1878, Cummins O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

90, 91, Jas. Preston Albright.	98—1900, Jacob W. Welsh.
91, 92, Ford D. Smith.	1900, '01, Samuel L. Garrison.
93, Thomas J. O'Brien.	01, 02, Chas. R. Whitehead.
93, Sylvester Utter.	02, 03, William T. Brown.
94, 95, Charles A. Baker.	03, 04, Thomas J. Hillery.
94, 95, William C. Bates.	04, 05, Charles A. Baker.
96, 97, Charles F. Hopkins.	05, 06, John M. Mills.
96, 97, Joseph B. Righter.	06, 07, Richard J. Chaplin.
98, 99, George E. Poole.	07, Henry W. Buxton.

Ocean County.

51—53, Joel Haywood.	77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
54, A. O. S. Havens.	78—80, Rufus Blodgett.
55, 56, William F. Brown.	81, William H. Pennett.
57—59, Edwin Salter.	82, Clifford Horner.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.	83, George T. Cranmer.
61, Charles H. Applegate.	84, Augustus W. Irons.
62, Ephraim Emson.	85, 86, George G. Smith.
63, Edwin Salter.	90—92, Adolph Ernst.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.	93, 94, John T. Burton.
66, 67, Job Edwards.	95, 96, Abraham Lower.
68, 69, G. W. Cowperthwaite.	97, 98, Roderick A. Clark.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.	99—1901, Courtney C. Carr.
72, Richard B. Parker.	02, George W. Holman, Jr.
73, John S. Shultze.	03, William J. Harrison.
74, Edward M. Lonan.	04, 05, Cornelius C. Pearce.
75, 87, 88, 89, J. S. Goble.	06, George C. Warren.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.	07, Samuel S. Taylor.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.	63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
45, 46, Chleon F. De Camp.	63, 64, Charles F. Johnson.
47, 48, Abm. Prall.	64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.	65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
48, John M. Demarest.	65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
49, Oscar Decker.	67, E. A. Stansbury.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.	67, 68, David Henry.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.	67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.	68, 69, A. A. Van Voorhees.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.	69, 70, Hugh Reid.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.	69, 70, 72, C. Hemmingway.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.	70, Henry Hobbs.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle	70, Charles P. Gurnee.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.	71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
54, Charles H. May.	71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.
55, William C. Stratton.	72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
55, William M. Morrell.	73, George Barnes.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.	73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
56, Peter H. Whritenor.	74, 75, David Henry.
56—58, Benj. Buckley.	74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
57, John J. Brown.	76, 77, John W. Griggs.
57, James B. Beam.	76, 77, John Sanderson.
58, Patrick Magennis.	76, 77, Jos. L. Cunningham.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.	78, John Kennell.
59, Joel M. Johnson.	78, 79, John H. Robinson.
59—61, Samuel Pope.	79, 80, George W. Conkling.
60, Isaac Stagg.	80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.	80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.	81, Jacob Latus.
62—66, John N. Terhune.	82, Joseph A. Greaves.
62—66, Chandler D. Norton.	82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
63, Samuel Pope.	82, 83, William F. Gaston.

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| 82—85, | 92, 93, Thomas Flynn. | 95, | 96, Samuel Bullock. |
| 83, | 84, Clark W. Mills. | 95, | 96, 97, 99, 1900, John King. |
| | 84, William Prall. | 96—98, | Henry W. Gledhill. |
| | 84, Cornelius A. Cadmus. | | 97, Frank Atherton. |
| 85, | 86, John Scheele. | | 97, Phineas Bridge. |
| 85, | 86, De Witt C. Bolton. | 98, | 99, Wood McKee. |
| 85, | 86, George H. Low. | 98, | 99, John W. Sturr. |
| | 86, William B. Gourley. | | 98, John Donohue. |
| 87, | 88, George Law. | 99—01, | Vivian M. Lewis. |
| | 87, John Donohue. | | 1900, Richard Berry. |
| | 87, Robert A. Carroll. | 00—03, | Edmund G. Stalter. |
| 87, | 88, 89, James Keys. | 01, | 02, Wm. B. Davidson. |
| | 88, James H. Rogers. | 01—03, | Hiram Keasler. |
| | 88, Eugene Emley. | | 02, Raymond Bogert. |
| | 89, John I. Holt. | 02, | 03, 04, F. W. VanBlarcom. |
| | 89, Chas. T. Woodward. | | 03, Anton L. Pettersen. |
| | 89, William W. Welch. | 03—05, | George H. Dalrymple. |
| | 90, Thomas McCran. | | 04, Jacob De Lazier. |
| 90, | 91, John King. | 04, | 05, Ernest Shaw. |
| 90, | 91, John F. Kerr. | 04, | 05, Thomas R. Layden. |
| 90, | 91, Robert Williams. | 05, | 06, George F. Wright. |
| | 91, Richard Carroll. | 05, | 06, Henry Marelli. |
| | 92, James Parker. | | 06, Arthur M. Smethurst. |
| 92, | 93, Frank Gledhill. | | 06, John D. Prince. |
| 92, | 93, 94, Thomas Flynn. | | 06, Colin R. Wise. |
| 92, | 93, John F. Smith. | | 07, William A. Merz. |
| 93, | 94, John I. Holt. | | 07, Abram Klenert. |
| | 94, John McKelvey. | | 07, Frank A. Pawelski. |
| | 94, William I. Lewis. | | 07, Henry J. Earle. |
| | 95, Samuel Frederick. | | 07, John D. Van Blarcom. |
| 95, | 96, James Robertson. | | |

Salem County.

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|-----|---------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| 45, | David Wiley. | 56, | Samuel Plummer. |
| 45, | Isaiah Conklyn. | 57, | William Beckett. |
| 45, | Robert Hewitt. | 57—59, | Thomas B. Jones. |
| 46, | Ephraim Carel. | 58, | 59, Alfred Simpkins. |
| 46, | Charles Bilderback. | | 60, Samuel Habermayer. |
| 46, | George Remster. | 60, | 61, Joshua Lippincott. |
| 47, | Joseph M. Springer. | | 61, Owen L. Jones. |
| 47, | James Vanmeter. | | 62, William P. Somers. |
| 47, | 48, Joseph Foster. | | 62, Samuel D. Miller. |
| | 48, Benj. F. McCollister. | | 63, Joseph Waddington. |
| | 48, Joseph R. Chew. | 63, | 64, Joseph W. Cooper. |
| | 49, James H. Trenchard. | | 64, William N. Hancock. |
| | 49, Isaac Lippincott. | | 65, William Callahan. |
| | 49, John Fowler. | 65, | 66, A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson. |
| | 50, Charles B. Newell. | 66, | 67, Samuel Garrison. |
| 50, | David Sithens. | | 67, John S. Newell. |
| 50, | Benjamin Remster. | | 68, Henry M. Wright. |
| 51, | Smith Bilderback. | 68, | 69, Andrew S. Reeves. |
| 51, | Charles Benner. | 69, | 70, Charles F. H. Gray. |
| 51, | Harman Richman. | | 70, David Evans. |
| 52, | Jacob Hitchner. | | 71, John W. Dickinson. |
| 52, | John C. Lummis. | | 71, John Hitchner. |
| 53, | Nathaniel G. Swing. | | 72, Smith Hewitt. |
| 53, | John Blackwood. | 72, | 73, Daniel P. Darrell. |
| 54, | Isaiah D. Clawson. | 73, | 74, William Iszard. |
| 54, | Richard Grier. | 74, | 75, William B. Carpenter. |
| 55, | Joshua Thompson. | | 75, Charles P. Swing. |
| 55, | John Harris. | | 76, Richard Coles. |
| 56, | Joseph Kille. | 76—78, | Quinton Keasbey. |

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| 77, John S. Elwell. | 93, 94, William Diver. |
| 78, William C. Kates. | 95, 96, Charles W. Powers. |
| 79-81, Henry Barber. | 97, 98, Joseph B. Crispin. |
| 79-81, John T. Garwood. | 99, Frank Wright. |
| 82-84, Henry Combs. | 1900, '01, Henry J. Blohm. |
| 85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker. | 02, John Tyler. |
| 87, William Newell. | 03, Ephraim C. Harris. |
| 88, Millard F. Riley. | 04-06, Thomas E. Hunt. |
| 89, 90, John C. Ward. | 07, Samuel A. Ridgway. |
| 91, 92, James Strimple. | |

Somerset County.

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| 45, Peter Voorhees. | 68, Abraham T. Huff. |
| 45, Samuel Reynolds. | 68, 69, John J. Bergen. |
| 45, Peter Kline. | 69-71, John R. Staats. |
| 46, James B. Elmendorf. | 71, James Doty. |
| 46, 47, Peter T. Beekman. | 72, 73, David D. Smalley. |
| 46, Jonathan Cory. | 73, 74, John G. Schenck. |
| 47-49, Samuel K. Martin. | 74, 75, William P. Sutphin. |
| 47-49, F. V. D. Voorhees. | 75-77, Joseph H. Voorhees. |
| 48-50, John M. Wyckoff. | 76, 77, 91, 92, Jas. J. Bergen. |
| 50, Samuel S. Doty. | 78-80, John Ringelmann. |
| 50, 51, 53, John De Mott. | 78-80, J. Newton Voorhees. |
| 51, Frederick D. Brokaw. | 81, John L. Oakey. |
| 51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty. | 81, 82, William A. Schomp. |
| 52, Michael R. Nevius. | 83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman. |
| 53, 54, John H. Anderson. | 85, 86, John Vetterlein. |
| 54-56, John S. Hoagland. | 87, George E. Pace. |
| 55, Alvah Lewis. | 88, Oscar Conkling. |
| 56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp. | 89, 90, Jacob Klotz. |
| 57, Cornelius N. Allen. | 93, George H. Cramer. |
| 58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele. | 94, 95, Frank W. Somers. |
| 59, 60, Elsha B. Wood. | 96, Charles A. Reed. |
| 60, 61, 70, J. W. Arrowsmith. | 97, 98, Peter V. D. VanDoren. |
| 61-63, John G. Schenck. | 99, 1900, Edward E. Cooper. |
| 62, 63, John M. Mann. | 01, 02, Henry W. Hoagland. |
| 64, 65, Daniel Corey. | 03, 04, Sam'l S. Swackhamer. |
| 65, 66, Rynler A. Staats. | 05, 06, Irving Hoagland. |
| 66, 67, Ralph Davenport. | 07, William W. Smalley. |
| 67, Peter A. Voorhees. | |

Sussex County.

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| 45, Absalom Dunning. | 56-58, John W. Opdyke. |
| 45, Jesse Bell. | 58, Sanford McKeely. |
| 45, Timothy H. Cook. | 59, 60, Martin Cole. |
| 46, Juhn Hunt. | 60, 61, Charles Mackerly. |
| 46, 47, Peter Young. | 60, 61, Daniel D. Decker. |
| 46-48, Thos. D. Armstrong. | 61, William Price. |
| 47-49, Peter Hoyt. | 62, Thomas N. McCarter. |
| 48-50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr. | 62-64, William H. Bell. |
| 49, Martin Ryerson. | 63, 64, Robert Hamilton. |
| 50, 51, Guy Price. | 65, Samuel Fowler. |
| 50, 51, William Simonson. | 65-67, William M. Iliff. |
| 51, Daniel D. Decker. | 66, 67, 73, 74, F. M. Ward. |
| 52, George W. Collver. | 68-70, Hiram C. Clark. |
| 52-54, Timothy E. Shay. | 68-70, Samuel H. Hunt. |
| 52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson. | 71, Peter Smith. |
| 53, 54, Benjamin Hamblton. | 71, 72, Lebbeus Martin. |
| 53, 54, Luther Hill. | 75, 76, William Owen. |
| 55, James L. Decker. | 77, 78, George Greer. |
| 55-57, Daniel D. Gould. | 79-81, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 56-58, William Smith. | 82-84, William E. Ross. |

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| 85—87, Horatio N. Kinney. | 98, 99, 1900, Elvin E. Smith. |
| 88—90, Andrew J. Bale. | 1901, Theodore M. Roe. |
| 91—93, Jacob Swartwout. | 02, 03, 04, Lewis S. Iliff. |
| 94—96, William P. Coursen. | 05, Vacancy.* |
| 97, Horace E. Rude. | 06, 07, Levi H. Morris. |

Union County.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 58, Benjamin M. Price. | 84, DeWitt C. Hough. |
| 58, Cooper Parse. | 85, Jacob Kirkner. |
| 59, William Stiles. | 85, 86, Peter L. Hughes. |
| 59, 60, Elston Marsh. | 85—87, William H. Corbin. |
| 60, 61, David Mulford. | 86, 87, Wm. Chamberlain. |
| 61, Israel O. Maxwell. | 87, 88, John J. Matthews. |
| 62, John J. High. | 88—90, Foster M. Voorhees. |
| 62, 63, Samuel L. Moore. | 88—90, John Ulrich. |
| 63, 64, Noah Woodruff. | 89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh. |
| 64, 65, Philip Dougherty. | 91, 92, John Carroll. |
| 65, Joseph T. Crowell. | 91—93, George Kyte. |
| 66, John R. Crane. | 91—93, Thomas F. Lane. |
| 66, Thomas J. Lee. | 93, Timothy M. Kelly. |
| 67, A. M. W. Ball. | 94, 95, John N. Burger. |
| 67, Enos W. Runyon. | 94, 95, Joseph Cross. |
| 68, 69, John H. Whelan. | 94, 95, Charles N. Coddington. |
| 68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough. | 96, 97, Henry Clauss. |
| 70, Albert A. Drake. | 96, 97, J. Martin Roll. |
| 70, 71, 75, Ferd. Blancke. | 96, 97, William R. Coddington. |
| 71, Joseph W. Yates. | 98, 99, George A. Squire. |
| 72, Andrew Dutcher. | 98, 99, Roger F. Murray. |
| 72—74, William McKinley. | 98, 99, Robert G. Houston. |
| 72—74, John H. Lufberry. | 1900, '01, Ellis R. Meeker. |
| 73, Jabez B. Cooley. | 1900, '01, Chester M. Smith. |
| 74, 75, William H. Gill. | 1900, '01, Charles S. Foote. |
| 74, 75, Elias B. Pope. | 02, Frederick Miller. |
| 76, 77, Moses F. Cary. | 02, 03, William Newcorn. |
| 76, 77, Benjamin A. Vall. | 02, 03, William F. Hall. |
| 76—78, John Egan. | 03, 05, Edward S. Coyne. |
| 78, Joseph B. Coward. | 04, Charles L. Moffett. |
| 78—80, George M. Stiles. | 04, Joseph T. Hague. |
| 79, 80, Philip H. Vernon. | 04, Joseph H. Gunn. |
| 79—82, John T. Dunn. | 05—07, Peter Tillman. |
| 81, 82, George T. Parrott. | 05—07, Randolph Perkins.† |
| 81—83, Frank L. Sheldon. | 06, Edward K. Tucker. |
| 83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes. | 07, John R. Moxon. |
| 83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff. | |

Warren County.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 45, Abram Wildrick. | 54—56, George H. Beatty. |
| 45, Stephen Warne. | 55—57, Archibald Osborn. |
| 45, 46, Robert C. Caskey. | 55—57, John White. |
| 46—48, Jonathan Shotwell. | 57—59, Isaac Leida. |
| 46—48, Amos H. Drake. | 58, Abm. S. Van Horn. |
| 47—49, Samuel Mayberry. | 58, 59, William Feit. |
| 49—51, Andrew Ribble. | 59—61, Robert Rusling. |
| 49—51, Benjamin Fritts. | 60, Philip Shoemaker. |
| 50, 51, 53, John Loller. | 60—62, John C. Bennett. |
| 52, John Cline. | 61, 63, David Smith. |
| 52—54, John Sherrer. | 62—64, William W. Strader. |
| 52—54, David V. C. Crate. | 63—65, Elijah Allen. |

*Jackson R. Decker was elected, but died before meeting of Legislature.

†Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of George H. Embree in 1905.

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| 64-66, Charles G. Hoagland. | 83-85, Isaac Wildrick. |
| 65, 66, Silas Young. | 86, Thomas L. Titus. |
| 66-68, Andrew J. Fulmer. | 86, 87, William M. Baird. |
| 67, 68, John N. Glvens. | 87-89, Samuel B. Mutchler. |
| 67-69, Nelson Vliet. | 88-91, Eliphalet Hoover. |
| 69-71, Absalom B. Pursell. | 90-92, Daniel W. Hagerty. |
| 69-71, Caleb H. Valentine. | 92-94, L. Milton Wilson. |
| 70-72, William Silverthorn. | 93, Richard H. Sheppard. |
| 72-74, Valentine Mutchler. | 94, 95, Samuel V. Davis. |
| 73-75, Joseph Anderson. | 95, George W. Smith. |
| 75, John M. Wyckoff. | 96-98, Alfred L. Flummerfelt. |
| 76, William Carpenter. | 96-98, William K. Bowers. |
| 76-78, Elias J. Mackey. | 99-1901, Hiram D. White. |
| 77-79, Silas W. De Witt. | 99-1901, Jacob B. Smith. |
| 79-81, Coursen H. Albertson. | 02, William R. Laire. |
| 80-82, William Fritts. | 03-05, John A. Wildrick. |
| 82, Robert Bond. | 06, 07, Joseph H. Firth. |
| 83-85, Stephen C. Larison. | |

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (ex-officio) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; Riparian Commissioners; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Commissioners of the State Library and State House Commission.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts; Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, a Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, six Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Managers for the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, State Board of Medical Examiners.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, State Board of Dentistry, Inspectors of Steamboats, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison,

Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

(See act of March 22, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 200,000. Hudson, 449,879; Essex, 409,928.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 50,000 nor more than 200,000. Passaic, 175,858; Camden, 121,555; Union, 117,211; Mercer, 110,516; Bergen, 100,003; Middlesex, 97,036; Monmouth, 87,919; Morris, 67,934; Burlington, 62,042; Atlantic, 59,862; Cumberland, 52,110.

Third Class—Having a population of not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000. Warren, 40,403; Somerset, 36,270; Gloucester, 34,477; Hunterdon, 33,258; Salem, 26,278; Sussex, 23,325; Ocean, 20,880.

Fourth Class—All counties not embraced in the first, second and third class. Cape May, 17,390.

CITIES.

(See act of March 18, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Newark, 283,289; Jersey City, 232,699.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 12,000 nor more than 150,000. Paterson, 111,529; Trenton, 84,180; Camden, 83,363; Hoboken, 65,468; Elizabeth, 60,509; Bayonne, 42,262; Passaic, 37,837; Orange, 26,101; Perth Amboy, 25,895; East Orange, 25,175; New Brunswick, 23,133; Plainfield, 18,468; Bridgeton, 13,624.

Third Class—All cities not embraced within either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside and summer resorts.

Fourth Class—All cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside or summer resorts.

BOROUGHES.

(See act of March 23, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers:

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.

DEUTSCHER HEROLD (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

FORTSCHRITT (German).—Weekly, on Wednesday. Fortschritt Publishing Company.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Hoyt & Son, publishers.

SOUTH JERSEY STAR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Thomas B. Delker, editor and publisher.

ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and Weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, editor and proprietor.

ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT, STAR GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and publisher.

ATLANTIC CITY DAILY PRESS.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning, except Sunday. Republican. Walter E. Edge, publisher and proprietor.

MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.

EVENING UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Evening News Publishing Company, Walter E. Edge, president. Office in Daily Press Bldg.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William McLaughlin, editor and proprietor.

WEEKLY PRESS.—Pleasantville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Hugh Collins, proprietor.

FREIE PRESSE (German).—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Friday. Carl Voelker, publisher.

BERGEN COUNTY.

BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. E. M. Johnson, editor.

Bergen County Democrat Publishing Co., publisher.

THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—H a c k e n s a c k. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Eugene K. Bird, editor and publisher.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

THE RECORD.—Hackensack. Evening. Republican. Caleb Van Husen Whitbeck, editor.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE. (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. August Moench, editor.

THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Jacob F. Blankenhorn, publisher.

THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Record Publishing Company.

THE NEWS.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Friday. F. A. Baxter, publisher.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

RUTHERFORD AMERICAN.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John E. Tyler, editor and proprietor.

RUTHERFORD REPUBLICAN.—Rutherford. Rutherford Publishing Company. Frank P. Newman, editor.

THE ENTERPRISE.—East Rutherford. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Petrie Press, publisher.

THE SENTINEL.—Fort Lee. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. N. Race, publisher.

THE NEWS-LETTER.—Hasbrouck Heights. Weekly, on Tuesday. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and publisher.

RIDGEFIELD PARK BULLETIN.—Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. E. Hoey, editor.

RIDGEWOOD HERALD.—Weekly. Leonard N. Taft, publisher.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

- THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.
- NEWS.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, publishers. J. C. Kingdon, editor.
- BURLINGTON GAZETTE.**—Burlington. Daily and weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. Dr. R. B. Glasgow, editor and publisher.
- THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.**—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Enterprise Publishing Co., proprietors.
- BORDENTOWN REGISTER.**—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.
- BEVERLY BANNER.**—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor.
- MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.**—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.
- BURLINGTON COUNTY PRESS.**—Riverside. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie, Jr., editor and proprietor.
- THE REPUBLICAN.**—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Earle Bowen, editor and proprietor.
- THE NEW ERA.**—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. Walter L. Bowen, publisher. J. D. Janney, M.D., editor.
- THE WEEKLY NEWS.**—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.
- THE CENTRAL RECORD.**—Marlton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Helster Clymer, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

- WEST JERSEY PRESS.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Sons' Company, publishers and proprietors. Harry C. Dole, editor.
- THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath, editor and proprietor.
- CAMDEN POST-TELEGRAM.**—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Post-Telegram Co., proprietors. Upton S. Jefferys, editor. F. F. Patterson, Jr., manager.
- THE COURIER.**—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

- CAMDEN PLAINDEALER.—Camden. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. William J. Paul & Co., publishers.
- NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, editor and publisher.
- CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Holler, editor and publisher.
- ECHO.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. A. A. Holt, editor and proprietor.
- ADVERTISER.—Gloucester City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William D. Jenkins, editor and publisher.
- THE TRIBUNE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. G. Taylor, editor and publisher.
- STOCKTON TIMES.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. John J. Tischner, publisher.
- EAST SIDE PRESS.—Camden. Weekly, on Thursday. George Carpenter Connor, editor and publisher.
- MERCHANTVILLE TIMES.—Merchantville. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Paul, editor and publisher.
- HADDON GAZETTE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Friday. Clymer Brothers, publishers. Allen Clymer, editor.
- MAGNOLIA PRESS.—Magnolia. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. C. J. Klein, publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

- STAR OF THE CAPE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. Star of the Cape Publishing Co., proprietors. Aaron W. Hand, general manager.
- CAPE MAY WAVE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during June, July, August and September. Republican. John L. Landis, editor. J. Henry Edmunds, publisher and proprietor.
- CAPE MAY HERALD.—Cape May City. Republican. Weekly, on Thursday. Lewis T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.
- CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor and publisher.
- SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.
- FIVE MILE BEACH JOURNAL.—Wildwood. Independent. Weekly, on Thursday. Jed Dubois, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY LEDGER.—Weekly, on Saturday. Prohibition. Ocean City Ledger Publishing Co., proprietors. New Jersey Methodist Publishing Co.

FIVE MILE BEACH SUN.—Wildwood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. T. C. Hamilton.

CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Mathew Jefferson, editor and proprietor.

ATLANTIC COAST GUIDE.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and publisher.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Chronicle Printing Co., publishers.

BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, editor and publisher.

BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Republican. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor and manager.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Populist. J. J. Streeter, editor and publisher.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN AND REPORTER.—Millville. Evening. Republican. Millville Republican and Publishing Co., publishers. George Doyles, editor.

THE VINELAND NEWS.—Vineland. Afternoon. Republican. The News Publishing Co. James Cooper and Monteverd Landis, editors.

EVERY SATURDAY AND REPUBLICAN.—Vineland. Weekly. Republican. Charles F. Graff, publisher.

ESSEX COUNTY.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.—Newark. Afternoon. Independent Republican. Advertiser Publishing Co., proprietors. James Martin, president. F. A. Austin, general manager. E. W. Drew, managing editor.

- NEWARK EVENING NEWS.**—Newark. Afternoon. Independent. Evening News Publishing Co. Wallace M. Scudder, editor and publisher.
- THE MORNING STAR AND NEWARK ADVERTISER.** Newark. Independent. Every morning, Sundays excepted. James Martin, president. F. A. Austin, general manager. John J. Leidy, editor.
- NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG** (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietress. William Katzeler, editor. Benedict Prieth, business manager.
- SUNDAY CALL.**—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. The Newark Call Printing and Publishing Co., publishers. G. Wisner Thorne, president and treasurer; C. G. VanGorden, secretary; William T. Hunt, G. Wisner Thorne and Louis Hannech, directors. William T. Hunt, editor.
- SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.**—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. Published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.
- DER ERZÄHLER** (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung Office.
- NEWARK PIONEER** (German).—Newark. Weekly. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.
- TOWN TALK.**—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated Politico-social. T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyer, editors and publishers.
- NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.**—Newark. Semi-monthly. Commercial. Paul V. Flynn, editor and publisher.
- RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.**—Newark. Monthly. **B. E. Chapin**, editor and publisher.
- THE NEWARK LEDGER.**—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Newark Ledger Publishing Co., proprietors.
- FRUSTA, LA** (Italian).—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday.
- LA MONTAGNA (THE MOUNTAIN)** (Italian).—Republican. Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. F. A. Fiore, editor.
- ROSEVILLE WEEKLY.**—Newark. Weekly, on Friday. A. K. Davidson, editor and publisher.
- THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.**—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor. Orange Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joseph A. Birkholz, editor. Orange Journal Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE ADVERTISER.—Orange. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. F. C. Shann, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. F. G. Temme, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Joseph A. Birkholz, editor. East Orange Publishing Co., publishers.

EAST ORANGE RECORD.—East Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. C. Gilles, editor and publisher.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Joseph A. Birkholz, editor.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. William A. Ritscher, Jr., editor and proprietor.

MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Montclair. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

THE MONTCLAIR HERALD.—Montclair. Weekly, on Thursday. Francis Leon Chrisman, editor and proprietor.

ITEM.—Short Hills. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gibbs & Wright, editors and publishers.

THE CALDWELL NEWS.—Caldwell. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent.

NEWS.—Irvington. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Irvington News Publishing Co., editors and publishers.

SUN.—Nutley. Weekly, on Friday. James D. Foy, publisher.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

THE CONSTITUTION.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Constitution Company, publishers. Louis W. Albright, editor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor and publisher.

ENTERPRISE.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. M. Seabrook, editor and publisher.

SWEDESBORO NEWS.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, editor and publisher.

- PAULSBORO PRESS.**—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. E. L. Lecnard, editor and publisher.
- WOODBURY DAILY TIMES.**—Woodbury. Daily, except Sunday. Independent. Hawn & Wilson, editors and publishers.
- REPORTER.**—Clayton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. A. F. Jenkins, editor and publisher.
- HOME GUIDE.**—National Park. Weekly, on Thursday. Clement L. Burnett, editor.
- THE SUN.**—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Charles G. William, editor and publisher.

HUDSON COUNTY.

- THE EVENING JOURNAL.**—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Evening Journal Association, proprietors. Elbert Rappleye, editor. Joseph A. Dear, business manager.
- JERSEY CITY HERALD.**—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. J. Dowling and J. McCue, proprietors.
- JERSEY CITY DEMOCRAT.**—Jersey City. Weekly. Democratic. J. F. Norton, proprietor.
- THE CHRONICLE.**—Jersey City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.
- THE JERSEY CITY NEWS.**—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. The City Publishing Company, publishers.
- THE MIRROR.**—Jersey City. Weekly. Independent. Abraham Lincoln Graham, editor.
- THE OBSERVER.**—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, publishers. Thomas McKeon, editor.
- THE INQUIRER.**—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip Daab, proprietor. W. W. Baxter, editor.
- WACHT AM HUDSON (German).**—Hoboken. Afternoon. H. E. Schneider & Co., publishers and editors.
[They also publish the BELLES-LETTRES JOURNAL, NEWS FROM GERMANY, SAXON JOURNAL, NEW PRUSSIAN GAZETTE, RUNDSCHAU and NEW JERSEW STAATS ZEITUNG, weekly German journals.]
- DEMOCRAT (German).**—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. William Faas, publisher.
- BAYONNE HERALD.**—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.

BAYONNE TIMES-STANDARD.—Bayonne. Daily. Republican. Bayonne Printing and Publishing Co. J. T. R. Procter, editor.

BAYONNE DEMOCRAT.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Michael R. Freel, editor and proprietor.

HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Union Hill. Daily. Democratic.

KEARNY RECORD.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.

THE OBSERVER.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. J. E. Beckwith, editor and proprietor.

WEST HUDSON PRESS.—Kearny. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. E. Travis, editor. Kearny Publishing Co., proprietors.

HUDSON COUNTY REVUE (German).—Union Hill. Democratic. Weekly. Michel & Rank, publishers.

FALISADE NEWS AND REPORTER.—West Hoboken. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. John H. Leonard, editor and publisher.

NORTH HUDSON NEWS.—West Hoboken. Independent. A. L. Ransom, editor.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Anthony Killgore, editor and proprietor.

DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. H. M. Voorhees, editor and proprietor.

HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. William G. Callis, editor and proprietor.

THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen & Son, editors and publishers.

THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Jessie E. Pierson, editor and publisher.

DEMOCRATIC WAGE-WORKER.—Lambertville. People's Democratic. Weekly, on Wednesday. John Kearns, publisher.

WEEKLY ARGUS.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Tuesday. B. H. Joiner & Son, editors and publishers.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter & Son, editors and publishers.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

THE STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. H. Farrand, proprietor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

THE HUNTERDON GAZETTE.—High Bridge. Weekly. Republican. High Bridge Printing Company, proprietor.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—White House Station. George W. Shampamore & Sons, publishers.

AMERICAN GAME - KEEPER.—Woodglen. Weekly. Poultry. A. L. Shampamore, editor and publisher.

MERCER COUNTY.

STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. Thomas Holmes, editor.

TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily. Democratic. True American Publishing Co. Henry B. Reiley, editor.

THE TRENTON EVENING TIMES. Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent Republican. Trenton Times Co., publishers.

THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Republican. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. John A. McCormick, editor and proprietor.

TRADES UNION ADVOCATE.—Trenton. Weekly, Friday. Labor. Reuben Forker, editor and publisher.

THE TRENTON DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Trenton. Weekly. Republican. Otto Erdlen, editor and publisher.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Fred. B. Applegat, editor.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. Mount Smith, editor and proprietor.

PRINCETON-HIGHTSTOWN SIGNAL-ENTERPRISE.—Princeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Richard D. Norton, editor. Elmer W. Rousseau, manager.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co., editors and publishers.

THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Published daily, except Sundays, during the college year. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Race & Savidge, editors and publishers.

THE PENNINGTON POST.—Pennington. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. W. B. R. Mason, publisher and proprietor. T. D. Durling, editor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, proprietor. Arthur H. Boyd, editor and manager.

THE WEEKLY HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Published every Thursday afternoon. Independent. Arthur H. Boyd, editor.

DAILY PRESS.—New Brunswick. Morning, also Weekly, on Friday. Republican. New Brunswick Publishing Co. William B. Prickitt, editor and manager.

THE TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. Francis W. Daire, editor.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Daily. Perth Amboy Publishing Co., publishers. H. E. Pigersgill, editor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Democrat Publishing Co., proprietors.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Independent. Herald Publishing Co.

THE EVENING NEWS.—Perth Amboy. Daily and Weekly. Independent. Perth Amboy Evening News Co. J. Logan Clevenger, editor.

FOLKEBLAD (Danish-Norwegian).—Perth Amboy Weekly. Independent. J. P. Holm, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

THE NEWS.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Friday. Woodbridge News Publishing Co., proprietors. M. H. Clark, editor.

THE RECORDER.—Metuchen. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. S. B. D. Prickitt, editor and proprietor.

THE METUCHEN INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Miss Gladys Kempsen, editor and proprietor.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published by the New Jersey State School for Boys.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

THE PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

THE DUNELLEN WEEKLY CALL.—Dunellen. Weekly, on Thursday. George W. Day, proprietor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

THE MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Joseph A. Yard, editor and manager.

THE TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Bros. (Alex. L. Moreau), publishers and proprietors.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William A. Sweeney, editor. Credo Harris, proprietor.

RED BANK REGISTER.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. F. Walling, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys, editor and proprietor.

THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Daily and weekly, on Friday. Independent-Democratic. F. M. Taylor Publishing Company. B. B. Bobbitt, editor.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Long Branch News Co., publishers.

- THE LONG BRANCH HERALD.—Long Branch. Independent. Weekly, on Friday. Jacob Stults, editor.
- THE LONG BRANCH PRESS.—Long Branch. Weekly. Independent. Long Branch Press Co.
- CITY JOURNAL.—Long Branch City. Weekly, on Thursday. D. H. Van Brunt, publisher.
- THE TAXPAYER AND WORKINGMAN.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Joseph A. Poole, editor.
- THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.
- THE JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. The Journal Company, proprietors.
- THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.
- THE EVENING PRESS.—Asbury Park. June, July, August and September. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.
- OCEAN GROVE TIMES.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. E. Quinn, editor. E. N. Woolston, manager.
- THE ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William T. Cole, editor, publisher and proprietor.
- THE COAST STAR DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. E. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.
- MANASQUAN NEWS.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Theo. F. Hults, editor and proprietor.
- THE COAST ECHO.—Belmar. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Conrad Pinches, editor and publisher.
- THE JOURNAL.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. G. Hall, proprietor.
- SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. E. S. V. Stultz, editor and publisher.
- MONMOUTH PRESS.—Atlantic Highlands. Republican. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Leonard, editor.
- SEA BRIGHT SENTINEL.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Thursday (May to September). Independent. Sentinel Co., publishers.
- SEA BRIGHT NEWS.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sea Bright Publishing Co. P. Hall Packer, editor.

ALLENTOWN MESSENGER.—Weekly, on Thursday. J. W. Naylor, editor and publisher.

THE SEACOAST NEWS.—Bradley Beach. Independent. Weekly, on Friday. C. Arthur Hall, editor and publisher.

HIGHLANDS HERALD.—Highlands. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

RED BANK INDEPENDENT.—Red Bank. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Red Bank. Weekly, Friday. Republican. Louis O. Somerset, editor.

OCEANIC ADVANCE.—Oceanic. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

MORRIS COUNTY.

THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, proprietors. I. R. Pierson, editor.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, publishers.

THE EXPRESS.—Morristown. Democratic. Tuesday and Friday. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY RECORD.—Morristown. Independent. E. H. Tomlinson, proprietor.

THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Co., editors and publishers.

DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummell, editor and proprietor.

THE DOVER ADVANCE.—Dover. Semi-weekly. Mondays and Thursdays. Independent. Harry R. Gill, editor and publisher.

THE BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor and publisher.

THE TIMES.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Charles L. Grubb, editor and proprietor.

THE EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Edgar C. Markham, editor and publisher.

THE RECORD.—Rockaway. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Sidney Collins, editor and publisher.

THE STANHOPE EAGLE.—Netcong. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. George T. Keech, editor and proprietor.

UNION TIMES.—Netcong. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Charles W. Eaton, editor and publisher.

CHATHAM PRESS.—Chatham. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. J. Thomas Scott, editor and proprietor.

THE CHURCH AND HOME.—Morristown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Religious. Rev. W. H. Sherman, editor.

THE ARGUS.—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Finch & Decker, editors and publishers.

THE BUTLER PRESS.—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Lewis H. Decker, editor and publisher.

OCEAN COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. H. Fischer, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. Leland Haslett, editor and publisher.

TIMES AND JOURNAL.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Leslie R. Fort, editor and publisher.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. Roy and Fred Havens, editors and proprietors.

THE TUCKERTON BEACON.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benjamin H. Crosby, editor and publisher.

LAKEWOOD CITIZEN.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Harry T. Hagaman, editor and publisher.

PRESS.—New Egypt. Weekly, on Friday. Moore Bros., editors and publishers.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

PATERSON GUARDIAN.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Guardian Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. Clarence H. Baxter, editor.

THE PATERSON PRESS.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. George Wurts, editor.

- THE MORNING CALL.**—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.
- EVENING NEWS.**—Paterson. Daily, afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. News Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor.
- SUNDAY CHRONICLE.**—Paterson. Sunday. Independent. Paterson Chronicle Co., proprietors. Charles A. Shriner, editor and manager.
- PATERSON TELEGRAM.**—Paterson. Sunday. Democratic. John J. O'Rourke, editor and proprietor.
- PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND** (German). — Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Independent. The German-American Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. William T. Apel, editor.
- DE TELEGRAF** (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis & Schrauder, publishers.
- PATERSON CENSOR.**—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. & B. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.
- PASSAIC HERALD.**—Passaic. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Robert G. Bremner, editor and publisher.
- PASSAIC DAILY NEWS.**—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. George M. Hartt, editor. News Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.
- THE RECORD.**—Passaic. Weekly. Republican. O. S. Freeman, editor and publisher.
- WOCHENBLATT** (German).—Passaic. Saturday. Moritz Lindenstruth, editor.

SALEM COUNTY.

- SALEM STANDARD AND JERSEYMAN**—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Standard and Jerseyman Co., publishers. William H. Chew, editor.
- SALEM SUNBEAM.**—Salem. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor. Sunbeam Publishing Co., publishers.
- THE MONITOR-REGISTER.**—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.
- PENNSGROVE RECORD.**—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.
- ELMER TIMES.**—Elmer. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. P. Foster and G. W. Hawn, editors and publishers.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

- THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.**—Somerville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor and publisher.
- THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE.**—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor and manager.
- THE SOMERSET DEMOCRAT.**—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. E. M. Wight, proprietor. Carlton P. Hoagland, editor and manager.
- BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE.**—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason, editor and publisher.
- STATE CENTRE-RECORD.**—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Daniel Clark, editor.
- DER SOMERSET BOTE** (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Walter Reiss, editor and publisher.
- THE NEWS.**—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. H. E. Rowell, editor.
- THE TIMES.**—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Joseph Kronenburg, editor.
- THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.**—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. Somerset Publishing Co., publishers.
- NORTH PLAINFIELD WEEKLY REVIEW.**—North Plainfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Harry H. Webb, publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

- THE SUSSEX REGISTER.**—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher. Robert E. Foster, assistant editor.
- THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.**—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell and Martin J. Cox, editors and proprietors. Henry C. Bonnell, assistant editor.
- SUSSEX INDEPENDENT.**—Sussex. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Stanton and C. A. Wilson, editors.
- THE WANTAGE RECORDER.**—Sussex. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. E. Stickney, editor.
- THE MILK REPORTER.**—Sussex. Monthly. Agriculture. John J. Stanton, editor and proprietor.
- NEWTON RECORD AND BRANCHVILLE TIMES.**—Newton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. K. Baillie, Jr., editor.

UNION COUNTY.

ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Joseph D. Lowden, editor. Augustus S. Crane, manager.

THE SUNDAY LEADER.—Elizabeth. Independent. J. Madison Drake, Jr., editor and publisher.

THE EVENING TIMES.—Elizabeth. Democratic. The Elizabeth Printing and Publishing Co. Nelson E. Barton, manager. J. Leo Sauer, editor.

UNION COUNTY RECORD.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Isaac Newton Lewis, editor and publisher.

FREIE PRESSE (German).—Elizabeth. Evening. Democratic. Henry S. Altai, editor.

THE UNION DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor. J. I. Collins, business manager.

THE NEW JERSEY ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., publishers. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the CONSTITUTIONALIST. Democratic. A. L. Force, proprietor.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Co.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. A. L. Force, publisher.

THE PLAINFIELD COURIER-NEWS.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. George H. Frost, editor and proprietor.

THE EVENING STAR.—Plainfield. Independent. Evening. Henry J. Talford, editor and proprietor.

THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Democratic. Weekly. Alfred J. Lane, proprietor.

THE SUMMIT HERALD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. W. Clift, publisher.

THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. The Standard Publishing Concern. Lloyd Thompson, editor and manager.

THE CRANFORD CHRONICLE.—Weekly, on Wednesday. John Alfred Potter, editor and publisher.

THE CRANFORD CITIZEN.—Cranford. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. R. Clyma, editor and manager.

THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. G. A. V. Hankinson, editor.

NORTH JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Roselle. Weekly, on Thursday. Walter Scott, editor. Thomas H. Evans, business manager and publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham estate.

THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Smith Brothers, editors and publishers.

HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

WARREN REPUBLICAN.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Curtis Brothers, proprietors. George P. Curtis, editor.

THE WASHINGTON STAR.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor and publisher.

THE WARREN TIDINGS.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. B. R. Smith, proprietor.

THE POST.—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Republican. Michael T. Lynch, proprietor and publisher.

SUMMARY.

There are 53 daily, 266 weekly and 6 Sunday papers altogether in New Jersey, of which 107 are Republican, 75 Democratic, 100 Independent, 23 Neutral, 5 Labor, 1 Religious, and 1 each as follows: Agricultural, Milk, Poultry, Populist, Railroad Employes, Law, Masonic, Prohibition, State School for Boys, College, Commercial and Theatrical. Twenty-three are published in the German language, two in Italian, one Holland and one Danish-Norwegian.

The summary by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 15; Bergen, 17; Burlington, 15; Camden, 15; Cape May, 10; Cumberland, 13; Essex, 29; Gloucester, 9; Hudson, 26; Hunterdon, 15; Mercer, 17; Middlesex, 20; Monmouth, 31; Morris, 18; Ocean, 7; Passaic, 15; Salem, 5; Somerset, 10; Sussex, 6; Union, 20; Warren, 8. Total, 325.

THE APPROPRIATION LAW.

(For the years ending October 31, 1907.)

CHAPTER 284.

An act making appropriations for the support of the State government and for several public purposes for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1907.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The following sums; or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are appropriated out of the State fund for the respective public officers and for the several purposes herein specified, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1907, namely:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the governor, for salary, \$10,000;

For private secretary of the governor, for salary, \$4,000.

For compensation for assistants in the executive department, \$3,000;

For additional allowance for compensation for assistance in the executive department, \$300;

For blanks and stationary for the use of the executive department, \$600;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the executive department, \$2,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

For the comptroller, for salary, \$6,000;

For the deputy comptroller, for salary, \$3,600;

For compensation for all clerical services and expenses, including salary and expenses of the state auditor, \$10,100;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the comptroller, \$700;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the comptroller's office, \$1,200.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

For the treasurer, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the treasurer, \$8,500;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical services in the office of the treasurer, \$600;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the treasurer, \$650; .

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the treasurer, \$650.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the secretary of state, for salary, \$6,000.

For the assistant secretary of state, for salary, \$3,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the secretary of state, \$11,350;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of secretary of state, \$2,500.

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the secretary of state, \$5,300;

For the purpose of compiling, indices of wills, deeds and other records, in the general vault, of the office of the secretary of state, \$2,400;

For services and expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of "An act respecting the recording of certificates and other papers relating to and affecting corporations," approved March 28th, 1904, 3,500.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the attorney-general, for salary, \$7,000;

For the assistant attorney-general, for salary, \$5,000;

For compensation and expenses of assistants employed by the attorney-general, \$9,700;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the attorney-general, \$500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the attorney-general's department, \$1,200.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

For the members of the state board of assessors, salaries, \$10,000;

For secretary of the state board of assessors, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the state board of assessors, \$8,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the state board of assessors, \$900;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state board of assessors, \$900;

For compensation of local assessors and witnesses, and compensation and expenses of surveyors, pursuant to chapter 101 of the laws of 1884, \$5,00.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

For the commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, \$6,000;

For the deputy commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the department of banking and insurance, \$8,000;

For additional compensation for assistants in the department of banking and insurance, \$1,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the department of banking and insurance, \$2,000;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the department of banking and insurance, \$2,500;

For compensation of building and loan association examiners, \$15,300;

For actual and necessary traveling and incidental personal expenses of building and loan association examiners, \$5,000;

For necessary appraisals of real estate and all other incidental expenses in connection with examinations of building and loan associations, \$1,200.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

For salaries for president and four members, \$19,000; salary for clerk, \$2,500; salary of assistant clerk, \$900; additional salary for assistant clerk, \$300; for blanks, stationery, etc., \$400; for postage, expressage and incidentals, \$500.

STATE LIBRARY.

For the librarian, for salary, \$2,000;

For compensation for assistants in the state library, \$2,100;

For the repair, preservation and purchase of useful books for the state library, \$3,500;

For blanks, stationery, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state library, \$600.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For the state board of health, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 68, laws of 1887, \$1825;

For compensation of assistants in the office of the State Board of Health, pursuant to said chapter, \$8,240;

For compensation to the secretary of said board, pursuant to said chapter, \$2,500;

For expenses to be incurred pursuant to chapter 225, laws of 1886, \$2,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of state board of health, \$1,400;

For maintenance of the bacteriological laboratory, \$5,500;

For postage required in sending to the physicians of this state the annual report of the state board of health and the bureau of vital statistics, \$350;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof," passed at the legislature session of 1901, and "An act to prevent deception in the sale of oleomargarine, butterine or any imitation of dairy products, and to preserve the public health," pursuant to chapter 84 of the laws of 1886, \$14,880;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof,'" approved March 21st, 1901," \$5,120, provided, said bill becomes a law.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

For the chief of the bureau of statistics, for salary, \$2,500;

For the deputy chief of the bureau of statistics, for salary, \$2,000;

For the current expenses of the bureau of statistics, \$7,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the bureau of statistics, \$400.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

For the state house commission, for the care and safe-keeping of the state capitol, the property therein and adjacent public grounds, and for expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of chapter 339 of the laws of 1894, \$65,000.

STATE MUSEUM.

For curator, for salary, \$1,500;

For the commission to acquire new material for the museum and for blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,600.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For salaries and expenses of the department of the geological survey, including the continuance of forestry investigations and expenses in connection with the publication of the reports and maps of the geological survey, \$16,500.

SUPREME COURT.

For the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court, for salaries, \$82,000;

For the judges of the circuit court, for salaries, \$30,000;

For salary of an additional judge of the circuit courts, \$7,500;

For salaries of two additional judges of the circuit courts, \$7,500;

For compensation of sergeant-at-arms and criers, \$1,300;

For the payment of expenses incurred by order of the supreme court pursuant to chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$2,500;

For blanks and stationery for use of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, \$200.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For the clerk of the supreme court, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$16,500;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$750;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$1,150;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$1,500.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

For the chancellor, for salary, \$10,000;

For the vice-chancellor, for salaries, \$70,000;

For compensation of sergeant-at-arms, \$4,300;

For additional allowance for compensation of sergeant-at-arms, \$200;

For compensation of stenographers, and for services pursuant to section 103 of chapter 158, laws of 1902, \$15,500;

For compensation and allowance of advisory masters, \$3,250;

For rent of rooms in Camden, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, for the use of chancellor, vice-chancellors and advisory masters, \$7,000;

For miscellaneous expenses in connection with such rooms, \$200;

For compensation of stenographer for the chancellor, \$600;

For allowance for stationery for the court of chancery, \$500;

OFFICE OF CLERK IN CHANCERY.

For the clerk in chancery, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk in chancery, \$24,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk in chancery, \$1,800;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk in chancery, \$2,075.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

For compensation of judges of the court of errors and appeals, \$19,000;

For additional salary for the chancellor, chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, \$19,000;

For compensation of officers of the court of errors and appeals, \$525;

For additional allowance for compensation of officers of the court of errors and appeals, \$500;

For furnishing printed or typewritten copies of draft opinions under the direction of the presiding judge, \$500.

COURT OF PARDONS.

For compensation for judges of court of pardons, \$2,500;

For compensation of subordinate officers and incidental expenses, \$300;

For additional allowance for compensation of subordinate officers and incidental expenses, \$1,200.

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

For the publication of the chancery reports, \$7,500;

For the publication of the law reports, \$5,200;

For salary of chancery reporter, \$500;

For salary of supreme court reporter, \$500;

For binding chancery and law reports, \$1,200.

NATIONAL GUARD.

For expenses for division, brigade and regimental headquarters, \$4,000;

For allowances for two batteries of artillery, \$2,000 each, \$4,000;

For allowance for two troops of cavalry, at \$2,000 each, including rent of armory, \$4,000;

For allowances for sixty companies of infantry, at \$500 each, \$30,000;

For allowance for one signal and telegraph corps, \$2,000;

For transportation for battalion drills, inspections, parades, and for pay and expenses of inspecting officers, \$5,000;

For compensation of officers and employes, and expenses incurred in connection with rifle practice, \$4,500;

For pay of officers and enlisted men, and expenses in connection with the annual encampment, \$62,200;

For compensation of the superintendent and employes, and for forage, fuel and maintenance of the state camp grounds, \$10,000;

For fuel, light and maintenance of the state arsenal, \$1,500;

For expenses of military boards and court-martial, \$1,000;

For transportation of disabled soldiers of the late rebellion and the Spanish-American war, \$50;

For maintaining, heating and lighting armories at Jersey City, Camden, Newark, Paterson and Trenton, at \$4,500 each, \$22,500;

For insuring regimental armories, buildings at the state camp grounds at Sea Girt, the state arsenal and all public military stores, \$3,000;

For ordnance stores, uniforms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, freight and expressage and miscellaneous supplies, \$8,000.

NAVAL RESERVE.

First battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$6,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$2,400;

Second battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$4,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$1,800;

For ordnance, stores, uniforms, clothing, freight, expressage and miscellaneous supplies, \$1,000;

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the adjutant-general, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, \$5,560;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, \$120;

For blanks and stationery for use in the adjutant-general's office, \$1,500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the adjutant-general's office, \$800;

For clerical service, compiling data for the roster of officers and enlisted men of New Jersey in revolutionary and other wars, at Trenton, New Jersey, or elsewhere, \$1,200;

For additional allowance for clerical service, compiling data for the roster of officers and enlisted men of New Jersey in revolutionary and other wars, at Trenton, New Jersey, or elsewhere, \$600;

For annual dues to Interstate National Guard association, for the year 1907, \$50;

For compensation for extra clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, compiling roster of New Jersey troops in colonial, revolutionary and other wars, \$2,520.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the quartermaster-general, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the department of the quartermaster-general, namely:

For chief clerk, for salary, \$2,100;

For additional allowance for chief clerk, for salary, \$400;

For clerks, for salaries, \$1,700;

For military storekeeper, for salary, \$1,200;

For carpenter, machinist and to persons having in charge accoutrements, et caetera, cleaning arms, et caetera, teamsters and laborers, for salaries, \$4,579.25;

For blanks and stationery for use in the quartermaster-general's department, \$500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the quartermaster-general's department, \$450.

MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the commission having in charge the Monmouth battle monument and grounds, pursuant to chapter 113 of the laws of 1886, \$500.

TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the Trenton Battle Monument association, for the purpose of keeping said property in good condition and repair, \$500.

PENSIONS.

For amount required to pay pensions, pursuant to various acts relative thereto, \$4684;

For additional allowance for amount required to pay pensions, \$900; provided, a bill pending, entitled "An act for the relief of John Fitzgerald," becomes a law.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AT KEARNY.

For support of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers at Kearny, and for the chaplain thereof, \$50,000.

SOLDIERS' STATE PAY.

For claims of volunteers in the Civil war, for state pay pursuant to chapter 13 of the laws of 1861, \$100.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

For trustees of the Washington association of New Jersey, \$2,500.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

For the state board of agriculture, \$8,000;

For the state board of agriculture, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act to prevent the introduction into and spread of injurious insects in New Jersey, to provide a method for compelling their destruction, to create the office of state entomologist, to authorize inspection of nurseries and to provide for certificates of inspection, \$3,000.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

For expenses and payment by the state tuberculosis commission, \$15,500.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station, \$20,000;

For printing bulletins of the agricultural experiment station, \$1,500;

For expenses incurred by the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in carrying out the provisions of "An act concerning the regulation of the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs," \$3,000.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

For the board of visitors of the agricultural college of New Jersey, for personal expenses incurred pursuant to chapter 365 of the laws of 1873, \$50;

For advertising pursuant to chapter 9 of the laws of 1879, \$90.

STATE HOSPITAL.

For traveling expenses of manager, \$900;

For expenses in transferring insane convicts, \$200;

For medical examination of insane convicts, \$300.

STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$105,000;

For support and clothing insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$12,000;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$35,000;

For salaries of officers, \$12,500;

For additional allowance for salaries of officers, \$1,500;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$130,000;

For support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$18,200;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$78,000;

For salaries of officers, \$14,550;

For additional allowance for salaries of officers, \$1,000;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

For the support of county patients in the Essex county lunatic asylum, \$107,000;

In the Hudson county lunatic asylum, \$60,000;

In the Camden county lunatic asylum, \$21,500;

In the Burlington county lunatic asylum, \$16,000;

In the Passaic county lunatic asylum, \$4,000;
In the Gloucester county lunatic asylum, \$1,200;
In the Cumberland county lunatic asylum, \$14,000;
In the Salem county lunatic asylum, \$2,000;
In the Atlantic county lunatic asylum, \$7,500.

STATE PRISON.

For maintenance of convicts, \$112,000;
For furniture, appliances and repairs of state prison, \$10,000;
For the principal keeper, for salary, \$3,500;
For the supervisor, for salary, \$3,000;
For physicians, deputy keepers and employes, for salaries, \$95,000;
For the six inspectors, for salaries, \$3,000;
For the keeper, for payments to discharged convicts, \$3,000;
For teacher and moral instructor to the convicts in the State prison, pursuant to section 7, chapter 155 of the laws of 1876, for salary, \$1,000.
For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the parole agent, pursuant to chapter 232, laws of 1905, \$950.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state home for boys, \$80,000;
For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, \$500;

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state home for girls, for the support and necessary repairs to the home, \$33,000;
For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, \$500;
For the services of a physician and medical supplies, \$600;
For the services of a music teacher, \$500.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

For the members of the board of arbitration, for salary, \$6,000;
For the secretary of the state board of arbitration, for salary, \$200;

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

For the fish and game wardens, including the fish and game protector, for compensation, \$15,600;

For expenses of the fish and game wardens and fish and game protector, \$5,100;

For the purpose of stocking the waters of the state with food fishes and for defraying the cost of maintaining a hatchery and for the protection and propagation of birds and game animals within this state, \$5,000;

For expenses of the fish and game commissioners, \$1,000;

For printing game laws, license blanks, et caetera, \$750.

BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the blind persons, inhabitants of this state, \$10,000;

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the feebly-minded persons, inhabitants of this state, \$72,000;

For maintenance, support and instruction of feeble-minded women, \$30,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

For the commissioner, for salary, \$2,500;

For the assistant commissioner, for salary, \$1,500;

For eleven inspectors, for salaries, \$11,000;

For department clerks, for services, \$2750;

For printing, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses, \$1,000;

For expenses of commissioners, assistant commissioners and inspectors, \$5,150.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

For expenses of the association, \$600.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the treasurer of the New Jersey State Horticultural society, the sum of \$400.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSIONER FOR THE DISTRICT OF OCEAN COUNTY.

For the commissioners, for salaries, \$750;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$1,000;

For patrol service, \$1,000;

For incidental expenses, \$500; provided, all bills are approved by the governor;

For office rent, \$50.

ADVERTISING.

For advertising proclamations issued by the governor, notices of the attorney-general in relation to delinquent miscellaneous corporations, and notices of the comptroller in regard to public printing, et caetera, \$6,000.

PRINTING.

For printing and binding public documents, \$45,000;

For compensation of an expert printer for services in preparation of specifications for bids, supervision of work, examination of bills, and such other duties as may by law be imposed upon him, \$600;

For preparing index of session laws, \$100;

For printing and circulation of the laws, \$7,000.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For the public roads, \$250,000,

For state commissioner of public roads, for salary, \$5,000;

For compensation of supervisor for assisting the state commissioner of public roads in supervising, constructing and performing such other duties as necessity may require, \$2,500;

For expenses for clerk hire, consulting engineer, fees, stationery and actual traveling expenses, \$4,000.

ARMORY FOR FIRST TROOP, CAVALRY.

For the purpose of erecting an armory in the city of Newark, for the use of first troop, cavalry, pursuant to chapter 204 of the laws of 1903, \$50,000;

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation of senators and members of the general assembly, \$10,833.32;

For compensation of officers and employes of the legislature, \$30,150;

For stationery for use of the legislative session, pursuant to chapter 208 of the laws of 1868, \$500;

For manuals of the legislature of New Jersey, \$2,000;

For indexing the journal of the senate and minutes of the executive sessions and minutes of the house of assembly, and other incidental and contingent expenses of the legislature, \$6,700;

For toilet and other necessary supplies for use at the legislative session, to be furnished by the state house commission, \$1,000.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

For surrogates' fees, appraisers' compensation and expenses, legal and other disbursements, pursuant to chapter 210 of the laws of 1894, \$12,000.

INSURANCE.

For insurance upon state house and contents thereof, \$3,500.

REFUNDING TAXES ON MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

For taxes improperly levied upon corporations and to be refunded, pursuant to law, \$500.

WEATHER SERVICE.

For the continuance of weather stations and preparation, printing and distribution of reports, pursuant to chapter 258 of the laws of 1892, \$1,000.

BODIES THROWN UPON SHORES OF THE STATE BY SHIPWRECK.

For expenses incurred in viewing bodies cast upon shores by shipwreck, \$100.

COURT EXPENSES.

For compensation of judges of the court of common pleas, pursuant to section 49, chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$1,000.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

To the treasurer of Rutgers college, for interest on \$115,000, certificates of indebtedness of the state of New Jersey, due January 1st and July 1st, 1907, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 135 of the laws of 1896, \$5,800.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

For salaries of riparian commissioners, \$6,000;

For salaries and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work of the commissioners, \$6,500.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

For expenses incurred in removing any boat, barge or scow stranded or sunk in any of the navigable rivers of this state, \$300.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH.

For maintenance of the manual training and industrial school for colored youth, \$8,500.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For the New Jersey school for the deaf for the teaching, maintenance and clothing of pupils taught therein, for purchase and repair of furniture, school apparatus and other appliances, for making needed improvements and repairs in the buildings and grounds, for insurance thereof, and for maintaining the system of manual and industrial education in said school, \$45,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the support of the state normal school, \$50,000;

For necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings and furniture, and for keeping the same insured, \$4,000.

FREE SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For the formation of libraries in the free public schools of the state, \$7,000.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

For the support of the Farnum preparatory school at Beverly, \$2,250.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

For payments to schools established for industrial education, pursuant to chapter 164 of the laws of 1881, \$21,000;

For payment to schools for manual training, \$60,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For salary of state superintendent of public instruction, \$5,000;

For salary of assistant superintendent and for clerical services in the office of state superintendent of public instruction, \$9,000;

For additional allowance for salary of assistant superintendent and for clerical services in the office of state superintendent of public instruction, \$1,000;

For stationery and blanks, \$4,000;

For necessary incidental expenses incurred by the state superintendent of public instruction in the perfor-

mance of his official duties and for supervision of manual training, \$2,500;

For 1,000 copies of the manual of the legislature of New Jersey, as provided by chapter 109, laws of 1904, \$1,000; provided, manuals are furnished schools not heretofore having received them, so far as possible, and all public schools be included in the distribution.

SCHOOL FUND EXPENSES.

For necessary legal and other expenses incurred by or under the direction of the trustees for the support of public schools in the investment and protection of the school fund, and in the collection of the income thereof, \$3,500.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

For necessary expenses of the state board of education, \$3,000;

For procuring plans for school houses, \$500;

For expenses of bureau of information for teachers and school officers, \$500.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.

For expenses of teachers' institutes and high school inspection, \$4,000.

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES.

For the establishment and maintenance of libraries for use of teachers, \$600.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

For county superintendents of schools, for salaries, \$42,000.

EMERGENCY.

For the governor, to enable him to meet any emergency requiring the expenditure of money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, said sum, or any part thereof, to be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, upon accounts approved by the governor.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

For expenses incurred by the State Board of Examiners and compensation for the person appointed by the State Board of Education, \$250.

STATE SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

For salaries of commissioners, \$7,500;

For salary of secretary, \$1,200.

For rent and necessary expenses of the commissioners, including experimental work, \$5,000; provided, said expenses are approved by the governor.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES AND
FOR THEIR WIDOWS, AT VINELAND.

For salary of commandant, \$1,500;

For salary of adjutant, \$1,000;

For salaries of assistants and incidental expenses, \$2,500,

For maintenance and all other expenses, \$15,000.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION.

For the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters on the lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the state of New Jersey, \$12,000;

For the protection of the natural seed oyster grounds on lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river and Delaware bay, north of "southwest line," in the state of New Jersey, \$4,000;

For expenses of surveying and mapping lands to be leased for oyster culture under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the state of New Jersey, \$300.

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

To the State Board of Children's Guardians, for expenses \$8,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of chapter sixty-two, laws of one thousand nine hundred; for clerical assistance, necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by the commission, and for carrying into effect the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and its supplements, providing for the establishing and maintenance of a system of traveling libraries, \$4,000.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

For payment of expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the teachers' retirement fund, pursuant to chapter ninety-five, laws of one thousand nine hundred and five, \$1,500.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

For traveling and other official expenses of commissioners, \$1,000;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$3,000;

For the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$40,000.

For additional allowance for the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$5,000;

For maintenance, \$45,000;

For furniture, appliances and repairs (including industrial departments), \$15,000;

For the superintendent, for payments to discharged inmates, \$3,000;

For traveling expenses of parole officers, \$1,500;

For installing new industry, \$1,000.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

For the superintendent, for salary, \$2,500;

For additional allowance for the superintendent, for salary, \$500;

For the steward, for salary, \$1,000;

For additional allowance for the steward, for salary, \$500;

For the first assistant physician, for salary, \$800;

For additional allowance for the first assistant physician, for salary, \$700;

For the second assistant physician, for salary, \$800;

For maintenance, including fuel and light, \$50,000.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to provide for the establishment of a course in practical and scientific instruction in the art of clay-working and ceramics in the State Agricultural College," approved March seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and two, \$2,500.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

For the purpose of publishing and completing the early records of this State, known as "New Jersey Archives," \$3,500.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTERS.

For amount to be refunded to the various counties in this state for salaries of stenographic reporters appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court, pursuant to chapter eighty-one of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and one, \$10,000.

STATE SCHOOL TAX.

For the purpose of reducing the state school tax to be assessed for the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the entire amount to be so raised is hereby appropriated, approximating seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF SHELL FISHERIES.

For the chief of the bureau, for salary, \$1,200;

For blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,000.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

To the treasurer of Rutgers College, to pay the State Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, pursuant to chapter ninety, of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and five, \$12,000.

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

For the board of commissioners appointed, pursuant to chapter sixty-one, laws of one thousand nine hundred and five, to represent the state of New Jersey at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, to be held on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, during the year nineteen hundred and seven, \$50,000.

TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

For rent of offices, \$2,000;

For furnishing office, \$500;

For printing and stationery, \$2,000;

For clerical service and stenographer, \$2,100.

For architect and plan examiner, 2,500;

For additional allowance for architect and plan examiner, \$500;

For ten inspectors, \$1,000 each, \$10,000;

For five additional inspectors, \$1,000 each, \$5,000;

For secretary and executive officer, \$2,500;

For additional allowance for secretary and executive officer, \$500;

For incidentals, postage and expressage, \$1,000;

For inspectors' expenses, \$1,875;

For traveling expenses of executive officer and plan examiner, \$300;

For salary of record clerk, \$1,200;

For expenses of members of the Board of Tenement House Supervision, \$500.

VOTING MACHINES.

For the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, \$5,000.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For salaries, supplies and all other expenses for the maintenance of short courses in practical and scientific agriculture, pursuant to chapter fifty-five of the laws of 1905, \$6,500.

PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC ACTS.

To the revision commissioners appointed under chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, laws of one thousand nine hundred and four, for expenses and for compensation of assistants, \$12,000.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION FOR THE DISTRICT OF ATLANTIC COUNTY.

For the commissioners, for salaries, \$900;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$1,000;

For patrol service, \$1,680;

For incidental expenses, \$270;

For surveys, \$200.

POTABLE WATER COMMISSION.

For the expenses and disbursements of the Potable Water Commission, including salary of secretary and engineers, stenographer, stationery and other incidental expenses, pursuant to joint resolution number two, approved March 7th, 1906, \$1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

For salary of commissioner, \$3,000;

For salary of assistant (architect), \$2,500; service;

For salaries of draughtsmen, \$2,000;

For clerical hire, \$900;

For additional allowance for clerical service, \$2,200;

For traveling expenses of commissioner and assistant, \$1,000;

For blanks, stationery, postage, et caetera, \$1,000.

FOREST PARK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

For the purchase of forest lands and expenses therewith by the state board of forest park reservation commissioners, pursuant to chapter 47, laws of 1905, \$10,000;

For the use of the state board of forest park reservation commissioners, pursuant to said chapter, including maintenance of state forest lands, \$2,000;

For the use of the state board of forest park reservation commissioners, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act for the appointment of fire wardens, the prevention of forest fires and the repeal of sundry acts relating thereto," \$3,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

BATTLE MONUMENT AT SALEM CHURCH, VIRGINIA.

For the purpose of erecting a monument on the battlefield of Salem Church, Virginia, pursuant to "An act to authorize the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Salem Church, in the state of Virginia, to commemorate the services of the twenty-third regiment, New Jersey volunteer infantry, in the battle of Salem Church and other engagements of the Civil war, and to appropriate money to pay the cost of the erection and dedication of the same," approved March 7th, 1906, \$6,000.

MONUMENT ON BATTLEFIELD OF MONOCACY, MARYLAND.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the state of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the fourteenth regiment, New Jersey volunteer infantry, in the battle of Monocacy, and thirty other engagements of the Civil war, and to appropriate money to pay the expense of erecting the same," \$2,500; provided, said bill becomes a law.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to provide for the free distribution of diptheria antitoxin to the inhabitants of this state," \$5,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the erection and completion of the new normal school, \$275,000.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS
SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES
AND FOR THEIR WIDOWS, AT
VINELAND.

For erecting and furnishing an additional building and a separate boiler-house, and the installation therein of 2 steel boilers, and the needed machinery for an electric lighting plant, \$50,000.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to prevent the introduction into the state of New Jersey of communicable diseases by maritime vessels or maritime traffic,' approved March twenty-first, one thousand nine hundred," \$1,250; provided, said bill becomes a law.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the assessment and collection of taxes,' approved April eighth, one thousand nine hundred and three," \$43,200; provided, said bill becomes a law.

SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR
VEHICLE REGULATION AND REGISTRATION.

The following amounts are hereby appropriated, provided, a bill pending entitled "An act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and the licensing of drivers thereof, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed of motor vehicles," becomes a law:

For salary for the commissioner of motor vehicles, \$1,500;

For salary for the chief inspector, \$1,500;

For compensation for inspectors and their equipment, \$2,000;

For compensation for clerical services, \$3,500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses, \$1,000;

For blanks and stationery, \$,000.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

To the agricultural experiment station to carry out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt marsh areas within the state, for assistance in dealing with certain inland breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect," the sum of \$13,500; provided, said bill becomes a law.

2. The following sum is hereby appropriated out of the income of the school fund for the purpose specified for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1907:

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the support of free public schools, \$200,000;

There shall be paid from the income of the school fund such sums required to pay premiums and accrued interest on bonds purchased by the trustees for the support of public schools.

3. Before any building or buildings shall be commenced, for the cost of which money is appropriated by this act, the plans, specifications and contracts necessary for the entire completion thereof shall, and each of them shall, be submitted to and approved by the governor, and such contracts shall not be approved or entered into if the total expenditure under all of the contracts necessary to the entire completion of such building or buildings according to such plans and specifications shall exceed the amount appropriated by this act for such building or buildings; and in any and every case where it shall appear that the appropriation is insufficient to complete such building or buildings, the appropriation hereby made therefor shall not be applied toward the construction of such building or buildings, but shall lapse and no payment shall be made therefrom.

4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except for objects as hereinabove specifically appropriated, and except such sums which are by law devoted to specific purposes, namely, state school tax, United States appropriation to agricultural college, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, sailors, marines and their wives, agricultural college fund and taxes for the use of taxing districts in this state, moneys received by the state from the taxation of railroad and canal property, which may be by law apportioned to the various counties of the state for school purposes, and loans to "state school fund," which last-named sums shall be paid pursuant to the laws applicable thereto; this section shall not be construed to prohibit the payment due upon any contract made under an appropriation of the previous year.

5. This act shall take effect on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Approved May 21, 1906.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOL LAW.

The State Board of Education consists of two members from each Congressional District. It has control of the State Normal School, the School for the Deaf, the Farnum School, and the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth. It appoints the county superintendents of schools, decides appeals from the decisions of the State Superintendent, and makes rules for the granting of teachers' certificates and for carrying into effect the school laws of the State.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. He decides controversies that arise under the school law; may withhold the State school moneys from any district for neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of the school law, and has general supervision of the public schools. He is a member of all boards of examiners for teachers' certificates.

There is a superintendent of schools for each county, appointed by the State Board of Education. The County Superintendent apportions the school moneys among the districts in his county, has general supervision of the schools and, in connection with the local Board of Education, prescribes the course of study to be pursued in the district. He is the chairman of the County Board of Examiners and appoints the other members of the board.

Each municipality in the State constitutes a school district, unless by a vote of the people two or more municipalities decide to unite and form one district. There are two classes of school districts, cities forming one class and all other municipalities the other, but a district in either class may, by a vote of the people, be transferred to the other class. The members of the Board of Education in a city school district may be appointed by the Mayor or elected at the regular municipal election as determined by the legal voters, but until so determined the members shall be selected in the same manner as prior to the passage of the present law.

In order to be eligible to membership in the Board of Education, a person must have been a resident of the district for at least three years immediately preceding his election and must be able to read and write. A city school

district may have a city superintendent, but until one is appointed the County Superintendent has supervision of the schools.

In each city school district there is a Board of School Estimate, consisting of the Mayor, two members of the body having the power to make appropriations for city purposes, and two members of the Board of Education. The Board of Education presents its estimate of the amount of local appropriation needed, and the Board of School Estimate certifies to the body in the city having power to make appropriations, the amount to be raised for school purposes.

In districts other than cities the Boards of Education consist of nine members each, elected by the people on the third Tuesday in March. The qualifications for membership are the same as in city school districts. The special district school tax is voted either at the annual meeting or at a special school meeting called by the Board of Education. Bonds for school houses are authorized by the legal voters. Women may vote at district meetings on all questions except the election of members of the Board of Education, which is prohibited by the Constitution.

Funds for the support of schools come from the following sources: First, from the income of the State School Fund. The principal of this fund is derived almost entirely from the sale and rental of lands under water belonging to the State. The principal cannot be used for any purpose, and the income can be used only for the support of public schools. This income amounts to \$200,000 per annum. Second, from State appropriation made by the Legislature to reduce the State school tax. Third, from State school tax, an amount which when added to the State appropriation will make a sum equal to two and three-fourths mills on each dollar of the taxable property in the State. Fourth, interest of surplus revenue, and, Fifth, local school tax.

The \$200,000 from the school fund is apportioned among the counties by the State Superintendent on the basis of the total days' attendance of pupils in the public schools. The State appropriation is apportioned among the counties by the State Comptroller on the basis of the ratables. Ninety per cent. of the State school tax paid by each county is returned to it, and the 10 per cent. received from all the counties forms the reserve fund, which is apportioned among the counties in the discretion of the State Board of Education.

The County Superintendent apportions to each district \$600 for the superintendent or supervising principal, if there be one; \$200 for each teacher employed for the full time the school was in session; \$80 for each teacher employed over four months, but less than the time the school was in session, and \$80 for each evening school teacher, and divides the amount remaining, after deducting the amount apportioned on the basis of the number of teachers employed, among the districts on the basis of total number of days' attendance of pupils.

The custodian of municipal funds is the custodian of school moneys, unless the Board of Education appoints the collector as custodian. In either case, the compensation of the custodian must be fixed by the municipal authorities and paid from municipal funds. If there are two or more municipalities in the district, the Board of Education may appoint its own custodian and fix his compensation, which then is paid from school moneys.

Each collector must pay to the county collector the amount of State school tax due from his taxing district not later than December twenty-second. If the tax is not paid by that date the County Superintendent must withhold the amount of reserve fund apportioned to the district and divide it the following year among all the districts in the county. The county collector must pay the State school tax to the State Treasurer not later than January twentieth.

If a district provides a course in manual training, and such course is approved by the State Board of Education, the State will give to such district each year a sum equal to that raised in the district for manual training, provided the amount raised is not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000.

Every district must provide free text-books and supplies for all pupils and must also provide a flag for each school house, which flag must be displayed every day the school is in session. The selection of a text-book requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education. A Board of Education may employ medical inspectors and truant officers.

Every school which raises \$20 to establish a school library may receive a like amount from the State. After the first payment, the State will give \$10 each year that the school raises the same amount. Library moneys may be used for library books, reference books, apparatus, or educational works of art.

All plans for school houses must be submitted to the State Board of Education for suggestion and criticism.

Every school house hereafter erected must comply with the following requirements: First, light must be admitted to the class rooms only from the left and rear. Second, the total light area must equal 20 per cent. of floor space. Third, there must be 18 square feet of floor space and not less than 200 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. Fourth, all rooms must have a proper system of ventilation which will supply 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute for each pupil. Fifth, all ceilings must be at least 12 feet in height and all stairs must be at least 4 feet wide, with intermediate landings, enclosed in brick walls or by partitions of slow-burning construction, and without open wall holes. Sixth, a school house having eight rooms must have two flights of stairs, each four feet in width, or one flight not less than six feet in width, one having from eight to sixteen rooms, two flights of stairs not less than five feet in width, and one having sixteen or more rooms, four flights of stairs not less than four feet in width, or two flights not less than six feet in width. Seventh, all ceilings must be either metal, wood or plaster on metal laths and painted white or some light tint.

A person cannot be legally employed as a teacher unless he holds a teacher's certificate in full force and effect at the time he begins teaching. Before beginning to teach he must show his certificate to the Superintendent of Schools. A Board of Education may adopt rules governing the employment of teachers. In the absence of rules, the contract must be in writing in triplicate, one copy filed with the Board of Education, one with the County Superintendent, and one with the teacher. The employment, promotion or dismissal of a teacher requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education.

The State Board of Examiners consists of the State Superintendent, the Principal of the Normal School and a person appointed by the State Board of Education. This Board issues certificates valid in all parts of this State and in any school or grade.

The County Board of Examiners consists of the County Superintendent and three teachers appointed by him. This Board issues certificates valid in the county. The third grade certificate is valid in an ungraded school or primary department; the second grade in an ungraded school or in any grade below the eighth; the first grade in any school in the county. City certificates are good only in the city. All kindergarten teachers must hold special

kindergarten certificates. Special certificates may be issued for kindergarten, physical training, manual training, music, drawing, ancient or modern languages, and commercial branches. All applicants for certificates must file testimonials of good moral character, and in case of previous experience, of success as teachers.

Graduates of the Normal School receive State certificates. Graduates of normal schools in other States may have their diplomas endorsed, provided the course of study pursued is equivalent to the course in the New Jersey Normal School, and the State in which they were issued grants reciprocal privileges to graduates of the New Jersey Normal School.

All children between the ages of 5 and 20 are entitled to attend the public schools in the districts in which they reside. If a kindergarten has been established, children 4 years of age may attend. A Board of Education must provide suitable school facilities for all the children desiring to attend school. The Board of Education may provide for the education of pupils in the higher grades by payment of tuition fees to adjoining districts. If a child lives remote from any school in the district, the Board may transport such child to school or pay for its tuition in another district. A Board of Education may close a school and transport all the children to another school. When this is done the district continues to receive the \$200 theretofore apportioned for the teacher employed in the school which was closed. Children who have never attended any school can be admitted to a public school only during the ten days immediately following the opening of the school in the fall and during the first five days in January and April, except by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Education.

All children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend either a public or private school every day such school is in session, unless they are taught at home or are physically or mentally unfit to attend. The parent of a child who does not attend school may be proceeded against before a magistrate as a disorderly person. If the parent is unable to control the child, such child may be proceeded against as a disorderly person.

Corporal punishment in all public and private schools is absolutely prohibited.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

(Formed by an act of the Legislature of 1901, approved March 19. See page 94, pamphlet laws.)

Ratio, 194,182.

FIRST—The counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem. Population, 165,078. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 20,674; Democratic, 9,308; Prohibition, 913; Socialist, 476; Social-Lab., 73; Munyon, 1. Total vote, 31,445. Republican plurality, 11,366.

SECOND—The counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington. Population, 169,037. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 19,637; Democratic, 8,921; Prohibition, 900; Socialist, 380; Labor and Lincoln, 1,249; Home Rule, 105. Total vote, 31,192. Republican plurality, 10,716.

THIRD—The counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean. Population, 181,566. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 20,472; Democratic, 16,638; Prohibition, 464; Socialist, 124. Total vote, 37,698. Republican plurality, 3,834.

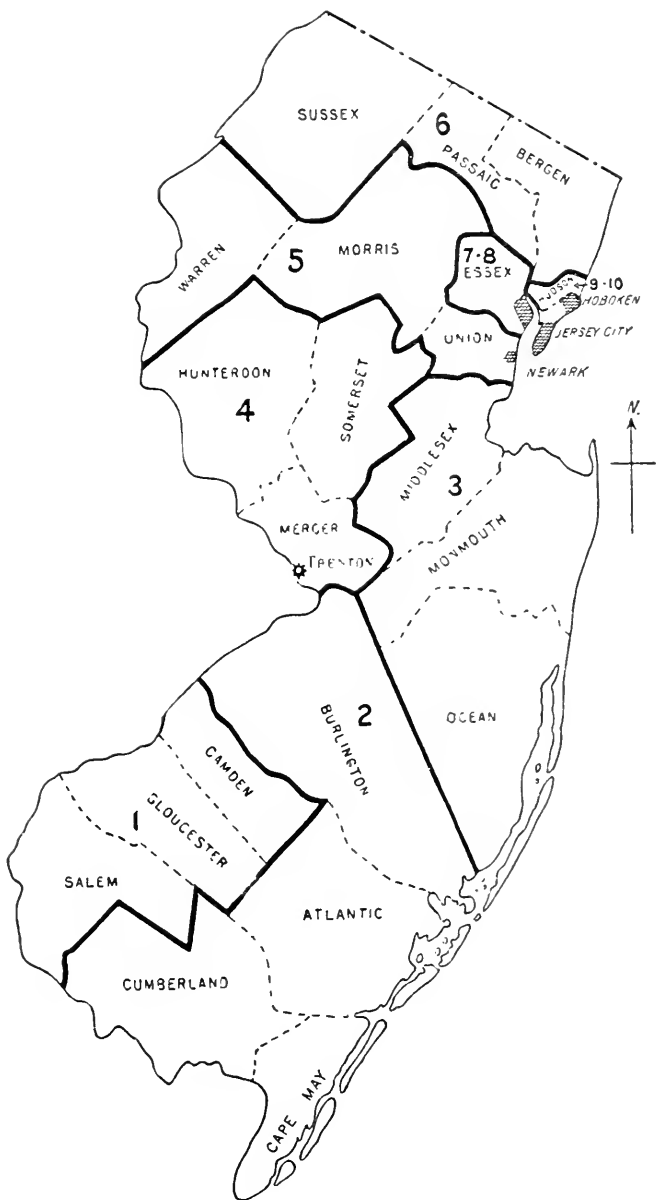
FOURTH—The counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer. Population, 162,820. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 17,497; Democratic, 13,989; Prohibition, 489; Socialist, 992; Social-Lab., 142. Total vote, 33,109. Republican plurality, 3,508.

FIFTH—The counties of Union, Morris and Warren. Population, 202,290. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 19,760; Democratic, 19,208; Prohibition, 486; Socialist, 1,004. Total vote, 40,458. Republican plurality, 552.

SIXTH—The counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Population, 257,777. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 23,335; Democratic, 25,438; Prohibition, 558; Socialist, 962; Social-Lab., 377. Total vote, 50,670. Democratic plurality, 2,103.

SEVENTH—The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex. Population, 177,106. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 16,493; Democratic, 15,983; Prohibition, 124; Socialist, 347; Social-Lab., 173. Total vote, 33,720. Republican plurality, 510.

EIGHTH—The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of



Map of the New Jersey Congressional Districts

Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex. Population, 181,947. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 12,460; Democratic, 18,334; Prohibition, 83; Socialist, 1,102; Social-Lab., 249. Total vote, 32,228. Democratic plurality, 5,874.

NINTH—The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearney and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 176,319. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 12,628; Democratic, 18,367; Prohibition, 154; Socialist, 1,041; Social-Lab., 270; Independent Labor, 688. Total vote, 33,148. Democratic plurality, 5,739.

TENTH—The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 209,729. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 9,305; Democratic, 22,882; Prohibition, 93; Socialist, 1,138; Social-Lab., 316; Independent-Labor, 1,354. Total vote, 35,088. Democratic plurality, 13,577.

SUMMARY.

Districts.	Popu- lation.	Total Vote.	Rep. Plur.	Dem. Plur.
First	165,078	31,445	11,366	....
Second	169,037	31,192	10,716	....
Third	181,566	37,698	3,834	....
Fourth	162,820	33,109	3,508	....
Fifth	202,290	40,458	552	....
Sixth	257,777	50,670	....	2,103
Seventh	177,106	33,720	510	....
Eighth	181,947	32,228	....	5,874
Ninth	176,319	33,148	....	5,739
Tenth	209,729	35,088	....	13,577
Total	1,883,669	358,756	30,486	27,293
Net Republican plurality, 3,193.				

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

EDWARD CASPER STOKES.

Governor Stokes is a lineal descendant of Thomas Stokes, the first of that name to come to America, in the seventh generation. His father is Edwin H. Stokes, son of William Stokes and Ann Williams. His mother was Matilda G. Kemble, who comes of an English family which settled in Burlington county in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Governor's father and all his antecedents were Quakers, and native Jerseymen, most of them having been born in Burlington; but Miss Kemble was a Methodist. Having studied pharmacy with his brother, Isaac Stokes, his father left Medford, Burlington county, and went to Philadelphia, Pa., to follow his profession. Although Governor Stokes was born in Philadelphia, all of his ancestors on both sides were Jerseymen.

Soon after the birth of the Governor, which occurred December 22, 1860, his father moved to Frenchtown, Hunterdon county; then to Woodbury, Gloucester county, and then to Medford, Burlington county. In 1871 he settled in Millville, where the Governor grew up and laid the foundation of that political career which has brought him to his present position.

From this it is easy to see that but for the mere accident of his birth in Pennsylvania, the Governor is by ancestry, education and affiliations a thorough Jerseyman.

The Governor was educated in the public schools of Millville. He took a course preparatory for college at the Friends' School, Providence, R. I., and graduated with second honors at Brown University in 1883. On account of the ill health of the president, Mr. Stokes was given a position in the Millville National Bank, of which his father was cashier. He soon began to interest himself in the educational work of the city, and in 1889 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. In the following year he was elected a member of the House of Assembly, and re-elected in 1891. In 1892 he was elected a member

of the Senate of New Jersey, and re-elected for two additional terms. He was chosen President of the Senate in 1895. While he was a member of the House of Assembly he took an active part in opposing the race track bills and coal combine legislation, and he introduced and pressed to its passage the bill providing for the weekly payment of wages in cash.

Mr. Stokes has always been especially interested in affairs relating to public education. He was chairman of the commission which revised and codified the present school laws. He was the originator of the principle under which nearly a million dollars of the State's funds are annually appropriated for local school purposes, and by which the State school tax has been reduced. He has been a leader in formulating and urging the passage of various bills to this end. Every increase in the State's appropriations for public schools has been earnestly advocated by him.

As a business men he has spent his life in connection with banking institutions, having been elected President of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton in 1899. He has naturally, therefore, taken an active interest in the State's finances. He was the first President of the New Jersey Bankers' Association. He was chairman of the Legislative Committee on Appropriations in 1900, and has been especially noted for his opposition to extravagant uses of public moneys. At the close of his term as State Senator he was appointed Clerk in Chancery, and in 1902 he came within one vote of receiving the caucus nomination for United States Senator. For three years he served as Acting Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey for a term of three years, on November 8, 1904, by a plurality of 51,644 over Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate. This is the largest plurality ever given a Governor in New Jersey.

Stokes, Republican, 231,363; Black, Democrat, 179,719; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Socialist, 8,858; Herrschaft, Socialist-Labor, 2,526; Honnecker, People's Democrat, 3,285. Stokes' plurality, 51,644.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN KEAN, Elizabeth.

Senator Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, New Jersey, in the house where he now resides, on December 4th, 1852. The house is historic, being known as "Liberty Hall," and was erected by Governor Livingston in 1772. Washington held many conferences with his Generals within its walls, and Alexander Hamilton studied law there. And in the same house John Jay was married to one of the daughters of the Governor. Another home, at 3 East Fifty-sixth street, New York city, also belongs to Mr. Kean, where he spends much of his time during the winter.

When a young boy the Senator was sent to a boarding-school in Stockbridge, Mass., and was transferred from there to a private academy at Sing Sing on the Hudson, where he received a much higher education than was necessary for him to enter Yale College, which he did in 1876. He afterward took a course in the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877.

Mr. Kean was elected to Congress in 1882, and again in 1886. In 1892 he was defeated for Governor by his Democratic opponent, George T. Werts.

The Senator is a prominent business man, and is engaged in numerous manufacturing, mercantile, railroad and financial enterprises, which furnish employment to a large number of mechanics and artisans, especially in the city of Elizabeth, where he is so well and favorably known. He has helped materially in promoting the growth of that city, and to him, more than to any other person, is due its present prosperity. He fills many positions of honor and trust in the banking and commercial communities. He is President of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth, and a director in the Elizabeth Banking Company. He is also President of the Elizabeth Water Company and the Gas Light Company of the same city. He holds the largest interest in the Elizabeth Street Railway Company, and his latest undertaking was the construction of a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield, for the franchise of which he paid a large sum of money.

The Senator has always been an active Republican, and for several years he served as the Treasurer of the State Committee of his party. He was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in January, 1899, and received the full vote of his party when he was elected to that office in a joint meeting of the Legis-

lature, held soon afterward, his Democratic opponent being the then incumbent, James Smith. Senator Kean was elected for a term of six years in 1899 and was re-elected in 1905 for a similar term, which will expire in 1911.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Newark.

Senator Dryden is president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and a leader in banking and other large enterprises, and has his home in Newark. In person he is tall, spare and well knit. In demeanor he is dignified, yet kindly and courteous. In mental ability he is equalled by few of the men who have attained, like him, great success in life, and few men are equal to the great burdens and responsibilities that Mr. Dryden has borne for years and that he seems to bear lightly.

Senator Dryden is of old New England stock. He was born on August 7, 1839, at Farmington, Me., and was educated for the legal profession. His training in law has been of great use to him in his subsequent career. He was not very strong physically and was of a retiring and studious disposition. At Yale University, where his parents sent him, he devoted himself closely to study, which resulted in the impairment of his health, and by advice of physicians he was compelled to give up his hopes of graduation and left the university. He was later restored to the full privileges of his class, however, an honor rarely bestowed by Yale, and given the degree of A. M.

The subject of life insurance early engaged Mr. Dryden's attention and he devoted his time to a study of its principles, mastering the theory of finance, the construction of tables, averages, percentages, futurities and scientific monetary economy. About 1865 he obtained a report on the subject of industrial insurance, submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by Professor Elizur Wright, then State Insurance Commissioner. It criticised the methods of the Prudential Assurance Company (Limited) of London, England. Mr. Dryden procured all the reports of the company and analyzed them, and decided that the Insurance Commissioner was wrong. This gave him the idea of formulating an industrial insurance system for the United States. He submitted plans to some New England capitalists, but they were not received with favor.

In 1873 Mr. Dryden visited Newark and interested in the enterprise such men as Noah F. Blanchard, William H. Murphy, father of Governor Murphy, Horace Alling, Leslie D. Ward and others. A bill was passed by the Legislature and in 1875 the Prudential Insurance Company of America was founded. From its inception Mr. Dryden was

the soul and spirit of the enterprise. For several years he was secretary, and when Noah F. Blanchard, the president, retired, Mr. Dryden succeeded him.

The steady faith, the unconquerable will and indomitable energy of Mr. Dryden carried the company through several crises and overcame many formidable difficulties, until the company became firmly planted and began its great growth. From the basement of the State Bank the institution moved into the Kremlin Building, and thence to the \$2,000,000 stone structure at Broad and Bank streets, built by the company, which has recently been added to by other great and ornate buildings, making the finest single group of office buildings in the world.

Mr. Dryden was one of the founders of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, started sixteen years ago, which has a capital of \$5,000,000. He is largely interested in the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, and is one of three owners of the Newark and South Orange line, a subsidiary company of the North Jersey system. These and other interests are, however, commonplace to him compared with his love for the Prudential, the great child of his creation, and his interest in its workings. He is in close touch with the multitude of details of the vast system. In the construction of the handsome new office buildings in which are provided accommodations for upwards of 1,300 clerks, managers and medical examiners, he gave daily audience to the architect, and worked on the plans and estimates with an interest that never lagged. His recreation is taken in a superb home at Bernardsville, N. J.

A Republican all his life, Mr. Dryden has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1896 he was one of the New Jersey Republican electors and served again in that capacity in 1900. When the term of United States Senator Smith expired Mr. Dryden was put forward as a candidate for the seat, but he made no effort to attain it and gave no encouragement to his friends. Engrossed with business affairs, he had shown no desire for public office, though always keenly alive to party interests. In the campaign for Governor in 1901 he appeared at the great meeting in the Newark Auditorium and made a brilliant speech in favor of the election of Franklin Murphy. To the party organization he has been a generous contributor. He is one of the state committee to raise a fund for a memorial to the late President William McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, and he is a steady contributor to religious and charitable objects. On January 29, 1902, the Legislature of New Jersey elected Mr. Dryden to fill the unexpired term of Senator William J. Sewell, deceased. He was sworn into office on February 4. His term will expire on March 4, 1907.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Camden, Gloucester and Salem Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 165,078.)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.
(Rep., Paulsboro.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father, he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during the produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. He was a member of the State Republican Committee for several years. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connections. He has been the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; and is a 32d-degree Mason. In 1906 he was elected to an eighth term in Congress by a plurality of 11,366 over Summerill, Democrat.

1906—Loudenslager, Rep., 20,674; Summerill, Dem., 9,308; Day, Pro., 913; Thurston, Soc., 476; Ball, Soc.-Lab., 73.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland and Burlington Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 169,037.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Egg Harbor.)

Mr. Gardner was born in Atlantic county, October 17, 1845, and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, excepting during his term of service in the Civil War. He was reared a wat-

erman until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; in March, 1865, he enlisted for one year in the United States Veteran Volunteers. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record, with regard to the length of service, of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He is a member of the State Republican Committee. He was elected to an eighth term in Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 10,716 over Perry, Democrat.

1906—Gardner, Rep., 19,637; Perry, Dem., 8,921; Tower, Pro., 900; Korsett, Soc., 380; Riddle, Lab. and Lincoln, 1,249; Owen, Home Rule, 105.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 181,566.)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL.
(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Howell was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 27th, 1844, and is President of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county for ten years, from November, 1882, until November, 1892. He served with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He came to South Amboy, where he entered business, and continued his residence there until 1882, when he was elected Surrogate and removed to New Brunswick. He served three years as a member of the Township Committee, and two years as Chosen Freeholder, during the last year of which he was Director of the Board. He is a Director of the New Brunswick Savings Bank and Vice-president of the First Na-

tional Bank of Perth Amboy. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. He was elected to a seventh term in Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 3,834 over Harvey, Democrat.

1906—Howell, Rep., 20,472; Harvey, Dem., 16,638; Crowell, Pro., 46; Rapp, Soc., 124.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 162,820.)

IRA WELLS WOOD.
(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Wood was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., June 19, 1856; is an alumnus of Princeton University, class of '77; is a counsellor-at-law of the Bar of New Jersey; was a member of the Board of Education and Common Council of the city of Trenton; was President of Trenton Board of Trade; was a Member of Assembly in the New Jersey Legislature, 1899 and 1900; was appointed by Governor Murphy a Commissioner for New Jersey to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; was elected to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-eighth Congress caused by the resignation of the Hon. William M. Lanning, who was appointed United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, vice Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, deceased, and also for the full term in the Fifty-ninth Congress. In 1906 he was elected to the Sixtieth Congress by a plurality of 3,508 over Southwick, Democrat.

1906—Wood, Rep., 17,497; Southwick, Dem., 13,989; Lunger, Pro., 489; Sinclair, Soc., 922; Wolff, Soc.-Lab., 142.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Union, Warren and Morris Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 202,290.)

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Lena, Illinois, November 2d, 1852, and is in the banking business. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when he became a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Two years later he entered Yale College,

from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, in Chicago, and attended the Chicago Law School, and was graduated in 1878. He has been more or less engaged in active politics since he came to Elizabeth twenty years ago, and for some time he was Chairman of the City Republican Central Committee. He has served as a member-at-large of the Republican State Committee since 1898. He was elected to a seventh term in Congress in 1906, by a plurality of 552 over James E. Martine, the Democratic candidate.

1906—Fowler, Rep., 19,760; Martine, Dem., 19,208; Vaughan, Pro., 486; Whitesell, Soc., 1,004.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Bergen, Passaic and Sussex Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 257,777.)

WILLIAM HUGHES.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Hughes was born in Ireland on April 3, 1872, and came to this country with his parents when a child. He obtained nothing more than a common school education, abandoning his studies in 1882 to take a position as reel boy with the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, of Paterson. When he worked there for two months he returned to school, but after a short period of study he resumed work in a silk mill. He worked as a weaver for various silk firms in the city of Paterson until 1893, when he entered Oakley's Business College, at Paterson, where he studied and made himself proficient in the practice of stenography and typewriting. He then secured a position with the American Grocery Company in New York City as stenographer, and remained with that firm for about a year, leaving it for the purpose of beginning the study of law in the office of William M. Rysdyk, of Paterson. In 1898 he abandoned his studies to enlist in Company A of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., V. I., and served with his company at Sea Girt and Jacksonville, Fla., during the five months the regiment was in the volunteer service. At Sea Girt Mr. Hughes was detailed as stenographer to Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and at Jacksonville was assigned to the headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps, where for a period of three months he acted as steno-

grapher to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. Returning to Paterson when the regiment was mustered out of service, in September, 1898, he entered the office of William Nelson to resume his legal studies. After remaining with Mr. Nelson for a time he entered the office of former Attorney General John W. Griggs, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in June, 1900. During all his young manhood Mr. Hughes has been intimately connected with the cause of organized labor. He was president of the Eastside Workingmen's Association in 1897, and after his admission to the bar became the counsel for the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Ribbon Weavers' Union and the United Silk Workers of America. Associated with Mr. James G. Blauvelt, he acted as counsel for the weavers in the celebrated Chancery case in which Vice Chancellor Pitney held a number of striking silk workers to be guilty of contempt of court and sentenced them to fines and imprisonment. Mr. Hughes married while a soldier in 1898, returning to Paterson from Jacksonville on furlough for that purpose. He was a candidate for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in Passaic county in 1901. He ran more than 800 ahead of his icket, but was defeated by Raymond Bogert, Republican, by 469 votes in the county. He was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 3,848 over Barbour, Republican; in 1904 he was again a candidate for Congress, when he was defeated by Henry Crosby Allen, Republican, by a plurality of 510. In 1905 he was defeated for Surrogate in Passaic county by Charles M. King, Republican. Mr. Hughes was elected to Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 2,103 over George H. Burke, Republican.

1906—Hughes, Dem., 25,438; Burke, Rep., 23,335; Collingswood, Pro., 558; DeYoe, Soc., 962; Fruer, Soc.-Lab., 371.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 177,106.)

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then became the law partner of his father, Cortlandt Parker, and the partnership still exists. He was a member of Assembly from Essex county in 1885 and 1886, when he took a prominent part in legislation. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by the late Thomas Dunn English. In 1906 he was elected to a seventh term in Congress by a plurality of 510 over Kraemer, Democrat.

1906—Parker, Rep., 16,493; Kraemer, Dem., 15,983; Riddle, Pro., 124; Ball, Soc., 547; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 249.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 181,947.)

LE GAGE PRATT.

(Dem., East Orange.)

Mr. Pratt was born at Sterling, Mass., December 14, 1853, and is vice president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. He was educated in the schools of his native state, whereupon, in 1869, he entered actively upon a commercial career, first in Boston, and afterwards in Chicago. In 1884 he joined the ranks of journalism, and continued therein until 1886, when he became interested in life insurance and, as a special agent, did effective service for several years in Texas, and later in Illinois. In 1895 he received the appointment of State agent for the Life Insurance Clearing Company, of St. Paul, and in the following year he was called to the home office and appointed general superintendent of agencies. In the meantime he had established a well-earned reputation for himself as an agency manager, and as a result,

in August, 1897, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the Mutual Benefit, which position he held until January, 1903, when his sterling business and personal merits led to his advancement to the office of second vice president. His recent further promotion to the vice presidency is widely recognized as the just reward of honest merit and finds general endorsement accordingly.

Mr. Pratt naturally takes a great deal of pride in his ancestry, particularly with respect to his great grandfather, who was an officer throughout the Revolutionary War, in continuous service, with the exception of a few months' illness, from the battle of Bunker Hill to the surrender at Yorktown. His grandfather was also a colonel of the old-time military institution called the "Home Guards," which was ever at the command of the State or National governments for service. His father entered the Civil War as a captain and was promoted to major. Much of the time of his service he was in command of the regiment, due to the fact that the colonel had been placed in command of a brigade. He was in nearly every battle involved in what is termed in history "The Red River Campaign," and was actively identified with the siege at Port Hudson and the surrender of that far Southern stronghold.

Personally Mr. Pratt is of quiet habits and demeanor. Although identified with many clubs and organizations of a civic character, he is best known at home and among his neighbors. For more than a quarter of a century he has traversed the United States from Maine to California so many times as to make him well-known and respected in all of the larger towns and cities throughout the country. Mr. Pratt married in San Antonio, Texas. His wife is identified with many of the leading families of the Southland, and is well known to every member of the Southern Society of the Oranges, as well as the various other clubs with which she is identified. Always a Democrat he felt it his duty to respond to the call of his party when he was nominated for Congress.

Chairman Conboy of the East Orange delegation to the Congressional Convention in nominating Mr. Pratt said: "He is a man who, for many years, has represented the only insurance company in the metropolitan district which went through one of the most thorough investigations of modern times and came out unsullied and unblemished in its custody of that most valued asset of widows and or-

phans." Among his business associates he is known first as a hard working man and one who seldom takes a vacation except when it becomes necessary for him to rest, when he usually selects a long sea voyage. He is a man whose high regard for any obligation he has assumed is proverbial.

He was elected to Congress by a plurality of 5,874 over Henry J. Gottlob, his Republican opponent. In 1904 the district gave a Republican plurality of 12,541.

1906—Pratt, Dem., 18,334; Gottlob, Rep., 12,460; Burnet, Pro., 83; Wind, Soc., 1,102; Hartrung, Soc.-Lab., 249.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearny and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson.

(Population, census of 1900, 176,319.)

EUGENE W. LEAKE.

Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Leake was born in Jersey City, July 13, 1877, and is a counselor-at-law, having been admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1898, as an attorney, and in February, 1902, as counselor. He is a member of the law firm of Hartshorne, Insley and Leake of Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, also at Andover and New York Law School. He is a member of the Jersey City Board of Trade and many charitable and social organizations. Mr. Leake was elected to Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 5,739 over Charles E. Pickett, Republican.

1906—Leake, Dem., 18,367; Pickett, Rep., 12,628; Raymond, Pro., 154; Fackert, Soc., 1,041; Hemberg, Soc.-Lab., 270; Forbes, Ind.-Lab., 688.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson (Population, census of 1900, 209,735.)

JAMES A. HAMILL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hamill was born in the old Sixth Ward of Jersey City, March 31, 1877, and is a counselor-at-law. In the year 1890 he entered St. Peter's College, of Jersey City, and was graduated from that institution in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning the subsequent year, he completed the post graduate course in philosophy and received the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in the office of the late Isaac Taylor, a one-time law partner of the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill. While a student in the office of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hamill attended the lectures of the New York Law School, and on completing the regular course of two years was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the year 1900, at the June term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession in Jersey City. Mr. Hamill served four years as a member of the House of Assembly from Hudson county and he was minority leader for two years. His personal popularity is widespread and he is noted for oratory and skill in debate. He was elected to Congress by a plurality of 13,577 over Howard B. Cruse, Republican.

1906—Hamill, Dem., 22,882; Cruse, Rep., 9,305; Garrison, Pro., 93; Ufert, Soc., 1,138; Gilpin, Soc.-Lab., 316; O'Lone, Ind.-Lab., 1,354.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

- 1861—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2.
- 1877—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28th and adjourned on March 30th.
- 1884—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors. It met on April 23d and lasted two hours.
- 1897—An extra session of the Legislature was called on May 25th, 1897, to correct an error in a law providing for the submission to the people of proposed amendments to the Constitution. The session met at noon and adjourned sine die the same day at 6:47 P. M.
- 1903—An extra session of the Legislature was convened April 21st, 1903, to correct an error in the "Passaic Valley Sewerage District act" of 1903. The session lasted about five hours and a final adjournment was effected on the same day.
- 1903—Another extra session of the Legislature was convened on October 15th, 1903, to pass an act to establish a system of public instruction to take the place of an act of March 26th, 1902, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The session covered four days, and a final adjournment was effected on October 19th. The action of the Legislature was confined to the subject for which it was convened in extraordinary session.
- 1904—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 12th to consider the report of the Morris Canal Commission and the bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps. The session was adjourned on the night of the same day, after having passed four bills which became laws.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 59,862.)

EDWARD SPROGELL LEE.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Lee was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1857, and is a builder and contractor, and has been a resident of Atlantic City since 1877. His first political position was as a member of the Board of Health in 1886-87, of which body he was Treasurer in the latter year. In March, 1888, he was elected to the City Council, for three years, and was re-elected in '91-'94, '97 and 1900, being five consecutive terms. In 1901 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 211 over William B. Loudenslager, the Democratic candidate, and in 1904, he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,289 over Cole, Democrat.

Last year he served as chairman of the committees on Railroads and Canals, and Printing, and as a member of the committees on Riparian Rights, Stationery and Incidental Expenses, Commerce and Navigation, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

1904—Lee, Rep., 6,603; Cole, Dem., 4,414; scattering, 59. Lee's plurality, 2,289.

Bergen County.

(Population, 100,003.)

EDMUND W. WAKELEE.

(Rep., Demarest.)

Senator Wakelee was born at Kingston, N. Y., November 21st, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He was the youngest member of the Senate of 1903. He was graduated from the Kingston Academy and then entered the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. He made his home in Bergen county, where he is now practicing law, having an office in Englewood, and also in New York city. He is a member of Alpine Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., of Closter, New Jersey Sovereign Consistory, Hack-

ensack Lodge, No. 658, B. P. O. E., Tenaflly Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Northern Valley Lodge, Knights of Honor, Tenaflly, and all the prominent clubs in Bergen county. He served two years in the House of Assembly, in 1899 and 1900, and during the latter year he was the Republican leader on the floor of the House. He took a prominent part in legislation and made himself so popular that, when William M. Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate as a representative from Bergen county to accept the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Wakelee was nominated by his party to fill the vacancy, and he was elected by a plurality of 2,163 over his Democratic opponent, Frank O. Mittag. In 1901 the Senator was elected for a full term of three years by a plurality of 1,321 over Conkling, the Democratic candidate, and in 1904 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,137 over Johnson, Dem. In the session of 1903 he was the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate and discharged the duties of that position with rare tact and ability. In 1904 he served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. While Governor Murphy was in Europe, from April 23d to June 5th, and while on a visit to Chicago and St. Louis, from June 14th to 27th, President Wakelee, by virtue of his office, served as Acting Governor and gave every satisfaction in his occupation of the position. In 1906 the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Education, Boroughs and Townships, and New Jersey Reformatory, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Judiciary, Miscellaneous Business, Home for Feeble-Minded Women and State Library.

1904—Wakelee, Rep., 9,701; Johnson, Dem., 7,564; Fletcher, Pro., 198; West, 389. Waklee's plurality, 2,137.

Burlington County.

(Population, 62,042.)

SAMUEL K. ROBBINS.

(Rep., Moorestown.)

Senator Robbins was born at Mount Holly, N. J., May 9th, 1853, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University) in the class of 1874. He studied law with Charles E. Hendrickson, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Mount

Holly, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1880, and as a counselor at the February term, 1884. He opened a law office at Moorestown, September 1, 1880, and also at Camden, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. He has always been identified with the Republican party and taken an active interest in the politics of his county and state. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Board of Education of Chester township from March, 1897, to March, 1903, and was president of the Board from March, 1899, to the end of his term. He was appointed to succeed Senator Haines as a member of the County Board of Elections of Burlington, October, 1900; was reappointed in 1902, and resigned in October, 1903. The Senator served as a member of the House of Assembly during the years 1904-05-06. In the latter year he filled the office of Speaker with much credit and marked impartiality. He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 2 227 over Collins, Democrat.

1906—Robbins, Rep., 6,406; Collins, Dem., 4,179; Wilson, Pro., 398; Leeds, Soc., 118; Wildes, Ind., 808. Robbins' plurality, 2,227.

Camden County.

(Population, 121,555.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Bradley was born in Maryland, May 6th, 1852, and is a mechanical engineer. He was elected to the Camden City Council in 1892, and served one year as President of that body. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1900. He served in the House of Assembly for five consecutive terms, from 1898 to 1902, making a record of service in that body never before equalled from Camden county. In 1901 and 1902 he filled the Speaker's chair, with admirable ability. He was one of the seven Speakers who were re-elected to a second term of office since the adoption of the present State Constitution, in 1844. He was elected to the Senate in 1902 by a plurality of 5,043 over William C. French, the Democratic candidate, and in 1905 he was re-elected by a plurality of 4,317 over Benjamin, Democrat, and Roosevelt, Republican. The Senator was elected President of the Senate by a unanimous vote to fill the vacancy caused

by the resignation of President Joseph Cross on the last day of the session of 1905. During that year the Senator was the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate. In 1906 he was elected President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner.

1905—Bradley, Rep., 15,221; Benjamin, Dem. and L. Rep., 10,904; Lane, Pro., 517; Kreck, Soc., 320. Bradley's plurality, 4,317

Cape May County.

(Population, 17,399.)

ROBERT E. HAND.

(Rep., Erma.)

Senator Hand was born at Erma, Cape May county, June 28th, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age gave evidence of business ability of an unusual order. He is now extensively engaged in cyster planting and general contracting. He is the owner of hundreds of acres of valuable timber lands, from which he cuts railroad ties, piling, poles, etc., in great quantity and employs more labor than any other man in the county. He married Lizzie W., daughter of Captain William S. Hoffman, of Cold Spring, N. J., in 1878. The Senator began his public career as a member of the local Board of Education, and was its District Clerk for twelve years. He was an active and influential member of the Board of Freeholders from 1887 to 1892, and in the latter year was elected Sheriff, after one of the most masterly campaigns in the history of the county. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, June 16th, 1896. In 1896 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 469 over David W. Roden, Democrat, and in 1897 he was chosen State Senator over the same opponent by a plurality of 205 after one of the hottest contests ever waged in the county, being the only Republican Senator elected in New Jersey at that time. His many friends throughout the State congratulated him on his brilliant and decisive victory, and in their appreciation of his abilities expressed the opinion that, in politics as well as in business, he is in the foremost rank of enterprising citizens. In 1900 he was re-elected to the Senate by the increased plurality of 325 over Miller, Democrat. Again in

1903 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 610 over Ewing, Democrat. With the exception of Waters B. Miller, Mr. Hand is the only Senator who was ever given more than one term in Cape May, and is the only Senator who was chosen for three terms of office.

1906—Hand, Rep., 2,322; Ewing, Dem., 1,712; Weitbank, Soc., 56.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 52,110.)

BLOOMFIELD H. MINCH.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Minch was born upon a farm in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, October 10, 1864. Removing to Bridgeton, the county seat, he was graduated from the South Jersey Institute in 1883, and acquired a course of instruction in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Philadelphia. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in the business of furnishing coal and agricultural supplies, and did a line of large contracting. Retiring from this business, he gave his entire attention to banking, and was director in several South Jersey institutions until two years since, when he was elected Vice President of the Bridgeton National Bank, and is one of the executive officers of that establishment. While always interested in politics and a prominent leader in Republican affairs of his county, Senator Minch never held any but legislative office. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1895, '96, '97, and was prominent in the work of the Legislature. In 1897 he was chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations. In 1901 Mr. Minch was unanimously nominated by his party for the Senate, and was elected by a plurality of 1,977, leading his ticket in the county. During his first term in the Senate Mr. Minch was influential and had position upon important committees, in 1904 being Chairman of the Game and Fisheries, and Borough and Township Committees, and a member of the Judiciary, and Municipal Corporation Committees. He was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Soldiers' Home, and Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, and a member of the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and State Hospitals.

In 1904 Senator Minch was again unanimously nomi-

nated for Senator, and was re-elected by a plurality larger than ever given a Cumberland county candidate, and by a plurality practically twice as large as he received in 1901. In his home ward in Bridgeton and in the township where he was born he received more votes than the Presidential electors.

At the State Republican Convention of 1904 Senator Minch had the distinction of nominating Edward C. Stokes for Governor, and his speech was universally commended as one of the most eloquent and peculiarly fitting of any heard in conventions in this State.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Corporations, on Home for Feeble-Minded Women, and Soldiers' Home, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights, and State Hospitals.

1904—Minch, Rep., 7,216; Branin, Dem., 3,374; Moore, Pro., 579; Davis, 145. Minch's plurality, 3,842.

Essex County.

(Population, 409,928.)

EVERETT COLBY.

(Rep., West Orange.)

Senator Colby was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on December 10th, 1874, and is a son of the late Charles L. Colby and nephew of the late Gardner R. Colby, of East Orange, who was prominent in the Republican party in Essex county and its candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1886. Mr. Colby moved to New York when a boy and prepared for college at Browning's School. He subsequently entered Brown University, and was graduated therefrom in 1897.

After taking a tour around the world, he began the study of law, and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1899, was admitted to the New York Bar, and practiced his profession in the firm of Hatch, Debevois & Colby until 1904, when he entered the banking firm of Herrick, Hicks & Colby.

Mr. Colby was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in the spring of 1901 and is still a member of that Board. He is Chairman of the West Orange Republican Township Executive Committee; was an aide on Governor Murphy's personal staff, and is President of the State League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Colby served three years as a member of the House of Assembly. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 19,818 over Gregory, Democrat. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, and School for Deaf Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Education and Soldiers' Home.

1905—Colby, Rep., 41,064; Gregory, Dem., 21,246; Parsonett, Soc., 1834; Vannatta, Pro., 310; Mattick, Soc.-Lab., 582. Colby's plurality, 19,818.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 34,447.)

JOHN BOYD AVIS.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Avis was born in Deerfield, Cumberland county, N. J., July 11, 1875, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He attended the public schools of Deerfield until December 1, 1890, when he began the study of law in the office of John S. Mitchell, at Bridgeton. He continued his studies until February, 1894, when a change of residence made it necessary to relinquish them, and for the next three years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia and Long Branch. In December, 1897, he entered the law office of Hon. David O. Watkins, and in February of the following year he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and three years later he became a counselor. In March, 1900, Mr. Avis formed a co-partnership with Mr. Watkins, under the firm name of Watkins & Avis, which still continues. Mr. Avis has always been a zealous Republican and for several years has been prominently identified with the Young Men's Republican Club of Woodbury. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; of Minnetonka Lodge, I. O. R. M., in Woodbury; Prosperity Lodge, I. O. M.; Woodbury Court, F of A.; Westfield Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; of the Woodbury Country Club, and also of other organizations. The Senator served four years as a member of Assembly and in 1904 and '05 was Speaker, when he discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 470 over Thomas M. Ferrell, his predecessor in office and the strongest Democrat in Gloucester county. The Senator is the youngest member of the pres-

ent Senate. He is City Solicitor of Woodbury, having been elected for two terms, and is also Solicitor for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester county and of several townships and boroughs in that county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, and State Hospitals, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Corporations, Revision of Laws, Home for Feeble-Minded Women and Federal Relations.

1905—Avis. Rep., 3,915; Ferrell, Dem., 3,445; Lake, Pro., 229. Avis' plurality, 470.

Hudson County.

(Population, 449,879.)

JAMES F. MINTURN.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Minturn was born at Hoboken, N. J., July 16, 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the Hoboken public schools and the Martha Institute, from which he was graduated with high honors. Afterward he entered college, but was forced to retire owing to ill health, and he completed his studies under the tutelage of Prof. Louis Barton, a graduate of Rutgers College. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School, New York, with the degree of L.L. B., in 1886, and completed his law studies with John McKeon, one of the ablest lawyers of New York. Within a year after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of that State as an attorney and counsellor. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1882 as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. In 1886 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken and has been retained in that office ever since, despite political changes in administration.

He represented Hoboken in many notable law suits carrying them through the highest courts of the State. In 1889 he represented that city in the dispute over the ownership of the river front, in which the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were parties in litigation. The case went through the State courts and was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where Mr. Minturn made a three hours' argument, and was complimented by the judges for his ability. At that time he was the youngest lawyer ever permitted to practice in that court. The case, however, was decided against the city. Mr. Minturn, at the

beginning, gave his opinion to the Hoboken authorities that the city had a doubtful chance of success.

The Senator was counsel for the late Henry George in the celebrated case of the John Hutchins will, of Camden, in which considerable money was bequeathed for the circulation of George's works. After going through the Court of Chancery, it was taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and decided in favor of the Senator's client. Mr. Minturn at one time declined the appointment of District Court Judge of Hoboken. He was one of the organizers of the Hudson County and State Bar Associations. In 1903 he wrote an article, which appeared in the New Jersey Law Journal, discussing the proposed Constitutional Amendments, taking the ground, while not opposing them, that they were insufficient for the relief of the courts. He advocated the reform of the whole judiciary system with the election of judges, so as to bring them closer to the people. He also contributed to Belford's Magazine an article entitled "The Iniquities of the Tariff." He is now engaged in writing a history of Hoboken. A Latin scholar and linguist, he is an orator and a lecturer of high rank.

He is a member of Hoboken Council, 99, Royal Arcanum; Hoboken Lodge of Elks; Hoboken Deutscher Club; Clan-Na-Gael, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Elysian Camera Club; Amphion Glee Club; Hoboken Quartet Club; Cosmoe Club of Jersey City; Sarsfield Club and Hoboken Board of Trade. For many years he was President of the Hoboken Irish Land League, and was a delegate representing the American contributors at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Rev. Father John Murphy, the Irish martyr, at Wexford, Ireland. In 1884 Mr. Minturn was appointed Judge Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, and served seven years and until the regiment was amalgamated with the Fourth. He is an honorary member of the De Long Guards, of Hoboken. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs, and has won several medals at the Sea Girt ranges and qualified as an expert marksman.

The Senator was one of the organizers of the Free Public Library of Hoboken, and of the State Charities Aid Association. He also helped organize the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and has been its counsel since its inception. In 1906 the Senator was urged by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Guttenburg, Hudson county, to accept the presidency of that institution and he is now acting in that capacity. He is

also one of the vice presidents of the State Bar Association. This is the first time he has been a candidate for an elective office, having frequently declined such honors before. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and Special Master in the Court of Chancery. He was elected Senator by a plurality of 3,166 over George McCarthy, the Republican candidate. Last year the Senator served on the Committees on Judiciary, Soldiers' Home, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Unfinished Business.

1904—Minturn, Dem., 38,995; McCarthy, Rep., 35,829; Raymond, Pro., 344; Pankopf, Soc., 2,770; Gallo, Soc.-Lab., 675. Minturn's plurality, 3,166.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 33,258.)

WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Gebhardt was born at Croton, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 28, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at the Clinton Institute and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1884, as an attorney, and at the June term, 1887, as a counselor. He began the practice of his profession at Clinton, N. J., and still retains an office there, having one also at 259 Washington street, Jersey City. He served as Corporation Counsel of the town of Clinton for ten years, and as President of the Board of Education three years. He has also filled the position of School Principal. In 1900 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,281 over his Republican opponent, Albert C. Gandy, and again in 1906 by a plurality of 961 over Parker, Republican.

1906—Gebhardt, Dem., 3,881; Parker, Rep., 2,920; Volk, Pro., 135; Gebhardt's plurality, 961.

Mercer County.

(Population, 110,516.)

BARTON B. HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Hutchinson was born at Allentown, Monmouth county, N. J., June 10th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He began the study of law in 1877; was admitted

as an attorney at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor three years later. He was Vice President of the Trenton Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889, and President of the same body in 1890. For two years he was a member and Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee of Trenton. He was a member of the House of Assembly, representing the old First District of Mercer county, in 1892 and '93, and in the latter year he acted as Republican leader of the House, when he made strenuous opposition to the enactment of race-track legislation. He was elected to the Senate in 1904 by a plurality of 5,692 over John T. Bird, Democrat. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights, Treasurer's Accounts, and Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on Clergy, Militia, and State Prison.

1904—Hutchinson, Rep., 14,628; Bird, Dem., 8,936; Smith, Pro., 336; Richards, Soc., 583; Nicklin, People's Dem., 108. Hutchinson's plurality, 5,692.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 97,036.)

GEORGE S. SILZER.

(Dem., Metuchen.)

Senator Silzer was born at New Brunswick, N. J., April 4th, 1870, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the High School in 1888, being the valedictorian of his class. He studied law in the office of Judge J. Kearny Rice, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1892, and as counselor in November, 1899. Since then he has practiced his profession in New Brunswick and Metuchen. When but 24 years of age he was assigned by the late Chief Justice Beasley to defend Aragia and Spina, Italians, charged with murder, and his skill shown in that case won praise from the bench. From that time he became prominent in his profession. He has been honored with several appointments in the gift of the Supreme Court, and Justices Collins and Fort commended him from the bench. He has served on the Board of Examiners for candidates for admission to the bar and is secretary of the local bar association. He has served in the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen as a member from

the Third ward, and as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was unanimously nominated for State Senator by his party and successfully conducted his campaign on the principle of anti-bribery. On this plea alone he has become very prominent in politics. The Senator is well known to the legal profession and also socially. He is a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M.; Scott Chapter, and the Elks. Being fond of music, he sang for eight years in church choirs. Proud of his alma mater and the fact that the Graduates Association of the Public Schools chose him as secretary and then as president shows his alma mater is proud of him. Mr. Sulzer was elected to the Senate after an exciting campaign by a plurality of 106 over Senator Jackson, a very popular opponent.

1906—Silzer, Dem., 8,309; Jackson, Rep., 8,203; Marshall Pro., 203. Silzer's plurality, 106.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 87,919.)

OLIVER HUFF BROWN.

(Rep., Spring Lake.)

Senator Brown was born at Farmingdale, N. J., December 12th, 1852, and is in the furniture, house-furnishing and imported china and glass business at Spring Lake, Asbury Park and Lakewood. At the age of nineteen he entered a small country store at New Branch, N. J., and after conducting it for two years he was employed in the establishment of John A. Githens, of Asbury Park, where for eight years he acted as manager. He made two trips across the ocean, which added much to his business qualifications. In 1881 he started business for himself at Spring Lake, which was then sparsely settled, and he has built it up so much that now he owns one of the largest stores along the sea coast. In 1889 he established a branch store at Lakewood, in which he does a most extensive business. The Senator has attained a widespread reputation as an art connoisseur and many homes in New York, Philadelphia and other cities contain selection of wares from his establishments. He is one of the largest property holders of Spring Lake and was Mayor of the borough for twelve years. He is President of the new national bank

at Spring Lake and also of the First National Bank of Lakewood, and besides he is connected with a number of other financial institutions of Monmouth and Ocean counties. He is interested in the coasting trade, being part owner of several schooners, one of which bears his name. He is a member of Ashler Lodge, No. 142, F. and A. M. In 1896 he was elected to the House of Assembly by the phenomenal plurality of 2,182 over Heyer, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he was at the head of the poll at that election.

In the Monmouth County Republican Convention of 1902 Counselor H. H. Wainwright placed Mr. Brown in nomination for Senator and it was seconded by Dr. B. S. Keator and was then made unanimous. Mr. Brown was elected by a plurality of 153 over Dr. Hugh S. Kinmonth, his Democratic opponent, after a very lively campaign. In 1905 he was re-elected over the same opponent by a plurality of 3,364. In 1903 a new borough was formed by the consolidation of Spring Lake, North Spring Lake and Como, and Mr. Brown was elected as its first Mayor. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Agriculture, and State Prison, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Commerce and Navigation, Printing, Game and Fisheries, and School for Feeble-Minded Girls and Boys.

1905—Brown, Rep., 11,076; Kinmonth, Dem., 7,712; Cloughly, Pro., 271. Brown's plurality, 3,364.

Morris County.

(Population, 67,934.)

THOMAS J. HILLERY.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Senator Hillery was born at Hibernia, N. J., November 18, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended the public school at Hibernia, and subsequently at Rockaway, where he was graduated and received a teachers' certificate for Morris county.

After leaving school, he entered the employ of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, general merchants, where he remained for four years. He then became associated with a civil engineer at Boonton, N. J., and practiced civil engineering and land surveying for a number of years. This work brought him in touch with searching land titles and

drawing of legal papers generally, and lead to a study of the law, which he supplemented with a two years' course in the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the February term, 1901, and is now practicing law at Boonton, N. J.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Boonton Water Company and is now a director in said company. He is associated in a number of business enterprises and has a growing law practice.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1902, which was the first political office that he held, and received more votes than any other candidate on his ticket at that election. He was re-elected in 1903 by nearly three times the majority he received the previous year. In 1904 he received the unanimous nomination from his party as its candidate for State Senator, and was elected by a still larger majority than the year previous. During his term in the House he served on important committees, being Chairman of the Committee on Corporations and a member of the Committee on Appropriations and several minor committees, and in 1904 was the leading candidate against Mr. Colby for the leadership of the House, which the latter won by a narrow margin. Last year he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate and served as Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Public Health, and State Home for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Miscellaneous Business, State Hospitals, and School for Deaf Mutes.

1904—Hillery, Rep., 8,132; Smith, Dem., 4,789; Gray, Pro., 517; Keifel, Soc., 361; Gardner, Jeff.-Lincoln, 7. Hillery's plurality, 3,343.

Ocean County.

(Population, 20,880.)

GEORGE L. SHINN.

(Rep., New Egypt.)

Senator Shinn was born at New Egypt, N. J., November 5th, 1862, and is a merchant. He attended the public school at New Egypt, and later the New Egypt Seminary (under the charge of ex-Senator George D. Horner, a former professor of Pennington Seminary). He studied law with Robbins and Hartshorn, at Freehold, N. J., and subsequently assumed charge of his father's mercantile busi-

ness, in which he is now engaged. He owns one of the largest department stores in Ocean county.

The Senator was elected County Collector of Ocean county in 1893, without opposition, and was re-elected in 1896 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in the county. He is a director of the P. & H. R. R. Co., the First National Bank of Hightstown, and the New Egypt Water Company, and is vice president of the New Egypt Fire Company, and is an extensive cranberry grower.

In 1901 he was unanimously nominated for the State Senate, and elected by a large majority. In 1904 he again received the unanimous nomination of his party, and was re-elected by a plurality of 748 over a very popular opponent. Last year the Senator served as Chairman of the Committees on Clergy, Labor and Industries, and Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committees on Printed Bills, State Home for Boys, and State Village for Epileptics.

1904—Shinn, Rep., 3,047; Harrison, Dem., 2,299; Simpson, Pro., 123; Havens, 20. Shinn's plurality, 748.

Passaic County.

(Population, 175,858.)

JOHN HINCHLIFFE.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19th, 1850, and has resided in Paterson since he was a year old. He is President of the Paterson Brewing and Malt-ing Company, also of the Empire State Granite Company. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson and, also, at the King James Grammar School, in Yorkshire, England, at the birthplace of his father. The Senator was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson from 1875 to 1877, and a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for two terms from 1877 to 1881, and was President of the Board during his last term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1891 by a plurality of 112 over Eugene Emley, Republican. The Senator was Mayor of the city of Paterson for three successive terms from 1897 to December 31, 1903, inclusive, six and one-half years altogether. He was Mayor during the fire and floods of 1902 and 1903. He suspended the Chief of Police during the

riots of 1902 and took command of the police force himself, placing the city under martial law and restoring peace and quiet. He refused outside aid during the fire, and his slogan, "Paterson can take care of its own," has been echoed and re-echoed throughout the civilized world. He served as a member of the State Sewerage Commission from 1899 to 1902, and was treasurer of that body. He resigned his membership. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1906 by a plurality of 4,348 over Wood McKee, Republican, it being the largest ever given a Democratic candidate for any office in Passaic county.

1906—Hinchliffe, Dem., 15,719; McKee, Rep., 11,371; Banfield, Soc., 683; Romary, Soc.-Lab., 331; Rowland, Pro., 231. Hinchliffe's plurality, 4,348.

Salem County.

(Population. 26,278.)

WILLIAM PLUMMER, JR.

(Rep., Quinton.)

Senator Plummer was born in Canton, N. J., January 13th, 1855, and is a glass manufacturer. He was a School Trustee for sixteen years and Postmaster of Quinton for thirteen years. He was elected to the Senate in 1905 by a plurality of 660 over former Senator William Newell, Democrat. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business, and Sinking Fund and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Federal Relations and State Library.

1905—Plummer, Jr., Rep., 3,385; Newell, Dem., 2,725; Woolman, Pro., 164. Plummer's plurality, 660.

Somerset County.

(Population, 36,270.)

JOSEPH SHERMAN FRELINGHUYSEN.

(Rep., Raritan.)

Senator Frelinghuysen was born March 12th, 1869, at Raritan, N. J., and is a fire insurance manager. For three years he was Chairman of the Somerset County Republican Executive Committee. In 1902 he was defeated for the Senate by Samuel S. Childs, Democrat. In 1905 he was elected over Mr. Childs by a plurality of 1,056. Last year

he served as chairman of the Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Boroughs and Townships, Railroads and Canals, School for Deaf Mutes, and State Village for Epileptics.

1905—Frelinghuysen, Rep., 4,151; Childs, Dem., 3,095; Hop-
pock, Pro., 111. Frelinghuysen's plurality, 1,056.

Sussex County.

(Population, 23,325.)

JACOB COLE PRICE.

(Dem., Branchville.)

Senator Price was born at Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., January 9th, 1850. By profession he is a physician. His father was a cousin of Governor Rodman M. Price, and was an Assemblyman from Sussex county in 1861. Dr. Price is a graduate of the Michigan University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He was County Physician for Sussex for fifteen years, and has served as Mayor, and also Postmaster, at Branchville. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for his Congressional District under the McKinley administration. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton. Dr. Price was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 758 over Woodward, Republican, and he was re-elected in 1906 by a plurality of 730 over Howell, Republican. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Public Health, Printing, and Sinking Fund.

1906—Price, Dem., 2,593; Howell, Rep., 1,863; Benz, Pro., 85. Price's plurality, 730.

Union County.

(Population, 117,211.)

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Senator Ackerman was born in New York City, June 17th, 1863, and has been a resident of Plainfield for the greater portion of his life. He was educated at the Plainfield public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1880.

At seventeen years of age he obtained a position as office boy in the Lawrence Cement Company in New York,

where, by attention and fidelity to his duties, he rose through the offices of shipping clerk, bookkeeper, traveling salesman and general sales agent, until he was made president.

Mr. Ackerman fought the "Big Six" in the Common Council of 1891-92, when he represented the Third Ward of Plainfield in that body, and to his efforts was due in a great measure the set-back the "Big Six" received and their final overthrow. He was Republican Presidential Elector in 1896 and was Secretary of the New Jersey Electoral College in 1897.

He has been the Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Plainfield and has been a delegate to city, county and State conventions of the Republican party.

He is president of the Lawrence Cement Company, a director of the Plainfield Trust Company, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club, and associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

For twenty years Mr. Ackerman has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Plainfield Relief Association, is a Governor of Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield, and is Vice President of the Plainfield Country Club.

He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 2,799 over Nugent, Democrat.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Finance, and the Training School for Feeble-Minded Girls and Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industry, Municipal Corporations, Unfinished Business, State Home for Boys, and New Jersey Reformatory.

1905—Ackerman, Rep., 11,089; Nugent, Dem., 8,290; Otto, Soc., 462; Van Hise, Pro., 147; Burgholz, Soc.-Lab., 194. Ackerman's plurality, 2,799.

Warren County.

(Population, 40,403.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish, at the age of forty-eight, returns to the Senate of New Jersey for the third time. He is one of the representative young business men of the State, having

for years been the junior member of the firm of Cornish & Co. (which was composed of ex-Senator Joseph B. Cornish and Senator Johnston Cornish), manufacturers of the celebrated Cornish American pianos and organs at Washington. From a small beginning the business was brought up to its present greatness, employing hundreds of skilled mechanics and shipping to every state and territory thousands of pianos and organs yearly, on the direct plan "from factory to home." Owing to the general growth and extension of the business, the firm became incorporated under the name of the Cornish Company, and Senator Cornish has since been its secretary and treasurer. The company has greatly increased its output in recent years to meet its export trade, and to-day the Cornish American pianos are to be found in every part of the habitable globe. The success of the company has placed Senator Cornish in the front rank of American manufacturers.

The holding of public office by Senator Cornish is not of his own seeking, but in response to a popular demand.

At the age of twenty-seven years he was elected Mayor of Washington by an overwhelming majority, which was repeated the following year, and for the third time he was nominated and elected without opposition.

He was first elected to the Senate in 1890, and before the expiration of his term was nominated and elected to Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey. Having served his term in Congress, he returned home, taking up again the active management of the piano business. In 1899 he was again chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator, and was elected by an increased majority. He served his term and became a private in the ranks until the fall of 1905, when, from every section of the county, the call came to him to accept the senatorial nomination for the third time. His reply was, that if the citizens united upon him as their choice, he could not do otherwise than accept the nomination. The next Democratic convention, by a unanimous vote, nominated him for Senator. The Republican party of Warren county nominated Winthrop Rutherford as his opponent, and at the election Senator Cornish carried twenty out of the twenty-eight election districts of the county. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, Finance, Railroads and Canals, State Home for Girls, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1905—Cornish, Dem., 4,532; Rutherford, Rep., 3,611; Buell, Pro., 221. Cornish's plurality, 921.

Summary.

Senate—Republicans....	15	Democrats.....	6=21
House—Republicans....	29	Democrats.....	31=60
	—		— —
	44		37 81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 7.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1907—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean, Mercer, Bergen and Morris, now represented by Republicans, and Hudson, now represented by a Democrat—7.

In 1908—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Camden, Salem, Somerset and Gloucester now represented by Republicans, and Warren, represented by a Democrat—8.

In 1909—Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Republicans, and Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic and Sussex, now represented by Democrats.

The Senators who will be elected in 1908 and 1909 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed John Kean, whose term will expire on March 4, 1911.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

THOMAS C. ELVINS.

(Rep., Hammonton.)

Mr. Elvins was born at Hammonton, Atlantic county, N. J., March 28, 1871, and is a merchant. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and later he attended Dickinson Preparatory School, Carlisle, Pa., for two years, entered Amherst College in the fall of 1892 and was graduated from the latter institution in 1896. He is a son of George Elvins, who was an Assemblyman from Atlantic county in 1881. He was elected to the Assembly in 1901 by a plurality of 2,928, running ahead of his ticket; he was re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 3,930 over John F. Hall, Democrat, and in 1903 by a plurality of 3,860 over Edwards, Democrat, and in 1904 by a plurality of 4,504 over Scull, Democrat, and again in 1905 by a plurality of 4,890 over Voelker, Democrat, and again in 1906 by a plurality of 3,648 over Garrison, Democrat. This is his sixth consecutive term of office, the longest ever given any Assemblyman in New Jersey. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Printed Bills, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Towns and Townships, and Sinking Fund.

1906—Elvins, Rep., 6,249; Garrison, Dem., 2,601; Steelman, Pro., 165; Felder, Soc., 46. Elvins' plurality, 3,648.

Bergen County.

THOMAS DEVINE, JR.

(Rep., Mahwah.)

Mr. Devine was born at Suffern, N. Y., August 5th, 1867, and is a blacksmith and horseshoer. After receiving a common school education he began to learn the trade of horseshoeing and as a general blacksmith, and is still engaged in that vocation in the place where he started—twenty-one years altogether. He served six years on the Township Committee and six years as a member of the Board of Freeholders. The latter office he still holds. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 548 over Thompson, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

GUY LEVERNE FAKE.

(Rep., Rutherford.)

Mr. Fake was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., November 15th, 1879, and is a counselor-at-law. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1903, and as a counselor at the March term, 1906, and is the youngest lawyer in Bergen county. He is a son of Milton E. Fake and a grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Cook of the 76th New York Volunteer Infantry, which served from 1861 to '65 in the Civil War. He is of Revolutionary stock. His family was among the early settlers of Rensselaer county, N. Y., of Dutch origin, and has been represented in all the wars of this country, including that of 1898. Mr. Fake served with Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Hine, as a private, at Sea Girt, Camp Cuba Libre and Pablo Beach, and during nine weeks was seriously ill with typhoid fever at the latter place. Mr. Fake was prepared for college at the Rutherford Schools and the New York Preparatory School and received the degree of L.L.B. at New York University with the class of 1903. In college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, being Judge Advocate of the Department of New Jersey. For some time he practiced law with Shafer & Conkling, of Rutherford, and two years ago he opened business for himself at the same place. Mr. Fake was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,051 over Thompson, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Devine, Jr.....	8,627	Thompson	8,079
Fake	9,130	Hart	7,984
Prohibition—Worth, 237; DeVoe, 273.			
Socialist—Turrian, 308; Kammerer, 288.			

Burlington County.

JOHN B. IRICK.

(Rep., Vincentown.)

Mr. Irick was born in Vincentown, N. J., November 28, 1845, and is a farmer and lumberman, formerly having been a merchant miller. He is the fourth son of the late

General John B. Irick and is one of the third generation of the family holding legislative honors. This is the first county or state office he has held. In 1905 he was nominated for the Assembly on the first ballot after a spirited contest and was elected by a plurality of 3,226 over Van-seiver, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and leading his ticket by 281. He received in his own township 383 votes out of a total of 468. In 1906 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,589 over Hughes, Democrat.

Mr. Irick was Collector of Southampton Township fourteen years without opposition after the first election. He is and has been a director of the First National Bank of Vincentown for thirty-five consecutive years. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Bill Files, Federal Relations and Treasurer's Accounts.

GRIFFITH WALKER LEWIS.

(Rep., Burlington.)

Mr. Lewis, who is president of the firm of G. W. Lewis & Son, wholesale manufacturer of misses', children's and infants' shoes, was born in Burlington, July 1st, 1863. His early education was derived from public schools, afterwards from the Burlington Military College. He entered his father's employ at the age of 18, and became owner of the business at the death of his father, in February, 1899. This business was established by G. W. Lewis, Sr. (deceased), in January, 1857, and has been in operation continuously ever since. He was a member of Burlington City Council for six years, beginning with the spring of 1894; President of that body for one year, and Chairman of its Finance Committee for two years. In the fall of 1906 he finished three years as a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, and is now Chairman of that body. He was elected Vice President of the Mechanics National Bank in January, 1906, and President of the Burlington Electric Light and Power Co. in October, 1906. Of these two institutions and the Burlington Saving Institution and Burlington Building and Loan Association, he is and has been a director for seven years; he is one of the incorporators and continuously a director of the Burlington City Loan and Trust Company, and at present one of the Excise Commissioners for the city of Burlington.

He is Vice President of the Mount Holly Fair Association; is a member of many secret societies, a thirty-second degree Mason, a past master of the Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M., member of Boudinot Chapter, R. A. M.,

No. 3, and Helena Commandary, No. 3, as well as the Mystic Shrine of Philadelphia; also a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F.; Hope Lodge, No. 13, K. of P.; a past exalted ruler of Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 848, B. P. O. E.

He has been a life-long Republican and taken a more or less active part in politics both in his home city, county and State ever since he became a voter; always taken active part in Republican conventions, and in June, 1901, was an alternate delegate at large through this State to the National Republican Convention in Chicago.

He was elected in November, 1906, to the office of Assemblyman by a plurality of 2,481 over Hughes, Democrat.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Irick	6,891	Hughes	4,302
Lewis	6,783		
Prohibition—DeCou, 410; Ellis, 426.			
Socialist—Cox, 125; Smith, 127.			
Adams, Independent, 612.			

Camden County.

THEODORE B. GIBBS.

(Rep., Clementon.)

Mr. Gibbs was born near Mount Holly, N. J., October 17, 1838, and is a miller. During the Civil War he was corporal of Company D, 29th New Jersey Volunteers. He was appointed Postmaster at White Horse (now Kirkwood), Camden county, in 1866, and resigned the office in 1872. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic City Railroad in 1876 and is still a member of that body. At the incorporation of the Clementon Hall Association in 1886 Mr. Gibbs was elected President and still holds that position. He was a member of the Township Committee of Gloucester township for six years and was elected Sheriff of Camden county in 1882. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster at Clementon and resigned that office in 1892. At the organization of the Clementon Building and Loan Association in 1892 he was elected President and still serves in that capacity. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a fifth term by a plurality of 9,330 over Nieland, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Last year Mr. Gibbs served as Chairman of the Committee on Game and Fisheries, and Stationery, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, State Prison, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

SAMUEL P. JONES.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Jones was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 17, 1859, and is a counselor-at-law. He studied law with the late Hon. Charles P. Stratton, the first Law Judge of Camden county; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced his profession continuously since that date in the city of Camden. He possesses in the highest degree the fullest confidence and personal respect of the judges of the various courts, and his fellow practitioners at the bar, irrespective of politics. In 1902 he was a member of the Camden City Council, and president of that body in 1903 and 1904. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 9,312 over Nieland, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Public Grounds and Buildings, and was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and State Home for Girls.

FRANK B. JESS.

(Rep., Haddon Heights.)

Mr. Jess was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 3d, 1870, and is a lawyer by profession. He began newspaper work as a reporter in 1887, subsequently went to Philadelphia as news editor of "The Call," since suspended, then became successively news editor, Washington correspondent and financial editor of "The Bulletin." He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1897, having studied law under the supervision of his brother, the late William H. Jess. He was a member of Council of the Borough of Haddon Heights from its incorporation in 1904 to January 1, 1906, and of the Board of Education of Haddon Township from 1902 till the organization of the Board of Education of Haddon Heights in 1904, and is still a member of the latter Board. At present he is Solicitor of the Borough of Haddon Heights. Mr. Jess was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,345 over Nieland, the highest candidate on the Democrat ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Gibbs	14,425	Nieland	5,095
Jones	14,407	Shane	5,008
Jess	14,441	Francis,	5,032
Prohibition—Lippincott, 530; Morgan, 532; Read, 528.			
Socialist—Dole, 420; Stratton, 420; Erler, 420.			

Cape May County.

CORSVILLE EDMUNDS STILLE.

(Rep., 'Tuckahoe.)

Mr. Stille was born at Millville, N. J., December 15th, 1876, and is in the hardware business. He is a son of William Stille, who was a sea captain. He spent his early years on a farm and then learned the trade of a machinist. He began business in Tuckahoe and afterward was employed in Washington as manager of a wholesale bicycle house. Now he represents a Philadelphia wholesale hardware house as traveling agent in South Jersey. He comes of a Republican family and at the age of twenty-two became secretary of the County Republican Committee. This is the first time he has held public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 815 over Lake, Democrat.

1906—Stille, Rep., 2,422; Lake, Dem., 1,607; Lifshus, Soc., 47. Stille's plurality, 815.

Cumberland County.

B. FRANK BUCK.

(Rep., Millville.)

Mr. Buck was born at Millville, N. J., September 29, 1875, and is a journalist. He was educated in the public schools of Millville. When only eighteen years of age he took charge of the Millville department of the Bridgeton Evening News. He was advertising manager of the Millville Republican and Daily Reporter, two years, 1899 and 1900, was managing editor of the Millville Transcript in 1901, and is now reporter for the Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia North American, Philadelphia

Times-Ledger, New York World, New York Journal and Associated Press, and business Manager of the Millville Daily Republican. He has always taken a prominent part in politics and leading municipal questions, but has never held nor has been an aspirant for any public office before his election to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a fifth term by a plurality of 1897 over Loder, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Corporations, and State Home for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Printing.

FRANK B. POTTER.

(Rep., Vineland.)

Mr. Potter was born at Pleasantville, Cumberland county, N. J., October, 8th, 1851, and is an undertaker. Previously he was foreman in a shoe factory for nine years. He served sixteen years in the National Guard of New Jersey from 1876 to 1892 and had risen to the rank of first lieutenant of Company K, Sixth Regiment, and then resigned. He was elected Coroner of Cumberland county in 1903, and served a full term of three years; was elected a Justice of the Peace in November, 1905, and he also is a Commissioner of Deeds. Mr. Potter was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,961 over Loder, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Buck	4,164	Loder	2,267
Potter	4,228	Howell	2,173
Prohibition—Hampton, 243; Sheppard, 237.			
Socialist—Diacont, 130; Weiss, 128.			

Essex County.

EDWARD HENRY WRIGHT, JR.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Wright was born in Newark, N. J., February 13th, 1873, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., from 1885 to 1890, and entered Princeton class of 1894. He studied law in the office of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter, Newark, and the New York Law School and was admitted to the

bar of New Jersey June 21st, 1897. He is the grandson of the late United States Senator William Wright of New Jersey and Steven Thomson Mason, first Governor of Michigan, and is the son of Colonel Edward H. Wright, aid on the staffs of the late Generals Winfield Scott and George B. McClellan. Mr. Wright is practicing law in the Prudential Building, Newark. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,951 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

PATRICK HENRY CORISH.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Corish was born in Newark, N. J., December 25th, 1854, and is a mineral water manufacturer. He was formerly a hatter. He attended St. James Parochial School, Newark, after which he started to work at the hatting business. After working a number of years he started a cafe, and then entered the beer bottling business. Subsequently he bought the mineral water business of J. H. Mahon, which he has carried on successfully for seventeen years. Mr. Corish has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1887 was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and in 1889 and 1890 Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly.

He is a member of several social and fraternal organizations, among them being the Knights of Columbus, the Heptosophs, Road Horse Association, the Joseph Hensler Association, the Iron Bound Democratic League, the Joel Parker Association and the Jeffersonian Club.

He is also a member of the Board of Trade and a director of the Mutual and the Iron Bound District Building and Loan Associations. Mr. Corish was elected a trustee of the Newark City Home. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,822 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

SIMON HAHN.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Hahn was born in Newark, N. J., May 25, 1883, and is the youngest member of the present Legislature. He is a lawyer by profession, and was admitted to practice at the age of 21 years. This is his first public office. He has resided in Newark since his birth, and is the son of Rev. Joseph Hahn, one of Newark's oldest and respected citizens. He is a nephew of the late Rev. Adolph Huchsch, of

New York city, who was one of America's foremost rabbis. Mr. Hahn was graduated from the Chestnut Street Public School of Newark at the age of 12 years, and four years later completed his graduate course in the Newark Public Evening High School. He studied law in the office of his brother, Henry Hahn, in Newark, and while a student he attended the lectures of the New York University (Law Department), and in 1903, on the completion of the regular course of his studies in the university, was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1904, at the June term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the well-known law firm of Hahn and Hahn, with offices in Newark. He is a member of many literary and social societies and always has been a staunch Democrat. Mr. Hahn was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,803 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN BREUNIG.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Breunig was born in Newark, Essex county, N. J., Septemehr 5, 1859, and is a druggist by profession. He received his early education in the public schools of that city. In 1877, at the age of 18 years, he entered the New York College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in the class of 1879. He established his present business in 1885, and the success with which he met speaks well for his honesty, ability and popularity as a business man. Mr. Breunig was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark in 1888 and was re-elected with an increased majority in 1890. He distinguished himself in his official position by calm, sound judgment, impartial treatment of all questions, obliging behavior towards every one, and by the prompt execution of the wishes of his constituents. In 1893 Mayor Haynes appointed him a member of the Newark Board of Health and the Common Council concurred in the nomination unanimously. He was again called upon by his party in 1896 to the trusteeship of the Newark City Home, an institution for the reformation of wayward children, which office he held for seven years. Mr. Breunig is a leading member of the Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, F. and A. M.; Americus Lodge, No. 1082, K. and L. of H., and many political and social organizations. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,791 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN JOSEPH BAADER.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Baader was born in Newark, N. J., December 21st, 1862, and is in the paint, oil and hardware business and bottle supplies. He is a member of the firm of Haussling & Baader. He was elected trustee of the Newark City Home and served from April, 1900, to 1906, each term two years, and nine months additional. Mr. Baader was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,920 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN CHARLES GROEL.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Groel was born in Newark, March 11th, 1868, and is in the real estate and insurance business, which he has carried on for fifteen years. After leaving school he worked in New York City in the importing and Custom House business, which he continued for six years. He was Treasurer and Tax Collector of the Borough of Vailsburgh, Essex county, from 1903 to January 1, 1905, when the borough was annexed to the Sixth Ward of Newark. The former collectorship was held by George Aschenback and later by his son since the creation of the borough. Mr. Groel defeated Mr. Aschenback by a majority of 69. He is the pioneer real estate dealer in the Vailsburgh section of Newark. He is chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic League of Newark; treasurer of the Democratic Club, Eleventh District, Sixth Ward; a member of the Democratic County Committee, of the Jeffersonian Club, Gottfried Krueger Association, Vailsburgh Improvement Association; is treasurer of the Suburban Real Estate Association; treasurer and organizer of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, and Vailsburgh Council, No. 258, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Groel was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,903 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THOMAS J. MEAD.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Mead was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 19th, 1845, and is secretary of the Essex Trades Council and New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which latter position he

has filled for sixteen terms. He is a member of the United Hatters of North America and of the American Federation of Musicians. He is also a member of the G. A. R. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,856 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

EDGAR E. LETHBRIDGE.

(Dem., Orange.)

Mr. Lethbridge was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 18th, 1866, and is in the marine insurance business. He was a School Commissioner for one term of the city of Orange and was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,889 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN WILLIAM LANE.

(Dem., East Orange.)

Mr. Lane was born at Weymouth, Mass., October 5th, 1860, and is a commercial salesman. He was formerly employed in the office of the Register of Deeds, Hudson county. This is the first time he has held public office. In 1864 he became a resident of Hudson City, now Jersey City Heights. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City. In 1878 he entered the office of Jeremiah B. Cleveland, then Register of Deeds for Hudson county. He became traveling representative for Carter, Kice & Co., paper manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., in 1882. Since 1889 he has represented, as salesman, D. S. Walton & Co., of New York City, the largest manufacturers and jobbers of manila paper in the United States. He has been a resident of Essex county, N. J., for thirteen years, residing most of that time in the city of East Orange. He is a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee and vice president of the East Orange Democratic City Committee. Mainly through his efforts the Democratic Club of East Orange was organized. Mr. Lane is exalted ruler of East Orange Lodge, No. 630, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He takes an active part in the advancement of this order, and he is a member of many other political and social organizations. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,979 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

DANIEL JAMES BRADY.

(Dem., Bloomfield.)

Mr. Brady was born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 4th, 1857, and is a hatter by trade. He is a member and a national director of the United Hatters of North

America, and also of the Royal Arcanum, and a past regent and member of the Grand Council of the State of New Jersey, and a member of the Board of Trade of Bloomfield, N. J. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,838 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

HARRY F. BACKUS.

(Dem., Caldwell.)

Mr. Backus was born at Caldwell, N. J., December 15th, 1864, and is in the wholesale milk and creamery business, which he established in 1884. He is vice president of the Dairy Trade Association of Newark, N. J. He is a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M. He is chairman of the West Caldwell Borough Council, a position he has occupied since the borough was formed; is a charter member and director of the Caldwell Building and Loan Association and a director in the Caldwell National Bank. Mr. Backus was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,764 over Mayfield, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
Wright, Jr.....	32,760	Pennington	26,536
Corish	32,631	Allcock	26,504
Hahn	32,612	Dalrymple	26,522
Breunig	32,600	Kaiser	26,336
Baader	32,729	Esley, Jr.....	26,453
Groel	32,712	Hosp	26,508
Mead	32,665	Taylor	26,503
Lethbridge	32,698	Bowden	26,447
Lane	32,788	Schleich	26,337
Brady	32,647	Kissam	26,695
Backus	32,573	Mayfield	26,809

Socialist—Anderson, 1,605; Wilson, 1,610; F. H. S. Grom, 1,601; Laffey, 1,608; J. B. Grom, 1,607; Klein, 1,605; Rubirow, 1,610; Green, 1,610; O'Brien, 1,609; Goetz, 1,611; Schmidt, 1,606.

Prohibition—Armstrong, 178; Raub, 178; Carey, 175; Weeden, 177; Wheaton, 177; Suell, 175; Pollett, 175; Barnes, 176; Weigand, 176; Milliken, 173; Dale, 171.

Social-Labor—Kuego, 325; Belzner, 329; Balch, 328; Skuria, 329; Bukwich, 327; Simonovich, 329; Leske, 331; Preuss, 330; Desch, 330; Thompson, 329; Liddiard, 328.

Independent Citizens—Mau, 9,568; Chrisman, 9,683; Ingersoll, 9,795; Yardley, Jr., 9,815; Durning, 9,809; Dawson, 9,905; Mundy, 9,893; Bannister, 9,887; Munroe, 9,758; Condit, 9,592; Benjamin, 9,327.

Gloucester County.

WILLIAM C. CATTELL.

(Rep., Wenonah.)

Mr. Cattell was born in Deptford township (Wenonah), Gloucester county, N. J., October 14, 1867, and is a surveyor and engineer and was formerly a farmer. He was Assessor of Deptford township from March, 1890, to March, 1903; is borough engineer of Wenonah and engineer of Mantua and Monroe townships. He served as county engineer in the construction of several state and county roads. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Jr. O. U. A. M., Heptasophs, K. G. E., and Patrons of Husbandry. His grandfather, William W. Clark, was an Assemblyman in 1866-67 and he is a kinsman of the late United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell. Mr. Cattell was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,101 over Brown, the Democratic candidate. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Towns and Townships, and Home for Feeble-Minded Women.

1906—Cattell, Rep., 3,470; Brown, Dem., 2,369; Morgan, Pro., 182. Cattell's plurality, 1,101.

Hudson County.

MARK A. SULLIVAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Sullivan was born in Jersey City, November 23d, 1878, and is a lawyer by profession. This is the first time he has held public office. He was educated at St. Peter's Parochial School, Jersey City, and graduated from St. Peter's College, Jersey City, in the class of 1897 with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. in 1898 from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1903. Mr. Sullivan was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,063 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES P. OLWELL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Olwell was born in Jersey City, March 17, 1880, and is a clerk. He was born in what is known as the "Horse-shoe" district and has lived there all his life. He attended St. Mary's Catholic Institute and St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He is a member of several dramatic societies and St. Peter's Alumni; Conception Council, K. of C.; United Irish League, and is president of Division No. 1 of Hudson County A. O. H. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,093 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. This is the first time he has held public office.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Tumulty was born in Jersey City, May 5th, 1879, and is a son of ex-Assemblyman Philip Tumulty, who served in the Legislature of 1887-1888. He attended St. Bridget's Parochial School in Jersey City, and subsequently entered St. Peter's College, conducted by the Jesuits of Jersey City, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1899, receiving the decree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in the offices of Messrs. Bedle, McGee & Bedle and John J. Mulvaney, County Attorney, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of this State at the November term, 1902. In 1904 he entered into partnership with George E. Cutley, with whom he is now practicing his profession under the name of Tumulty & Cutley, with offices in the Lincoln Trust Building, Jersey City. He is connected with many political and social organizations, chief among which are Knights of Columbus and St. Peter's Alumni Association. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,164 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JAMES BAKER.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Baker was born in Jersey City, N. J., December 2d, 1872. This is the first time he has held public office. He was educated in the public schools and St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He began life as a bricklayer, and left that trade and accepted a position in the tax department of Jersey City. He resigned that position five years ago and

became confidential clerk to Register of Deeds James C. Clarke, of Hudson county. For ten years he has taken an active interest in politics and has quite a reputation as a campaign speaker. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,459 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He was the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

CHARLES E. HENDRICKSON, JR.,
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hendrickson was born in Mount Holly, Burlington county, N. J., December 21st, 1872. He is the oldest son of Charles E. Hendrickson, one of the present Justices of the Supreme Court, and Sarah Wood Noxon, of Monmouth county. On November 7th, 1900, he married Janet D. Estes, of Memphis, Tenn. He has one son, Charles E. Hendrickson, III. Mr. Hendrickson graduated from Princeton University with the degree of A.B. in 1895, and from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of L.L.B. in 1898. At Princeton he was a Clio man.

Mr. Hendrickson is a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1898 and as a counselor in 1901. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special Master in Chancery. He has resided in Jersey City for the past eight years. He is a member of "Die Wilde Gans" Club.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 17,962 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES HENRY BLOHM.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Blohm was born in Hoboken, N. J., July 20th, 1874, and is a lawyer by profession. He moved to Jersey City in 1878. There he was reared and educated. He attended the Jersey City public schools and graduated in June, 1893. He was also graduated from the Jersey City Business College in 1893, and from the New York Law School with the degree of LL. B. June 1st, 1896. For four years he had studied law with Gaede & Minturn, of Hoboken. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney and Solicitor in Chancery. June 8, 1896. On June 12th, 1899, he was admitted to practice as a counselor-at-law. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,158 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH A. RIORDAN.

(Dem., Harrison.)

Mr. Riordan was born in New York City, March 10, 1867, and is in the real estate, fire insurance and steamship ticket business, besides being a draft agent. He came from New York to Harrison when but two years of age, where he has since resided. He was educated at the parochial school in Harrison, and attended the Christian Brothers School at Newark. He was graduated from the New Jersey Business College in December, 1884, and then took a course of special studies under a private tutor. Mr. Riordan was elected a Justice of the Peace in April, 1888, and in 1904 was elected a member of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected for three consecutive terms without opposition—two years to a term. He has been in active politics for twelve years and in 1904 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,011. In the following year he sought a re-election, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1906 he was again a candidate, when he was elected by a plurality of 18,118 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Riordan has done considerable for the development of Harrison and Kearny. For nineteen years he has been secretary and director of the People's Building and Loan Association, the largest association of its kind in the State, the present worth of the association being about \$1,000,000 and the annual receipts over \$400,000. He is also first vice president and director of the West Hudson County Trust Company; treasurer of Assumption Council, No. 42, C. B. L.; member of the Knights of Columbus, Newark Council; B. P. O. Elks, 211, Jersey City; Modern Woodmen; Robert Davis Association, Jersey City; West Hudson County Board of Trade; Newark Board of Trade; Third Ward Firemen, honorary member, and Board of Real Estate Brokers, Hudson County.

ARCHIBALD STEVENS ALEXANDER.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Alexander was born in Hoboken, N. J., August 22d, 1880, and is a lawyer by profession, being a member of the firm of Besson, Alexander and Stevens, of 1 Newark street, Hoboken. His great grandfather, Colonel John C. Stevens, was State Treasurer of New Jersey during the

Revolution, his great-great-grandfather, John Stevens, was President of Council of East Jersey in 1783, and his great uncle, William Alexander, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1856. Mr. Alexander was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1902, and from the New York Law School, class of 1904. He was a member of the Assembly in 1905 and was defeated for re-election by a plurality of 988 by Scott, the lowest candidate on the Republican ticket. In 1906 Mr. Alexander was elected by a plurality of 18,354 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

PHILIP DAAB.
(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Daab was born in New York City, May 26, 1865. He came to Hoboken when but two years of age, and has resided there ever since. He is the publisher of the Hoboken Inquirer, a Democratic paper of the county of Hudson. For a number of years he was in the contracting business. He is also largely interested in the national sport of baseball.

He was educated at Martha Institute and the public schools of Hoboken. This is the first time he has been elected to public office.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Education on January 1, 1906. He is a member of the Board of School Estimate, Board of Trade, and also a member of every important club, society and lodge in the city of Hoboken. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,315 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE.
(Dem., Weehawken Station 3.)

Mr. Auf der Heide was born in New York City, December 8th, 1874, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He came to West New York when fifteen years old. He served as Councilman for two terms, and later was chosen a member of the Board of Education, of which body he served as President. He entered commercial life with the firm of Park & Tilford, and later became manager of the cigar department in the Hotel Waldorf Astoria. For a time he conducted several stores on Broadway, and afterward went into the real estate business. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, F. and A.

M.; Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine Court, West New York; Foresters of America; Hudson County Democratic Committee, and many political and social organizations. Mr. Auf der Heide was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,011 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

ALBERT C. EPPINGER.

(Dem., Town of Union.)

Mr. Eppinger was born in the Town of Union, N. J., May 16, 1866, and is proprietor of a bottling establishment. He is a director of the Town of Union Building and Loan Association and also of the Weehawken Trust Company. He was Commissioner of Appeals for the term of one year, and in 1903 was elected a member of the Board of Education for a term of three years and was re-elected in 1906. He was chairman of the Board of Education and of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners in 1905. He has always been active in the interests of the Democratic party and was rewarded by his election to the Assembly by a plurality of 18,018 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

VALENTINE HOLZAPFEL.

(Dem., Bayonne.)

Mr. Holzapfel was born in Germany, December 23d, 1853, and is a master painter and decorator. He is one of the best known and most popular German-American citizens of Hudson county. He was brought by his parents to this country when but one year old. The family settled in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. In 1863 he moved to Union Hill, where he attended the public schools. Later he took residence in the Greenville section of Jersey City. In 1879 he established his home and business, that of master painter and decorator, in Bayonne. He is a prosperous business man and from the Bergen county line to the Kill von Kull he has friends and patrons by the thousands. He has always been a staunch Democrat. Mr. Holzapfel was for twelve years consecutively a member of the Board of Commissioners of Appeals in Bayonne, and seven years chairman of that body, and was also for two years a Commissioner of Assessments. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 17,926 over Lamb, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.

Republicans.

Hendrickson	40,720	Scott	22,476
Olwell	40,851	Lamb	22,758
Sullivan	40,821	Wooley	22,402
Alexander	41,112	O'Sullivan	22,056
Blohm	40,915	Keller	22,561
Tumulty	40,922	Overend	22,688
Daab	41,073	Smith	22,659
Baker	41,217	Haberman	22,614
Riordan	40,876	Dippel	22,371
Holzapfel	40,686	Reeves	22,739
Auf der Heide.....	40,769	Minningham	22,797
Eppinger	40,776	Kelly	22,512

Social-Labor—Schrafft, 598; Hossack, 598; Schoenleber, 591; Fortmann, 588; Gerold, 586; Jacobs, 585; Morhart, 583; Schaber, 588; Hoops, 589; Thuemmal, 589; Mangone, 587; Guenther, 581.

Socialist—Meconakin, 2,203; Kronenberg, 2,191; Krafft, 2,216; Ufert, 2,220; Reynolds, 2,206; Cull, 2,214; Garrett, 2,221; Mead, 2,217; Neuman, 2,212; Dickson, 2,218; Peterson, 2,228; Kiehn, 2,217.

Labor—Sasse, 2,178; Walters, 1,932; Anthony, 1,947; McInery, 1,949; Weber, 1,923; Bramley, 1,960; Murray, 1,947; Kavanagh, 1,966; Flynn, 1,927.

Prohibition—Black, 239; Lanning, 235; Hooper, 237; Har-ker, 237; Sillcox, 236; Wilson, 237; Young, 237; Beneker, 236; Yale, 232; Taylor, 240; Darcy, 235; McCrack, 234.

Hunterdon County.

OLIVER C. HOLCOMBE.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

Mr. Holcombe was born on a farm at West Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 8, 1864, and is a dealer in pianos, organs and musical merchandise. He received a common school education and at the age of twenty-one took full charge of his father's farm and run it successfully five years, thence moving to Lambertville, where he associated himself with the Lambertville Rubber Company. Later he embarked in business for himself, opening a piano and organ store in Lambertville, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Holcombe was Mayor

of Lambertville from January 1st, 1904, to January 1st, 1906. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,031 over Able, the Republican candidate. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Miscellaneous Business, Rules, State Home for Girls and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1906—Holcombe, Dem., 3,918; Able, Rep., 2,887; Hockenbury, Pro., 140.

Mercer County.

ALFRED N. BARBER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Barber was born in Lambertville, N. J., May 19, 1867, and is employed in the sales department of John A. Roeblings' Sons Co. He was formerly contracting agent for the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. He worked in the City Clerk's office from April, 1880, to July, 1884, and never held any other public office before his election to the Assembly. He was re-elected for a third term by a plurality of 2,878 over Neidt, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, Clergy and Federal Relations and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Passed Bills, and State Hospitals.

WILLIAM F. BURK.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Burk was born at Groveville, N. J., August 11th, 1860, and is Street Commissioner of the City of Trenton. He was an instructor in the manufacturing of brushes in the State Prison, a position he occupied for eighteen years. He was connected with the Trenton Lock and Hardware Company for ten years. He is a member of Mercer Lodge No. 50, F. and A. M., and is an earnest worker in the Masonic fraternity, being the district deputy for the third Masonic district, comprising the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon, Middlesex and Burlington, for the tenth consecutive year.

He first entered active political life in 1902, when he was elected to represent the Tenth ward of Trenton in the City Council by a majority of 111. So well did he represent his constituents that two years afterward he was re-elected by a majority of 393, the largest ever given a candidate in that ward. He was re-elected to the Assembly

by a plurality of 2,934 over Neidt the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Stationery, and State Prison.

HENRY D. THOMPSON.

(Rep., Princeton.)

Dr. Thompson was born in Metuchen, N. J., August 24th, 1864, was educated at Princeton, and has been an instructor at Princeton since 1888. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, who was so prominent in educational matters in Trenton and this State forty years ago. While Mr. Thompson has never before held an elective office, he comes of a family which served the State during most of the last century. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson, was Judge of the Hunterdon County Court 1836-51, and of the Somerset County Court 1851-64; his great-grandfather, John Thompson, being justice of the peace and Judge of the Hunterdon County Court for more than thirty years. His maternal grandfather, great-grandfather, and grand-uncle filled at various times the office of Member of Council (before the institution of the State Senate), Member of Assembly, and State Senator from Salem county.

Dr. Thompson was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,879 over Neidt, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Riparian Rights, and State Library.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Barber	10,769	Yetter	7,799
Burk	10,825	Bruther	7,800
Thompson	10,770	Neidt	7,891
Socialist—Cochran, 802; Brian, 802; Martin, 802.			
Prohibition—Brown, 241; Muirhead, 245; Higgins, 240.			

Middlesex County.

FRANK CROWTHER.

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

Mr. Crowther was born in Liverpool, England, July 10th, 1870, and is a dentist. He was graduated at Harvard University Dental School in 1898. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 821 over Ramsey, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Borough and Borough Commissions and Treasurer's Accounts.

WILLIAM RUNYON DRAKE.

(Rep., Stelton.)

Mr. Drake was born in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, N. J., October 22d, 1872, and is a traveling salesman for Allen Ditchett Company, groceries, 303 Greenwich street, New York city. He is a son of Calvin Drake, a veteran of the Civil War. He received his education in the public schools and Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick. Mr. Drake is a member of Union Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M.; Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A., Royal Arcanum, Loyal Association, and Woodmen of the World. He was clerk of Raritan township, Middlesex county, from 1893 to 1901. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 824 over Ramsey, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Miscellaneous Business and New Jersey Reformatory.

EDWARD EVERETT HAINES.

(Rep., South Amboy.)

Dr. Haines was born at Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., April 30th, 1859, and is a physician by profession. He has been in active practice in South Amboy for fifteen years, and during that period has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served one term as president of the Middlesex County Medical Society. Previous to studying medicine he was a school teacher for six years. The doctor was Coroner for Middlesex county for two terms, 1897—1900; 1903—1906. He was President of Council of South Amboy from 1900 to 1905, has been a member of the School Board and President of the Board of Health. The doctor was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 864 over Ramsey, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, and Public Health.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Drake	8,729	Ramsey	7,905
Crowther	8,726	Kerr	7,797
Haines	8,769	Hagerty	7,700
Prohibition—Goodwin, 205; Manning, 197; Carnell, 195.			
Socialist—C. B. Pederson, 45; H. C. Pederson, 47; Rippen, 52.			

Monmouth County.**THEODORE NELSON LILLAGORE.**

(Rep. Ocean Grove.)

Mr. Lillagore was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1868, and is an attorney-at-law. He was prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1886; entered Yale University and received degree of B. A. in 1891; received degree of L. B. from University of Pennsylvania in 1898; was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in same year and practiced in Philadelphia for two years, after which he came to Ocean Grove and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1900. Mr. Lillagore is a member of Asbury Lodge, 142, F. & A. M.; Standard Chapter, 35, R. A. M.; Corson Commandery, 15, K. T. and Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was elected to the Township Committee of Neptune Township in May, 1903, and his term expired December 31, 1906. During that time he was a member of the Board of Health and served as chairman for one year. He was Treasurer of the Township for one year, and also served as chairman. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 248 over Beecroft, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

ISAAC BUCKALEW DAVISON.

(Rep. Englishtown.)

Mr. Davison was born in Monroe Township, Middlesex county, N. J., January 15, 1841, is a Supervisor of Stone Roads, and was formerly a farmer. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 131 over Beecroft, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

FRANK J. MANSON.

(Rep. Red Bank.)

Mr. Manson was born at Red Bank, N. J., April 30th, 1868, and is in the monumental and building stone business. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 181 over Beecroft, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Lillagore	8,601	Tantum	8,197
Davison	8,484	Beecroft	8,353
Manson	8,534	Keough	8,255
Prohibition—J. Moore, 219; Shear, 215; H. Moore, 209.			
Socialist—Bennett, 56; Partens, 57; Wolcott, 57.			

Morris County.**RICHARD JOHN CHAPLIN.**

(Rep., Mt. Arlington.)

Mr. Chaplin was born in England in 1852 and is a liveryman, under the firm name of R. Chaplin & Sons. He was President of the Board of Education for eight years, is the present Mayor of Mt. Arlington and Chairman of the Board of Health, having occupied the latter position for sixteen years. He is largely engaged in the livery business, having first-class equipment of fifty horses and carriages. He began the business twenty-two years ago. He is also a real estate agent and auctioneer, and is active in the development of real estate around Lake Hopatcong; and besides, he is in the horseshoeing and hay and grain business. Mr. Chaplin was re-elected to the Legislature by a plurality of 853 over Bartley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Federal Relations and State Hospitals.

HENRY WRIGHT BUXTON.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Mr. Buxton was born in Jersey City, N. J., December 14th, 1871, and is a merchant. He was formerly a real estate broker. He was graduated from Dwight School, New York city, in the class of 1890, and Princeton University, class of 1894. He is a member of the firm of Swain & Buxton, 45 Clinton street, Newark. Mr. Buxton is Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Loktile and Construction Co., 1 Madison avenue, New York city. Both firms conduct a general tiling business. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,122 over Bartley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Chaplin	5,906	Bartley	5,053
Buxton	6,175	Brant	4,843
Prohibition—Quimby, 302; Loree, 300.			
Socialist—Paton, 326; Sharrette, 327.			

Ocean County.**SAMUEL SWIFT TAYLOR.**

(Rep., Lakewood.)

Mr. Taylor was born in Bucks county, Pa., June 16th, 1869, and is a contracting plumber and heating engineer. He was formerly a civil engineer. He came to New Jersey in 1884, and has been a resident of Lakewood since 1886. The only public offices he has held heretofore was that of Fire Commissioner and as a member of the County Board of Registry and Election for one year. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 826 over Warren, of the People's Union party, which had Democratic endorsement.

1906—Taylor, Rep., 2,271; Warren, P. U. P., 1,445; Bunnell, Pro., 56. Taylor's plurality, 826.

Passaic County.**ABRAM KLENERT.**

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Klenert was born in Paterson on February 16, 1869, and after graduating from the public schools he became a clerk in the office of A. P. Haldane, a real estate and insurance agent. Mr. Klenert was not content with confining himself to clerical duties. He became actively engaged in the business of buying and selling real estate on his own account, and he was successful in his speculations. Ten years ago he gave up the real estate and insurance business for the study of law. He entered the office of Eugene Emley, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic county, and three years later, in 1899, he was admitted to the bar. He has been successful in the law business, his practice being second to that of none of the young lawyers in Paterson.

Mr. Klenert's first step in the political field was his candidacy last fall on the Democratic Assembly ticket. He led the ticket in the successful fight made by the Democratic Assembly candidates. Mr. Klenert is prominent as a lodge man. He is grand vice chancellor of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Paterson Lodge. He is also a member of Falls City Lodge, F. and A. M.; American Lodge, I. O. O. F. K. E. P.

Among the social clubs with which he is connected is the Progress Club, the leading Hebrew social club in Paterson, of which he is vice president. He is also a member of the Harmonie Coterie. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,249 over McLean, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

FRANK A. PAWELSKI.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Pawelski is a native of Paterson, where he was born on April 3, 1872. After graduating from Latimer's Business College and taking a commercial course in Manhattan College, New York, he began his business career as book-keeper for his father, a carriage and wagon builder. After the death of his father, less than two years ago, Mr. Pawelski, who for several years had been a partner in the business, became the sole proprietor. He never aspired to political office until he became a candidate for a Democratic Assembly nomination that resulted in his election. He has been actively identified with the Democratic party in Paterson since he reached the voting age, and for six years he has been a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Passaic county, representing the Fourth Ward of Paterson. His ward is a Republican stronghold, but Mr. Pawelski kept up the fight for his party candidates when others with less vim and enthusiasm became disheartened. He displayed the same energy in his recent canvass through the county. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,005 over McLean, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM AUGUST MERZ.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Merz was born in Bietigheim, Germany, on November 3d, 1866, while his parents, who were natives of Switzerland, were sojourning there. He lived in Basle, Switzerland, until he was 14 years of age, when he came with his widowed mother to this country, and settled in Paterson. Young Merz found it necessary to earn a living for himself and his mother. He secured employment in a silk mill, and, being of an ambitious disposition, he abandoned the loom to engage in business for himself. He started a newspaper and stationery store, but soon he saw the golden opportunity that real estate offered to a live man and, after being six years in the stationery business,

he sold out to devote his time to the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Merz was elected Justice of the Peace in the Sixth Ward of Paterson in 1900, and he was re-elected in 1905. This was the only office of a political character he ever held prior to his election as a member of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Merz is prominently identified with nearly all the German and Swiss societies of Passaic county, and he has done much to promote their success. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,092 over McLean, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

HENRY J. EARLE.

(Dem., Passaic.)

Mr. Earle was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 29th, 1855, and is a machinist. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He has been in the service of the New York Belting and Packing Company for twenty-two years and is now the master mechanic of that corporation. He is an Excise Commissioner of the city of Passaic, of which body he has been chairman for three years. Mr. Earle has been a member of the Passaic County Democratic Committee for twenty-two years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,108 over McLean, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN D. VAN BLARCOM.

(Dem., Hawthorne.)

Mr. Blarcom was born at Hawthorne, N. J., May 19th, 1872, and is an accountant. From 1887 to 1893 he was book-keeper for the Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, N. J., and from 1893 to 1902 he was with the Rogers Locomotive Works of the same city for three years as book-keeper and cashier, and he also held the office of manager for the same company. He was Tax Assessor for the Borough of Hawthorne during the years 1904, '05 and '06. Mr. Van Blarcom was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 608 over McLean, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
Klenert	14,582	Prince	12,699
Pawelski	14,338	Hurley	12,727
Merz	14,425	Radcliffe	12,937
Earle	14,441	Wood	12,693
Van Blarcom.....	13,941	McLean	13,333

Socialist—De Yonker, 677; Riedel, 697; Hubschmitt, 707; Ullman, 692; Weyse, 684.

Social-Labor—Riether, Jr., 324; Butterworth, 332; Landgraff, 325; Rath, Jr., 331; Lessig, 327.

Prohibition—Bell, 219; Wright, 224; Storms, 220; Winters, 210; Nixon, 219.

Salem County.

SAMUEL A. RIDGWAY.

(Rep., Woodstown.)

Mr. Ridgway was born at Mullica Hill, N. J., May 20th, 1848, and is a farmer. He received his education in the common schools. He has devoted his life to farming and is one of the most successful farmers in South Jersey. His farm, where he resides, near Woodstown, N. J., is regarded as a model in every respect. His ancestors were Quakers and he himself is a member of the Religious Society of Friends. He is a prominent member of the New Jersey State Grange and personally is held in the highest regard in his neighborhood by his fellow citizens of all political parties. He was a member of the Township Committee of Bordentown, Burlington county, from 1884 to '87, and from the spring of 1900 till the present time he has been a member of the Township Committee of Pilesgrove, Salem county. Mr. Ridgway was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 756 over Pancoast, Democrat.

1906—Ridgway, Rep., 2,849; Pancoast, Dem., 2,093; Hitchner, Pro., 168. Ridgway's plurality, 756.

Somerset County.

WILLIAM W. SMALLEY.

(Rep., Bound Brook.)

Mr. Smalley was born in Middlesex county, near Bound Brook, December 17th, 1850. He was educated at the New York University Grammar School and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a clerk in a New York City banking house for seven years, and for the past twenty-seven years he has been engaged in the lumber business and manufacturing at Bound Brook. Twice he was elected Councilman in the Borough of

Bound Brook. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,138 over former Prosecutor William V. Steele. Democrat.

1906—Smalley, Rep., 3,585; Steele, Dem., 2,447; Brown Pro., 101. Smalley's plurality, 1,138.

Sussex County.

LEVI H. MORRIS.

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Morris was born on his father's farm in the township of Hampton, near the town of Newton, N. J., on December 23d, 1870, and received his early education in the public school of his native township, the Newton Collegiate Institute, State Model School of Trenton, and Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York.

He commenced reading law with Theodore Simonson in 1895 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, February term, 1899.

After being admitted as an attorney he moved to the town of Newton, the county seat of Sussex, and began the practice of his profession.

He served two terms as attorney of the Board of Freeholders and is now serving his third term as attorney for the town of Newton, and is also attorney for a number of townships of his native county. This is the first elective office he has held. He was the minority leader of his party in the House in 1906 and served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Printed Bills, Passed Bills and State Prison. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 486 over Beegle, Republican.

1906—Morris, Dem., 2,462; Beegle, Rep., 1,976; Holly, Pro., 87. Morris' plurality, 486.

Union County.

PETER TILLMAN.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Mr. Tillman was born in Raritan, Somerset county, in 1860, and has always resided in New Jersey. He comes of good old sturdy Jersey stock. His parents were Augustus and Madalina (Hollander) Tillman. His father died in 1897, but his mother is still living in the family homestead in Raritan. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Till-

man, was the first gold and copper smelter in this country, and built many of the first smelters erected here.

For the past ten years Mr. Tillman has been General Superintendent and Manager of the New Jersey Portland Cement Company of Perth Amboy, which enterprise he assisted in organizing, and in which he is a stockholder and one of the Board of Directors.

Previous to his removal to Rahway, in 1895, he resided in Jersey City Heights and was active in political and business circles there for a number of years. He was a member of the Union county Board of Freeholders for two years, and Chairman of the Rahway Board of Excise for three years. He has been for four years past the President of the Republican Club, and has devoted much time and labor toward the success of the party in that city. Mr. Tillman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Royal Arcanum and other civic organizations. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 1,253 over Desmond, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Towns and Townships, and New Jersey Reformatory, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Incidental Expenses, Bill Files, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

RANDOLPH PERKINS.

(Rep., Westfield.)

Mr. Perkins was born at Dunellen, N. J., November 30th, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He was elected Mayor of Westfield at the spring election, 1904, and served in that office until January 1, 1906. He was elected to the Assembly at a special election held on February 7th, 1905, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George H. Embree, which occurred on December 2d, 1904. Mr. Perkins was sworn into office on February 14th. He served on the Committees on Agriculture, Printed Bills, and Sinking Fund. Mr. Perkins was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,530 over Stanford, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1905, and in 1906 he was re-elected for a third term by a plurality of 1,180 over Desmond, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he was the majority leader on the floor of the House, when he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, and Rules, and as a member of the Committees on Bill Revision and Passed Bills.

JOHN RUTHERFORD MOXON.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Moxon was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 1876, and is with the Grasselli Chemical Co. and has been since he left school. He was educated in and graduated from the Cleveland public schools. He served from April 25th until October 20th, 1898, with A. Battery, first Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, during the war with Spain. He never held public office heretofore. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,123 over Desmond, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.

Democrats.

Perkins	10,855	Desmond	9,675
Moxon	10,798	Hague	9,654
Tillman	10,928	Coulter	9,508
Socialist—McClaren, 520; Hurley, 519; Zeitelhack, 515.			
Social-Labor—McGarry, 138; Scott, 133; Luthman, 137.			
Prohibition—Sayre, 99; Massett, 102; Reeve, 98.			

Warren County.

JOSEPH H. FIRTH.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Mr. Firth was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., February 22d, 1859. He was formerly a foundryman. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term, when he moved out of his ward. In 1889 he was elected a member of Council and served eleven years, when he resigned and moved to Greenwich township. He was elected Township Committeeman the following year, served one term and then moved back to Phillipsburg. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Phillipsburg for a term of two years, and he was re-elected in 1906. He was re-elected, also, to the Assembly by a plurality of 342. Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries, Unfinished Business, Soldiers' Home, and Treasurer Accounts.

1906—Firth, Dem., 3,774; Perdoe, Rep., 3,432; Lawrence, Socialist, 145; Raub, Pro., 94. Firth's plurality, 342.

Summary.

House—Democrats.....	31	Republicans.....	29=60
Senate—Democrats.....	6	Republicans.....	15=21
—		—	
37		44=81	

Republican majority on joint ballot, 7.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

WM. M. LANNING, Trenton.

Judge Lanning was born on a farm in Ewing township, Mercer county, N. J., January 1, 1849. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, the family having resided within the territory now embraced in Mercer county since 1698.

He was given a liberal education, graduating from the Lawrenceville High School in 1866. For six years subsequent to his graduation he taught in the district schools of Mercer county and from 1872 to 1878 he was engaged as a teacher in the old Trenton Academy; from 1878 to 1880 he was principal of the public school at East Trenton.

It was while acting as a justice of the peace in Ewing township that he acquired a taste for the law. He was elected as justice of the peace in 1876 and studied hard to fit himself for the place. From this study he decided to make law his life's work, and during the last four years of his position as a teacher he was also engaged in the study of the law with the late George A. Anderson and General Edward L. Campbell as his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1880.

Mr. Lanning at once opened an office in Trenton and his ability was soon recognized. In 1883 he was admitted as a counselor at law, and the following year he was made City Solicitor of Trenton. He served in that capacity until 1887, when he was made Judge of the City District Court, a position he occupied until 1891, when, with other District Court judges, he was legislated out of office.

With Judge Vroom, Judge Lanning in 1887 compiled the "Supplement to the Revision" of the General Statutes of New Jersey. In 1894 they were authorized by legislative enactment to compile and publish an up-to-date set of the General Statutes.

In 1885 Judge Lanning published a standard work entitled "Help for Township Officers," which has run into a second edition. He was a member of the Special Commission that framed the present comprehensive township laws. Judge Lanning was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894 and has participated in many notable events of a legal character in the state.

He was a director and counsel for the Mechanics National Bank and for several years was also counsel for the Trenton Banking Company. He served for a time as President of the Mechanics Bank, being succeeded by Edward C. Stokes (since Governor) in that position.

Judge Lanning is a member of the Board of Managers of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School.

He was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 2,006 over Colonel Lewis Perrine, the Democratic candidate. After the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress he resigned, in order to qualify for the judicial office he now holds as successor to Judge Kirkpatrick, who died May 30th, 1904. He took the oath of office June 6th, 1904. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and the office has a life tenure.

JOSEPH CROSS, Elizabeth.

Judge Cross was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29th, 1843. He graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, now Chancellor of New Jersey. He also took a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in June, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which relation existed until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Judge Cross has resided in Elizabeth since the spring of 1858, and has always been a staunch Republican. In 1888 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth, but in common with all of the other Republican District Court Judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891.

Judge Cross was elected a member of the Assembly from Union county in the fall of 1893, and again in 1894. When Speaker Holt resigned the chair, May 26th, 1894, Mr. Cross was chosen his successor for the remainder of the session. In 1895 he was re-elected Speaker by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. In November, 1898, he was elected Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Voorhees, who had been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

He was re-elected to the Senate for a full term in 1899 by a plurality of 2,471, being an increase of 491 over that of the previous year. He was again re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 1,186 over James E. Martine, his Democratic opponent. He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1905, and in April of that year he was appointed by President Roosevelt a Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. His salary is \$6,000 a year and the office has a life tenure.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

(Term seven years, salary \$11,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856 and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another co-partnership with Mr. Joseph Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel for several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875 for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887 and by Governor Werts in 1894. On March 1st, 1897, he was nominated by Governor Griggs as Chief Justice to succeed the late Mercer Beasley, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He served in that office until May 2d, 1900, when he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to fill the vacancy in the office of Chancellor caused by the death of Alexander T. McGill. On January 14, 1901, he was nominated for a full term of office by Governor Voorhees, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire January 14, 1908. In politics he is a Republican.

Vice-Chancellors.

(Term seven years, salary \$10,000 a year.)

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney, LL.D., was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., January 19th, 1827. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of '48, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor for a term of seven years in the spring of 1889 and in 1896 he was re-appointed for another full term, and again in 1903. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1910.

JOHN R. EMERY, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Emery was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., July 6th, 1842. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, and studied law under Bennet Van Syckel, since a Justice of the Supreme Court, and also under the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Van Fleet, which continued for one year. Then he went to Trenton, where he formed a partnership with the late Augustus G. Richey, which was continued until 1874. The next year he moved to Newark, where he opened a law office and soon built up an extensive practice. About twenty years ago Mr. Emery was made an Advisory Master. He has never held any political office. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill on January 25th, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1909.

FREDERIC W. STEVENS, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 9th, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia Law College in 1865; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor three years later. He first came into public life in 1873, when he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Newark. He remained in that position for two years. In 1889 the Judge was appointed County Counsel of Essex county,

and filled that office for some years. Although he has not held any other public offices, Mr. Stevens has always been a prominent figure in some of the biggest legal fights ever made in the State and County Courts. One of those was the settlement of the back taxes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. In that case he and Judge Dillon acted as arbitrators. He is a member of the Ecclesiastical Law Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, and, with Cortlandt Parker, revised all of the canons governing that body. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1896, as a successor to John T. Bird. In 1903 he was appointed for another term. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1910.

EUGENE STEVENSON, Paterson.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28, 1849. He moved to Paterson with his parents in 1866, and has since resided there. He was graduated from the New York University as a Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1870, and was also graduated from the Law Department of the same institution. Subsequently he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, father-in-law of the late Vice-President Hobart, where he continued his studies. In June, 1874, Mr. Stevenson was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and three years later was made a counsellor. In 1881 he was appointed a Prosecutor of the Pleas for Passaic county by Governor Ludlow. He served a full term of five years in that office. He did not seek a reappointment. Since that time he has never held a public office, although he has often been sought as a candidate for such. Prior to his elevation to the bench he enjoyed a very large practice in the higher courts of the State. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on April 16, 1901, for a full term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908.

JAMES J. BERGEN, Somerville.

Vice-Chancellor Bergen was born in Somerville, N. J., October 1st, 1847. He attended school in the old Brick Academy and afterward graduated from Mr. Butler's Seminary, Somerville. He commenced reading law with H. M. Gaston in 1864, before he was seventeen years of age. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1868. He formed a copartnership with H. M. Gaston, January 1st, 1870, which lasted for twenty years and was then dissolved.

After occupying many positions of honor and trust in his native town, Mr. Bergen was elected to the House of Assembly in 1875 and was re-elected in 1876. During his term of office he served on a joint committee which was appointed to consider the constitutionality of several proposed laws under the amended constitution of the state. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Somerset county from 1877 to 1883. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville for fifteen years and served as president of that body. Many of the improvements of the town are directly traceable to him. Through his instrumentality ordinances were passed regulating the fire and police departments, and he was one of the first to bring the matter of sewerage to the attention of the governing body, and owing to his untiring energy Somerville now has a sewerage system second to none in the state.

Mr. Bergen was again elected to the House of Assembly in 1890 and was re-elected in 1891. He served as Speaker of the House in 1892 and 1893, when he discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner.

He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in March, 1904, by Chancellor Magie for a term of seven years. His term will expire on March 14th, 1911. In politics he is a Democrat.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Jersey City.

Vice-Chancellor Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28th, 1864, and is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, D.D., and Elizabeth V. Garrison. He is a brother of Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison. He attended school at Exeter, N. H., spent one year in Harvard College, read law with Redding, Jones and Carson, of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French, of Camden, and finished his legal studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1886, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the June term, 1892.

He commenced practice in this state at Camden, N. J., in 1888. He moved from Camden to Jersey City in 1898, and became a member of the firm of Garrison, McManus and Enright. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Garrison accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor, tendered to him by Chancellor Magie. He took the oath of office on June 15th, 1904, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDMUND B. LEAMING, Camden.

Vice-Chancellor Leaming, who was born at Seaville, Cape May county, N. J., forty-eight years ago, is the son of ex-Senator and Dr. Jonathan F. Leaming and a brother of Dr. Walter S. Leaming, now deceased, who also served as Senator from Cape May. The Vice-Chancellor was, with his brother, educated under a private tutor, and subsequently as a post graduate in the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter studied law with the late Judge and former Congressman James Buchanan in Trenton. United States Judge William M. Lanning, Congressman Ira Wood, Prosecutor of the Pleas Eugene Emley, Alfred L. Black, Samuel W. Beldon and Samuel Walker, Jr., were law students in Trenton at the same time and prepared for the bar with Vice-Chancellor Leaming. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884. From Trenton he went to Seattle, and then to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession for a brief period. Upon his return to New Jersey he formed a co-partnership with Samuel W. Beldon. Upon its dissolution by the appointment of Mr. Beldon as general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company, at Newark, N. J., he practiced by himself in Camden and until he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie on September 21, 1906, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Martin P. Grey.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$11,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice, \$10,000.)

Chief Justice.**WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, Newark.**

Chief Justice Gummere was born in Trenton, June 24th, 1852, and is a son of the late Barker Gummere, who for many years was one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of New Jersey. The Justice was educated at the old Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He studied law with his father, and upon being admitted to the bar he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, when

that gentleman was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer county. Subsequently Mr. Gummere formed a co-partnership with his uncle, the late ex-Governor Parker, in Newark, and after that had been dissolved he was associated with Oscar Keen, of the same city. This continued until the late Edward T. Green was made Judge of the United States District Court, when Mr. Gummere succeeded him as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with offices in Trenton. On February 18th, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts as a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice Abbett for a term of seven years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the day following. On January 28, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to take effect on November 16, 1901, and he was confirmed on February 4th following. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice David A. Depue, who, after serving a period of thirty-five years on the bench, vacated the office on November 16th, 1901. Chief Justice Gummere took the oath of office on November 19, 1901. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 409,928.

CHARLES GRANT GARRISON, Merchantville.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D. D., a well known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was a professor in a Philadelphia college for a number of years, and died in 1893. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876, at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1895 by Governor Werts and again by Governor Murphy in 1902. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1909.

His circuit consists of the counties of Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 156,032.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, East Orange.

Justice Fort was born at Pemberton, Burlington county, March 20, 1852, and is the eldest child and only son of Andrew H. and Hannah A. Fort, and a nephew of the late George F. Fort, who was Governor of New Jersey in 1852. He received his early education at the Mount Holly Institute and later attended Pennington Seminary. He began the study of the law in Philadelphia in the office of Edward Paxson, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Paxson was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Mr. Fort continued his studies with Ewan Merritt, Esq., then one of the foremost lawyers in Burlington county, and for nine months of his student term he was in the office of Garrit S. Cannon, then Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1872 with the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Fort was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of 1873 and as a counselor in 1876. His political career began before he had attained his majority in the Presidential campaign of 1872. He served as Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1873-74. In May, 1874, he located in Newark and began the practice of the law in Essex county. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor McClellan as Judge of the First District Court of the city of Newark, for the term of five years, at the expiration of which he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, but resigned the office in the third year of his second term to resume active practice.

For a number of years he has been a prominent figure in local and State politics. He served on the Republican State Committee and was Vice-President of that body in 1889. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention of 1884 which nominated Mr. Blaine for President. He presided over the State Republican Conventions of 1889 and 1895, when General Grubb and John W. Griggs were respectively nominated for Governor. At the National Republican Convention held in St. Louis in 1896 Mr. Fort, speaking for New Jersey, placed in nomination for Vice-President of the United States the name of Garret A. Hobart. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894, and is now one of the three New Jersey members of the Constitutional Commission on Uniform Laws for all the States, and is active in that national body.

On December 1st, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed Mr.

Fort as Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Kirkpatrick, who had accepted the office of Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. When the Legislature assembled Judge Fort was nominated for a full term of five years and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In May, 1900, Judge Fort was appointed by Governor Voorhees as a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Depue to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. On January 14th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for a full term of seven years, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 22d. His term will expire

Justice Fort's circuit is composed of the county of Hudson. Population, 449,879.

ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON, Morristown.

Justice Garretson was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, N. J., March 11, 1842. He is a descendant of two of the earliest families in Somerset county, both being of Holland-Dutch stock. His parents were Martin Schenck and Ann (Quick) Garretson, and his maternal great-grandfather, Abram Quick, was a Colonel of New Jersey Militia in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors took an active part in public and commercial affairs, held posts of honor and trust, and were always among the foremost citizens of their time.

In 1859 Mr. Garretson entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, from which he received the degree of A. M., standing first in his class. He decided upon the law as his profession, and almost immediately after he had graduated at Rutgers he registered as a student in the office of Abraham O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, who was afterward Chancellor of New Jersey. He subsequently attended Harvard Law School, and in November, 1865, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Garretson began the active practice of his profession in Jersey City in 1865, being associated with the late Robert Gilchrist, afterward Attorney General of New Jersey. In 1867 he took up his professional work alone, and in February, 1869, was appointed by Governor Randolph as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county for a term of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1874, he was re-

appointed by Governor Parker. In 1878, after serving in this capacity for nine consecutive years, he resigned to accept at the hands of Governor McClellan the office of President Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled for a full term of five years. Since then he devoted his time to the practice of his profession, and until he was appointed to his present office. In 1883 he formed a co-partnership with James B. Vredenburg, under the firm name of Vredenburg & Garretson, which continued until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the staff of the late Governor Bedle, and in politics Justice Garretson has always been a Democrat. Upon the death of Justice Lippincott in July, 1900, Governor Voorhees appointed Mr. Garretson to fill the vacancy on the bench, and he was sworn into office July 19th of that year. On January 14th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for a full term of seven years, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 22d. His term will expire in 1908.

His circuit comprises the counties of Morris, Somerset and Bergen. Total population, 204,207.

CHARLES E. HENDRICKSON, Red Bank.

Justice Hendrickson was born at New Egypt, Monmouth county (now Ocean), N. J., January 8th, 1843. He prepared for college at the academy in his native town. In September, 1860, he entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but continued there only one term, joining the Sophomore Class of Princeton College, N. J., the following January, where he graduated at the age of twenty with the class of 1863. On leaving college he conducted a classical school for one year at Pemberton, N. J. He studied law with Abraham Browning and Garrit S. Cannon, successively, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1866, and three years later as counselor. He settled at Mount Holly upon his admission to the bar, where he has since resided. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county by Governor Randolph in March, 1870, and was re-appointed by Governors Bedle, McClellan and Abbett, thus serving twenty years in the office, from which he voluntarily retired at the close of his fourth term, in March, 1890.

He was elected to the House of Assembly from the Third district of Burlington county in 1867. He represented the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church as one of the two Lay Delegates from that body to the General Conference of that Church held at Baltimore in May, 1876. He was there appointed by the Board of Bishops one of the Committee to Revise the Hymnal of the Church, a work that was completed by the committee and presented to the Board of Bishops at their meeting in Cleveland, O., the following year. He has further served the New Jersey Annual Conference as Trustee of Dickinson College and of Pennington Seminary, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the latter institution for a number of years. He was also a Lay Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1891, having been designated by the Board of Bishops as one of the representatives from the New Jersey Conference District.

He was appointed by Governor Griggs a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals on March 26th, 1896, for a term of six years. On January 28th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George C. Ludlow, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on February 4th. In politics the Justice is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Population, 170,841.

MAHLON PITNEY, Morristown.

Justice Pitney was born at Morristown, N. J., February 5th, 1858, and is a son of Vice-Chancellor Pitney. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town, and entered Princeton College in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. Upon graduation he at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then practicing in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and became a counselor-at-law in 1885. He opened an office in Dover, Morris county, in 1882, and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Morristown, where he practiced law until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. He acted as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. He was elected to Congress in 1894, in the old Fourth District, by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, although the district was considered Democratic. In 1896 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 2,977, his own county of Morris giving him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his Democratic opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident

of that county. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris county by a plurality of 831. In 1900 he was the majority leader on the floor of the Senate, and in 1901 he served as President of the Senate. He always took an active part in legislation both in the National House of Representatives and in the State Senate. On February 5th, 1901, Senator Pitney was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere, resigned, to take effect November 16th, 1901, and the nomination, without reference, was at once confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pitney was sworn into office on November 19th, 1901, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Sussex. Population, 199,183.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, Newark.

Justice Swayze was born in Newton, Sussex county, May 15th, 1861, and is a son of Jacob L. Swayze. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1879, and afterward studied law in the office of Martin Rosenkrans, in Newton. He also took a course at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1882, and was made a counselor-at-law three years later.

The Judge served as Chairman of the Sussex Republican County Committee from 1886 to 1889. He was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1889 to 1892, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. In that year he removed to Newark and thereafter confined himself to the practice of his profession. He became a member of the law firm of Colie & Swayze, later Colie, Swayze & Titsworth. On February 13th, 1900, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as a Circuit Court Judge to succeed Francis Child and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate for a term of seven years. On January 13, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Collins, who had resigned, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 20, for a full term of seven years. His term will expire in January, 1910. His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Middlesex. Population, 214,247.

ALFRED REED, Trenton.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856 and the Model School at

Trenton in 1857-58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June Term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which body he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In June, 1895 he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, to succeed the late Robert S. Green, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In 1904 he was again appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Murphy, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Van Syckel, who had served over thirty-five years on the bench. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of seven years on March 17th, and was sworn into office on June 16th, following. In politics he is a Democrat. His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Population, 184,177.

THOMAS WHITAKER TRENCHARD, Bridgeton.

Justice Trenchard was born in Centreton, Salem county, N. J., December 13th, 1863. His father was William B. Trenchard, for many years Clerk of the County of Cumberland. The Judge was educated in the public schools of Bridgeton and in the South Jersey Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He read law in the office of Porter and Nixon, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of court in 1886, and as a counselor in February, 1893. He practiced law in Bridgeton, and in 1899 he was appointed Law Judge of Cumberland county by Governor Voorhees. In 1904 he was reappointed by Governor Murphy. He served as City Solicitor of Bridgeton from 1892 to 1899, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1889. During many years he was Solicitor for the Board of Health of Bridgeton. He was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Bar Association and has served as its president. In 1896 he

was chosen a Presidential Elector, when he cast his ballot for McKinley and Hobart. The Judge is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. On June 8, 1906, Governor Stokes appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Dixon.

His circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem. Population, 155,640.

Circuit Court Judges.

(Term of office, seven years. Salary, \$7,500.)

FREDERIC ADAMS, Summit.

Judge Adams was born on October 9th, 1840, at Amherst, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1858, and from Yale College in 1862. He read law at the Harvard Law School in 1863 and '64, and was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1864. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1873. Nearly his entire practice has been in the city of Newark, where he has been much occupied by his duties as Special and Advisory Master in Chancery. The only political offices he ever held were as Clerk of East Orange township, Essex county, and as counsel for the same township. On March 23d, 1897, he was nominated as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs to succeed Judge Barcalow, who had been appointed as Judge of the Passaic County Courts. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 25th, 1897. On January 13, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court for a full term of seven years, and on the 20th of that month he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1910. His circuit comprises the county of Essex.

CHARLES W. PARKER, Jersey City.

Judge Parker was born at Newark, N. J., October 22, 1862, and is a son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker. He received his preliminary education at Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated from Princeton College with honors in 1882; read law under the direction of his

father and at Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1885; was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890. He practiced his profession in Newark till 1890, and thereafter in Bayonne City, and since 1891 in Jersey City. In 1898 he was appointed a District Court Judge for Jersey City, and in 1903 he was reappointed. He resigned that office in 1903 and accepted an appointment by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Department Staff in 1902. His military record is as follows: Private, First Troop, June 3, 1890; re-enlisted June 3, 1896; re-enlisted June 3, 1897; corporal, December 16, 1897; re-enlisted June 3, 1898; re-enlisted June 3, 1899; sergeant, June 26, 1899; first lieutenant, Co. C, Fourth Regiment, December 18, 1899; Captain, Co. A, October 22, 1900; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, October 15, 1902; Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, by detail, March 19, 1902.

His term as Circuit Court Judge dates from March 2, 1903, and will not expire until 1910. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His circuit comprises the counties of Hudson.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, Atlantic City.

Judge Endicott was born at May's Landing, March 7, 1857. He was graduated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., in June, 1876, with the degree of Ph.B., read law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 with the degree of L.L. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880 as an attorney, and as counselor in 1884. He served as Collector of Atlantic county for sixteen years, from May, 1883, till he was appointed Judge of the County Courts. For eleven years he was City Solicitor for Atlantic City. He served as County Judge for Atlantic from April 1, 1898 (having been re-appointed on February 2, 1903), until December 29, 1903, when he was appointed a Circuit Court Judge by Governor Murphy to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James H. Nixon, which occurred on November 22, 1903. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of office on February 2, 1904. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in February, 1911. His circuit comprises the counties of Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May.

WILBUR A. HEISLEY, Long Branch.

Judge Heisley was born at Elmer, Salem county, N. J., February 11th, 1858, and is a son of Rev. Charles W. Heisley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this state. He studied law with Martin P. Grey, the late Vice-Chancellor, at Salem, received his attorney's license at June term, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Long Branch, and has resided there continuously since. At the June term, 1882, he received his counselor's license. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Long Branch. On January 24th, 1897, he was appointed, by Governor Griggs, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county. On April 1st, 1900, he was appointed, by Governor Voorhees, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county, and on March 24th, 1904, he was appointed, by Governor Murphy, one of the Circuit Judges of New Jersey. His district comprises Passaic, Sussex and Essex counties. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in March, 1911.

BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS VAIL, Elizabeth.

Judge Vail is descended from Edward Fitz-Randolph, who came from England to Massachusetts about the year 1637. His grandfather, Benjamin Vail, was an early settler between Rahway and Plainfield, N. J., and like his ancestors was a member of the Society of Friends. The Judge is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha C. (Parker) Vail, and was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15, 1844. He was graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1865, read law in Newark with Parker and Keasbey, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1871. He practiced law in Rahway for a number of years, and was appointed Judge of Union county by Governor Griggs in 1898. He was reappointed in 1903 by Governor Murphy. He served as a member of the Rahway Common Council, and in 1876 and '77 he was a member of the House of Assembly. The Judge served as a State Senator from Union county two terms, from 1879 to 1885, and in 1884 was President of that body. He was appointed as a Circuit Court Judge by Governor Stokes, May 9, 1906. His circuit comprises the counties of Hudson, Bergen, Morris and Union.

FRANK T. LLOYD, Camden.

Judge Lloyd was born at Middletown, Delaware, October 29th, 1859. He was graduated from the Middletown Academy, and after removing to Camden, in 1875, learned the trade of a compositor. During his apprenticeship he studied law with the Hon. James Otterson, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1882. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1897, and as a counselor in February, 1900. In 1899, upon the death of the incumbent, he was designated by the Court to prosecute the pleas in Camden county, and was thereafter successively appointed to the position of Prosecutor by Governor Voorhees in 1900 and Governor Stokes in 1905. This position he held at the time of his appointment in 1906 by Governor Stokes to the bench of the Circuit Court. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1896 and 1897, the later year being chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, and is the author of the present marriage law of the State. He was a member of the Franchise Commission whose recommendations were last year enacted into law by the Legislature. Judge Lloyd's circuit comprises the counties of Burlington, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset and Warren.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

(Term of office, six years. Compensation, \$20 a day for actual service. No mileage.)

JOHN W. BOGERT, Hohokus.

Judge Bogert was born in Hohokus, Bergen county, September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices, and was Collector of Bergen county for fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county in the sessions of 1874-75, and he served as State Senator for four years. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was appointed by Governor Abbett Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891, and re-appointed by Governor Griggs in 1897, and again in 1903 by Governor Murphy. His term will expire in 1909. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH, Freehold.

Judge Vredenburg comes from a very old New Jersey family, being the second son of the late Judge Peter Vredenburg. The first generation of the family on this side of the Atlantic, as appears from ancient records, sprang from William I. Vredenburg, who came to New Netherlands from The Hague in May, 1658, in the ship Gilded Beaver.

Peter Vredenburg, father of the present Judge, was a prominent jurist in both State and nation. He served two terms as an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, being first appointed by Governor Price, in 1855, and again by Governor Olden in 1862. Many of his decisions are regarded as being among the ablest reported.

Judge Vredenburg was born August 19th, 1840; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859; studied law in the office of the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle; was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in June, 1865. He is one of three sons, all of whom were lawyers.

After his admission, young Vredenburg began the practice of his profession at Freehold, his native town, and has continued to carry on the law business there ever since, with the exception of about a year, 1864, when he was located at Eatontown, to continue the business of his brother, Major Peter Vredenburg, Jr., who was absent in the military service, and who was killed September 19th, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Va., at the head of his regiment.

In 1865 Mr. Vredenburg formed a law partnership with Philip J. Ryall, which continued for about five years, until Mr. Ryall's failing health compelled his retirement from practice. In the exciting general election of 1884, Mr. Vredenburg was nominated by the Republicans of Monmouth county for State Senator, and was only defeated by the retirement of the regular Democratic candidate a few days before the election and the fusion of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, and by a very narrow majority.

In 1897 he was one of the special Commissioners to consider the question of railroad taxation, whose report became enacted into the body of the tax laws.

In November, 1897, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. On January 12th, 1898, he was nominated for a full term of six years by Gov-

ernor Griggs, and he was confirmed by the Senate on the 18th of the same month. On January 18th, 1904, he was appointed by Governor Murphy for another term of office, and on the 25th was confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in 1910.

GARRET DORSET WALL VROOM, Trenton.

Judge Vroom, son of the late Governor Peter Dumont Vroom and grandson of United States Senator Garret D. Wall, was born in Trenton, December 17th, 1843. After a preparatory course at the Trenton Academy, he entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom in the year 1862. Among his classmates was Judge Abram Q. Garretson, Justice of the Supreme Court. After studying law with his father, Mr. Vroom was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1865, and three years later he was made a counselor. He at once began the practice of his profession in Trenton. He was elected City Solicitor of Trenton in 1866, and held that office until 1870, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county in May, 1870, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, which office he resigned in December, 1873, on being appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, a position he has held ever since. From 1881 to 1884 Mr. Vroom was Mayor of the city of Trenton, and on the creation of the Board of Public Works of that city, was appointed a member of that body, and held the office of President during its existence. In 1877, in conjunction with the late John H. Stewart, he prepared for publication the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," under the direction of the Commissioners, which publication included the statutes revised as well as the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887 Mr. Vroom and Judge William M. Lanning issued the supplement to the Revision, and in 1894 they were authorized to prepare a New Revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey."

Judge Vroom is Vice President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of those most instrumental in the organization of that body in the State. He was a member of the National Commission to promote uniformity of laws throughout the United States. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and the Trenton Savings Fund Society.

In 1900 Mr. Vroom was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court by Governor Voorhees, which he declined. When Judge Hendrickson was made a Justice of the Supreme Court, a vacancy occurred in the Court of Errors and Appeals, which was filled by the nomination of Mr. Vroom by Governor Voorhees. The nomination was made on February 5th, 1901, for a full term of six years, and it was confirmed by the Senate on the 12th of the same month.

The Judge has always been a member of the Democratic party, and ever since he has been a voter, until recent years, he has been a leader in its councils, and an active participator in National, State and local campaigns. His term will expire in 1907.

ELMER EWING GREEN.

Judge Green was born at Trenton, N. J., February 14, 1850, and is the only child of the late Caleb Smith Green and Eleanor Graeme Ewing, his wife. He comes of a family well-known in the judicial history of the state, his father having been a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals from 1873 to 1885; his uncle, Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State, and afterward Chancellor, and his cousin, Edward T. Green, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. One generation further back, his maternal grandfather, Charles Ewing, was a member of the New Jersey bar from 1802, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from October, 1824, until his death in August, 1832.

Judge Green received his general education at the old Trenton Academy under George S. Grosvenor, and at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. From the latter institution he was graduated in June, 1870. His legal studies were pursued in his father's office in Trenton, and his professional life, since admission to the bar, has been passed in the same city. Aside from his profession, Judge Green has held one political office, that of member of the Common Council of Trenton, from April, 1882, to April, 1885, and several other offices of trust and confidence. In the directory of the Trenton Banking Company he has had a seat by annual election since 1885; he was a manager of the Trenton Saving Fund Society from 1891 until 1906, when he resigned, and for twelve years he has been a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy in January, 1903, as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. On the bench he will sit with Chief Justice Gummere, with whom he studied at the Trenton Academy, with whom he was graduated at Princeton, and with whom he signed the rolls of attorneys and counselors, in 1873 and 1876, respectively. His term of office will expire February 3, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Judge Gray was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., April 25, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he moved to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as a book-keeper for the firm of William Wright & Co., then manufacturers of carriage springs in that city, for some years. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm was reorganized under the name of the Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner, and continued as such until January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessments and Revision of Taxes. In 1881 he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer, in March, 1891. He served a full term of three years as State Treasurer and made an enviable record in that office. In 1892 Mr. Gray was appointed by Governor Abbett as a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Smith, Jr. He was appointed for a full term of five years to that office by Governor Werts in 1893. The Judge is President of T. B. Peddie & Co., trunk manufacturers; Vice-President of Essex and Hudson Gas Co.; Director in Union National Bank, Firemen's Insurance Co., Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co. and Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. In 1903 Governor Murphy appointed him a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a full term of six years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on March 29th, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Democrat.

JAMES BROOKS DILL, East Orange.

Judge Dill was born at Spencerport, N. Y., July 25th, 1854, and is a son of Rev. James H. Dill, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., at the time of the Civil War. The father was chaplain of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regiment, known as "The Railroad Regiment," and during the war the chaplain was known as "The Fighting Parson." He was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro.

Judge Dill was educated in the public schools of Chicago, prepared for college at the preparatory school of Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated from Yale University in 1876. Subsequently he was instructor in Latin and mathematics at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and during that time entered the Law School of the University of New York, graduating in 1878. In this year he began the practice of law in New York and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey. He was an active trial lawyer for about fifteen years, when he gave special attention to the study of corporation law, principally in New Jersey. For years he has been recognized as an authority on this subject.

He is the author of several books—"Dill on New Jersey Corporations" and a treatise on the banking laws of the State of New Jersey, and has written a number of publications, mainly on economics and kindred topics. He has resided in East Orange, N. J., since 1878.

He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Stokes in July, 1905, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Peter Van Voorhees.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

District Attorney.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND, Morristown.

Mr. Vreeland was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, is a son of George W. and Sarah M. Vreeland and a descendant on his father's side from Holland ancestry, who came directly from Holland and settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century, and on his mother's side from English settlers before the Revolutionary war. He has twice been married, first to Miss Ida A. Piotrowiki,

December 18th, 1878, and, second, to Miss Ida King Smith, June 2d, 1897. He was educated in the common schools, and after attending the Newark High School one year his family, in 1868, moved to Morristown, where he has since resided. While in Newark he served a newspaper route morning and evening for nearly a year. In 1870 Mr. Vreeland began the study of law with F. G. Burnham, completing his studies with the late Colonel F. A. DeMott, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor at the June term of the Supreme Court, in 1879. Chancellor McGill appointed him a Special Master in Chancery in 1892, and the Supreme Court appointed him a Commissioner of that court, June 7th, 1882. Mr. Vreeland has been in active and successful practice in Morristown since his admission to the bar. He has served as Township Clerk of Morris township, Deputy County Clerk, Acting Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Morris, and also as City Counsel of Morristown. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 1,526 over Mr. McCracken, his Democratic opponent. During his term of three years as State Senator he took an active part in legislation, served on leading committees and was a member of the Commission to Revise the Banking and Trust Company Laws. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees as Judge of the Morris County Courts for a term of five years, an office which he filled with marked ability.

Mr. Vreeland was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey on October 20, 1903, to fill the unexpired term of David O. Watkins, who had resigned that office. He was sworn into office on October 28th. He was appointed for a full term in 1904. Mr. Vreeland has always been a Republican in politics and has never failed to take a deep interest in the welfare of his party.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

HENRY DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

Mr. Oliphant was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., June 6th, 1855. He is the fourth son of the late General S. Duncan Oliphant, who died on October 23d, 1904, after having served thirty-four years as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, and whom he succeeds in that office. Mr. Oliphant's early

education was received in the schools of his native town and of Princeton, N. J. In 1867 he moved, with his father, to Princeton.

In the fall of 1872 he entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, as a member of the class of 1876, but left that institution to take a position as Clerk in the United States Circuit Court in the spring of 1875, which he occupied until October 18th, 1880, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the said court, an office he filled until he was promoted to the clerkship of the Court, by order dated October 29th, 1904, by United States Circuit Court Judges Acheson, Dallas and Gray, taking the oath of office November 1st, 1904.

He was appointed a Standing Examiner of the Court June 15th, 1897, and has been prominently before the greatest lawyers of the country, notably in the famous shipbuilding case.

He is an elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Column Lodge, No. 120, and of the Chapter.

The salary of the Clerk is paid by the retention of fees to a limited amount, as provided by statute.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

GEORGE T. CRANMER, Trenton.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and from 1875 to 1899 was Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of

743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, and also of the joint Republican caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for President of the Senate. He was an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by the late Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned. No fixed salary, but instead, fees.

United States Marshal.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT, Mount Holly.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, N. J., January 24th, 1840. In the year 1855 he commenced the study of pharmacy, and in 1859 entered Pennington Seminary, where he pursued his studies until the beginning of 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Burnside and Hooker. In 1865 he became junior partner with his father, Hon. Thomas C. Alcott, who was a member of the Legislature in 1869, '70 and '71, in the foundry and machine business, under the name of T. C. Alcott & Son. Upon the death of his father, in 1872, Mr. Alcott became sole proprietor of the business. He is the patentee and manufacturer of Alcott's improved turbine water-wheel, which is so favorably known throughout the United States, as well as in European and South American countries. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1884, '85 and '86, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was appointed United States Marshal for New Jersey early in 1897, to succeed George Pfeiffer, whose term had expired. His salary is \$3,000 a year.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, Jersey City.

Colonel Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1850. He was educated in School No. 1, Jersey City. For some time he was employed in the old Union Bank in that city and he was also in the real estate business. He was enrolled as a private in the Fourth Regiment Rifle Corps, April 21, 1868, became corporal of Company E, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, April 14, 1869, and then served through all the grades to the colonelcy, which he reached on April 22, 1885. He resigned the colonelcy on December 6, 1888. He was selected by the State Military Board as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion which attended the celebration at Yorktown in 1881. In 1883 he was an officer of the American Rifle Team and went to England in that year to compete in the international rifle match.

The Colonel has always been active in politics and for several years has been the recognized Republican leader of Hudson county. For a long period he has been in close relationship with the state leaders of his party and to an eminent degree enjoyed the confidence of the late General Sewell. He served as Comptroller of Jersey City for four years and until 1899. He was appointed Postmaster of Jersey City by President Harrison and served five years, one of which was under the Cleveland administration. He was City Treasurer of Jersey City for four years under an appointment made by Mayor Wanser. Upon leaving the Treasurer's office he was made agent for the Hoboken division of the United Electric Company, which position he held until his appointment as Secretary of State. The Colonel was Collector of the Port of Hudson county for one year.

The nomination of Franklin Murphy for Governor was brought about largely through the efforts of the Colonel. He started the movement in that direction and never tired until the State Convention of his party ratified his choice. The splendid endorsement given by the people at the polls to the selection of Mr. Murphy as a candidate was a demonstration of the wisdom displayed by the Colonel in the matter. As a fearless leader and experienced politician the Colonel has made an enviable record in that hot-bed of Democracy, Hudson county.

Colonel Dickinson was nominated for Secretary of State

by Governor Murphy on March 17, 1902, and he was confirmed by the Senate two days later by an unanimous vote. His term of office is five years and begun on April 1, 1902. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Assistant Secretary of State.

J. B. R. SMITH, Trenton.

Mr. Smith was born at Branchville, Sussex county, in 1869, coming of a line of village merchants of that town, extending back to 1836. When ten years old he began a clerkship in his father's store, spending his evenings, holidays and vacations at that work, and attending the public schools during the daytime until he entered Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., in 1887. After completing his course at that institution he became a partner in the Branchville business, which lasted until he purchased the newspaper known as the Warren 'Tidings, at Washington, N. J., in 1893, and became its editor. He was appointed court clerk in the Secretary of State's office May 1, 1897, and held that position until he was promoted to his present office. He studied law with Oscar Jeffrey and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1900. On April 8, 1902, he received his commission as Assistant Secretary of State.

For several years Mr. Smith has been prominently identified with the New Jersey newspaper profession, and he feels very proud of that record. For some years he has taken an active part in the politics of Warren county and is recognized as one of the leaders there of the Republican party. Since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed a good practice at corporation law and in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Smith's powers and duties as Assistant Secretary of State, as defined by statute, are: "He shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform the same duties which are now imposed by law upon the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

FRANK O. BRIGGS, Trenton.

Mr. Briggs was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Voorhees on January 3, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Swain, of Newark, which occurred

on December 25, 1901. The appointment of Mr. Briggs was ad interim. On February 11, 1902, he was elected by a joint meeting of the Legislature for a full term of three years.

Mr. Briggs was born in New Hampshire in 1851 and was a student at Phillip's, Exeter, Academy in 1866, '67 and '68, and on September 1, 1868, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1872. He served in the Second U. S. Infantry as Second Lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton and became associated with the well known firm of John A. Roeblings' Sons Company, wire rope manufacturers, bridge builders, &c., of which he is assistant treasurer. He was elected Mayor of Trenton on April 11, 1899, by a majority of 816 over Joseph A. Corey, Democrat, and served as such until January 1st, 1902. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in 1901 for a term of three years, but resigned that office in 1902.

During a residence of twenty-six years in Trenton Mr. Briggs has taken a deep interest in all matters which tended to promote the welfare of the city. As a public-spirited citizen he enjoys a high degree of popularity, and in politics he has always been a steadfast Republican. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the State Republican Committee. He displayed great ability and industry in the management of the successful campaign of that year. He was re-elected as State Treasurer in joint meeting of the Legislature in 1905. His term will expire February 11, 1908. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

J. WILLARD MORGAN, Camden.

Mr. Morgan is a son of former Sheriff Randal E. Morgan and was born at Blackwood, July 6, 1854. He was educated in the Camden and Philadelphia public schools. He studied law in the office of Judge Charles P. Stratton, Camden, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor three years later. For a number of years he has been a prominent member of the Camden Bar Association and has an extensive practice. He has served as a United States Commissioner for over twenty years.

The Comptroller is a well-known Republican leader of South Jersey and has always been an active member of his party. The first political office he held was as a member of the Camden Common Council. For fifteen years he

served as City Solicitor of Camden. He has been counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in that city for over ten years and is president of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury Railway Company.

Mr. Morgan was unanimously nominated for the office of State Comptroller in a caucus of his party, having no opponent, and in a joint meeting of the Legislature held on February 18, 1902, he was elected to that office, receiving every Republican vote. He was re-elected in 1905. He had not sought the office. His term will expire on February 20, 1908. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER, Newark.

Mr. McCarter was born at Newton, Sussex county, on April 28, 1859, and is a son of the late Thomas N. McCarter, who was one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar. He is a brother of Uzal H. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., and of Thomas N. McCarter, whom he succeeded as Attorney General. He received his preliminary school education at the Newark Academy, and then entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. He read law in the office of McCarter and Keen, in Newark, and also at Columbia College Law School, New York, from which he received his diploma in 1882. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1882, and as a counselor at the June term, 1885. He began the practice of his profession with his father, and subsequently became a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter. He has had a large and varied practice.

At the extraordinary session of the State Senate on April 21, 1903, Mr. McCarter was nominated for the office of Attorney General by Governor Murphy, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, and took effect on May 15 for a term of five years. His salary is \$7,000 a year.

Assistant Attorney-General.**NELSON B. GASKILL, Mount Holly.**

Mr. Gaskill was born at Mount Holly, N. J., September 12th, 1875. He prepared for college at the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., and entered Princeton with the class of 1896. Upon graduation he spent two years at the Harvard Law School and studied one year in the office of his father, Judge Joseph H. Gaskill. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1899 and passed the counselors' examination three years later. Since admission he has practiced law in Camden, N. J., with his father as a member of the firm of Gaskill & Gaskill. He enlisted in the National Guard in 1896, and was made Captain of his company two years later; he was later appointed Battalion Adjutant with the Third Regiment, which commission he now holds. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General in November, 1906, to succeed Edward D. Duffield, who had resigned that office.

Major-General.**PETER FARMER WANSEER, Jersey City.**

General Wanser was born in Middlesex county, N. J., January 24, 1849. He was formerly in the produce business with his father in New York and is now engaged in the real estate business, being a member of the firm of Love & Wanser, of Jersey City. He was an Assemblyman from Hudson county in 1883. He was appointed Police Justice of Jersey City by joint session of the Legislature in 1885 and was re-appointed in 1888 for terms of three years each. He served as Mayor of Jersey City for five years from 1892 to 1897, having been elected to that office by a large majority over Allan L. McDermott, the Democratic candidate. He was one of the few Republican Mayors that city has ever had. He is at present the Postmaster of Jersey City, having been appointed to that office by the late President McKinley. At one time he was a Custom House Inspector.

The General has been a member of the National Guard of New Jersey for over thirty years. On June 1, 1870, he was enrolled as a private of Company E, Fourth Regiment, and was promoted through the various grades until he became Colonel on February 20, 1889. He was appointed

Brigadier General of the First Brigade, August 2, 1892. Governor Murphy nominated him as Major General of Division, January 27, 1902, and he was confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Senate the following day. The General is the successor of General Sewell, who died on December 27, 1901.

Adjutant-General.

R. HEBER BREINTNALL, Newark.

General Breintnall was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 18, 1843. In 1847 his family moved to Newark, N. J., where he has resided ever since. He was educated in the Newark Academy. The General is a member of Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, and of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and also of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The General's military record is as follows: Appointed corporal, Company D, New Jersey Volunteer Militia, Pennsylvania Emergency, in the War of the Rebellion, on June 23, 1863, and was discharged August 1 of the same year at the expiration of his term of service. On September 30, 1864, he became a private in Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers; was appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant, October 11, 1864, and was discharged June 17, 1865, at the close of the war.

Returning to Newark he enlisted in the First Veteran Regiment, Newark Brigade, February 12, 1867, and received a warrant as commissary sergeant. He served in that capacity until August 10, 1881, when he was commissioned as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Regiment, National Guard. He held that position until January 6, 1886, when he was elected Major. He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel June 17, 1893, and as Colonel May 28, 1902. He was commissioned as Brigadier General and Adjutant General, September 30, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Alexander C. Oliphant.

He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment, Infantry, New Jersey National Guard Volunteers, Spanish-American war, April 27, 1898, and was discharged November 4 of the same year.

When the Newark regiment went to Camp Alger in 1898 General Breintnall was second in command, and as the

command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, devolved on General Campbell, as the senior Colonel of the brigade, the care and conduct of the regiment was left to the Lieutenant-Colonel. His soldierly qualifications and the watchful care which he exercised over the men of the regiment won for him the commendation of the brigade, division and corps commanders.

He is a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, located at Kearny, Hudson county, having been appointed to succeed the late General Richard A. Donnelly.

The General is an expert rifleman. The records of the office of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice show that he has qualified twenty-four times at Sea Girt as a marksman and fourteen times as a sharpshooter, and four times as an expert, a distinction that comparatively few members of the Guard have attained. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Quartermaster-General.

C. EDWARD MURRAY, Trenton.

General Murray was born in Lambertville, N. J., July 17th, 1863. He is the only son of J. Howard Murray and Wilhelmina Solliday Murray, and came to Trenton with his parents in 1865. He received his education at the State Model School and the Stewart Business College. In 1883 he became associated with his father in the mechanical rubber manufacturing business. In 1892 he became sole proprietor of the business, and to-day has other large manufacturing interests. From boyhood he has taken a great deal of interest in affairs of the city of Trenton, as well as the Republican party, and in 1894 he was elected City Clerk, which office he kept until he declined re-election in 1904. In 1900 he represented the Second Congressional District as alternate to the National Republican Convention and in 1904 was elected a delegate to represent the Fourth Congressional District at the National Republican Convention.

His military career began with his enlistment in Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., December 12, 1885. On June 30, 1890, the late Brigadier-General William H. Skirm, then Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., appointed him Paymaster of the Regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. On June 30, 1895, he was commissioned

Captain and Paymaster. On May 2, 1899, he was retired under the act reorganizing the National Guard. March 8, 1905, Governor Edward C. Stokes appointed him Quartermaster-General, to succeed the late Brevet Major-General Richard A. Donnelly, and was commissioned Brigadier-General April 5, 1905.

General Murray is one of the best known and most popular among the public men of Trenton. He has distinguished himself as a leader of his party and many of its victories in Trenton and Mercer county are mostly to his credit. He has a host of friends among people of all shades of political opinion, and as an employer of labor he stands high in the estimation of wage workers.

Judge Advocate-General.

EDWARD P. MEANY, Newark.

Brigadier-General Meany of the National Guard, State of New Jersey, was born in 1854, of English and Irish ancestry. He is a son of the late Judge Edward A. Meany of Louisville, Kentucky. His grandfather, Captain Henry Gould Shannon, settled at Louisville in 1810 and served through the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. His father, Judge Edward A. Meany, was for a number of years conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the South, filling an honored place upon the bench and having a brilliant career at the bar.

Commodore Barry and Captain John Meany of Philadelphia were also members of this family.

General Meany was educated in Kentucky and was carefully prepared for the practice of the profession which his father had adorned, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served for several years as an officer of the Kentucky State Guard.

He is counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and holds several positions of prominence and confidence in that and its associate companies. In 1884 he was vice-president of the New Mexico Central and Southern Railroad Company. He represented that company in Mexico and Europe, and obtained from the Mexican Government the concession under which it operates in the Republic of Mexico.

General Meany is a Democrat in politics and was a delegate from New Jersey to the Democratic National

Conventions of 1896 and 1900, at both of which conventions he earnestly supported the cause of sound money. In 1893 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of New Jersey, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1894 he was one of the Palisades Commissioners of the State of New Jersey. He has been a trustee and treasurer of the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. General Meany married Miss Rosalie Behr, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

JAMES S. KIGER, Trenton, N. J.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, August 18, 1842, and was educated in the private and public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen years he became identified, as messenger, with a clothing house; subsequently as a clerk with a dry goods firm. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, 1861, he enlisted in the Salem Light Artillery, militia, as a private, April 25, 1861, and was later warranted corporal and sergeant. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted as private, Co. A, Twelfth Regiment, infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, for three years, and was warranted sergeant, September 4, 1862; by reason of injuries received in the Antietam (Md.) campaign, Sept., '62, and of typhoid fever contracted in active service near Falmouth, Va., February, 1863, was transferred, June 6, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served as first sergeant, Co. K, Twenty-first Regiment, until July 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at the close of the war; October 18, 1865, was appointed copyist in office of Clerk in Chancery. On May 1, 1867, he was appointed by the late General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General, to a clerkship in his department, and on January 1, 1890, received the appointment of chief clerk. He rendered efficient service to Adjutant General William S. Stryker in compiling the roster of officers and men of New Jersey during the Revolutionary war, issued in 1872; officers and men of New Jersey in Civil war, issued in 1876. At this date he is superintending the preparation of data of officers and men of New Jersey, from the earliest Colonial period, 1636 to 1900.

On May 23, 1881, he was commissioned Deputy Adjutant General, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; on May 16, 1906, Deputy Adjutant General, with rank of colonel, and is still

in commission. By an act of the Legislature of this state, approved March 10, 1880, the Adjutant General's office was directed to render all possible assistance to veterans or their dependents having unsettled claims before the different departments of the general government. The duty was assigned to Colonel Kiger, who has since that time given this order his personal attention.

Colonel Kiger served in the volunteer fire department of Trenton, from July, 1865, until April 2, 1892, the time of the merging of the same into the paid fire department; is a past grand of Fred D. Stuart Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F.; past grand master and past grand representative, Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; past master, Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M.; past commander, Post 23, G. A. R.; sir knight, Mercer Castle, No. 23, K. G. E.

He has been one of the managers of McKinley Memorial Hospital since its organization, 1887, and is now president of the training class for nurses connected with that institution. He has been a trustee of Pennington Seminary since March, 1882; is associated with the State Street M. E. Church, as an official, and with the Sunday school of said church as teacher of a senior Bible class.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM RIKER, JR., Orange.

Mr. Riker was born in Newark, N. J., January 14th, 1850. His father, William Riker, Sr., was for many years a successful manufacturing jeweler, and retiring from active business was succeeded by two of his sons, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Riker completed his education in the Newark Academy, and thereupon engaged in the jewelry business with his father, afterwards becoming a partner, and later one of his successors, and is still engaged in that business.

He was chosen as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1896; elected Alderman of the city of Orange in 1893 and Register of Deeds and Mortgages for Essex county in the same year. The latter office he resigned before the completion of his term in order to accept the appointment by Governor Griggs as Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Murphy in 1902.

He has served as member and Treasurer of the Essex

County Republican Committee for a number of years. He was chosen Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898 and served six years. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and his term of office, which is for five years, will expire on November 2. 1907.

Clerk in Chancery.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS, Paterson.

Mr. Lewis was born June 8, 1869, at Paterson, N. J. He was educated in the public schools and studied law with his brother, Judge William I. Lewis, of Paterson. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney February 18, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1897. Prior to his admission to the bar he did some newspaper work. He has since acquired a good practice at his profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and soon after he reached his majority he stumped the State in the interest of the Republican party. In 1897 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and carried the primaries of his district; but the county convention split, and he was nominated by the delegates in a convention which was declared irregular, and declined the nomination. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, in July, 1896, and served until the reorganization of 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, '99 and 1900, and during his three years' service he was prominent in legislation and served on leading committees. He was elected City Counsel of Paterson in 1904 for a full term of office. He was appointed Clerk in Chancery to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward C. Stokes, who was elected Governor. He was nominated for a full term of office in 1905 by Governor Stokes and was confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$6,000 and his term will expire in 1910.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CHARLES J. BAXTER, Trenton.

Mr. Baxter was born at Glenwood, Sussex county, N. J., on November 8th, 1841. He attended the district school there until he was twelve years of age, after which he went to work on his father's farm, continuing his studies

by himself and with the help of an uncle who had graduated from Lafayette College and then lived on the next farm. On his eighteenth birthday he started his educational work as a teacher in the district school at Frankfort Plains, N. J. After twelve years of teaching in several district schools, Mr. Baxter was appointed Principal of the Franklin Furnace District School. He gradually improved the condition of the school until it was converted into a High School, remaining in that position for thirteen years. After leaving Franklin Furnace, about eleven years ago, he moved to Plainfield, where he became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1875 Mr. Baxter was nominated and renominated as County School Superintendent of Sussex county by the State Board of Education, but was rejected by the Democratic Board of Freeholders because of his party affiliations. This started the agitation which resulted in that power being taken from the Board of Freeholders and given to the Board of Education. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Griggs on March 24th, 1896, as a successor to Addison B. Poland, who had resigned. Two days later Mr. Baxter was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of three years. In 1899 he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and in 1902 for a new term of five years. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Keeper of the State Prison.

GEORGE O. OSBORNE, Trenton.

Mr. Osborne was born at Elmira, New York, June 24, 1845. His great-great grandfather on his father's side came to this country from England about 1780 and located at New Fishkill, New York, where his grandfather, Jonah Osborne, was born in 1791, who served in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle on Lake Ontario. At the close of the war he located near Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Osborne's father was born in 1821.

On his mother's side he is descended from Ezra Earll and his wife, Mary Sabin, one of the oldest families in New York State. The pioneers of the Earll family came to this country from England in 1639 and located on the ground where the city of Boston is now situated. The

Earll family are the present owners of Cromwell's Lake, New York, which has been in their possession since 1762.

When three years of age the subject of this sketch moved with his father, Ira Osborne, now living at Athens, Pa., to Vanettenville, Chemong county, N. Y., where he was educated. Mr. Osborne, Sr., enlisted in the Union Army when his son was about 17 years of age. After his father had gone to the war Mr. Osborne ran away from home and enlisted twice, first in the Twelfth and afterwards in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York State Volunteers, but both times at the strong solicitation of his mother and through influence of friends, owing to his youth, he was discharged from the service and returned to his home, and then sent by his mother to a friend of the family, P. J. Powless, who had charge of the county institutions at Snake Hill, Hudson county, N. J. At this place he was employed as assistant to the superintendent from January, 1863, to November, 1865, at which date he was appointed Warden of the Hudson County Almshouse, to which position he was re-elected for ten consecutive years. Upon retiring from that office he engaged in the livery business in Jersey City, which he conducted from 1876 to 1880. Next he accepted the position of clerk at the Barge Office in New York city, which position he held until April 22, 1882, when he was elected Warden of the City Hospital of Jersey City, a position he held until 1902, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, to which office he was appointed by Governor Franklin Murphy.

Mr. Osborne was the first vice-president of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Jersey City, and he is now serving his twelfth term as president of that corporation. For a number of years he has served as trustee of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City; he is a member of the Highland Lodge of Masons, Hugh Depayne Commandery, of Jersey City; Mecca Temple of the Shrine; Union League Club of Jersey City; also the Bergen Republican Club.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy to the office of Keeper of the State Prison on March 5, 1902, to succeed Samuel S. Moore, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate six days later. He entered upon his duties as State Prison Keeper March 18, 1902. The term is for five years and will expire March 18, 1907, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

State Prison Supervisor.

SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE, Asbury Park.

Mr. Kirkbride was born May 30th, 1848, at Mt Holly, Burlington county, N. J., and is a contractor and builder. He spent his boyhood days in Mt. Holly, and received his education in the public schools of that place. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Union army, to do battle against the South, but was prevented by his family from going to the front. Twice afterward he re-enlisted, but each time he was thwarted by his family. From 1865 to 1869 Mr. Kirkbride was variously employed—as a news-boy on trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as clerk and as a carpenter's apprentice. Under his father he learned the trade of a carpenter, and so rapidly did he acquire a knowledge of the general work that in 1869 he was admitted into partnership with his father. He remained a member of the firm until 1871. He then began business on his own account, and in 1877 he formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kirkbride. A year later they engaged in business in Asbury Park, where they built several large hotels. He was a member of the Neptune Township Committee from 1884 to 1890, member of the Board of Health for five years, Township Treasurer for three years, member of the Board of Education for six years, and member of Common Council of Asbury Park for ten years and President of the latter body in 1898. He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1900 and 1901 and was assigned to important committees. Mr. Kirkbride was nominated by Governor Stokes to the office of Supervisor of the State Prison on February 20, 1906, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 5th. He has always been a steadfast Republican. His term is three years and salary \$3,000.

State Librarian.

HENRY C. BUCHANAN, Trenton.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Falls township, Pa., within a few miles of Trenton, March 7th, 1851. His father was William Buchanan, who came to this country from Scotland in 1842, when a young man. The State Librarian attended the public schools in his native place until he was about eleven years of age, when he entered the Trenton

Academy. When thirteen years old he left school and learned the printer's trade, at which he was employed until January 1, 1882, when he became proofreader and news editor of the Trenton State Gazette, where he remained until his appointment as State Librarian.

Besides being city and news editor on the Gazette, Mr. Buchanan, for sixteen years, was the Trenton correspondent of the Paterson Press, and for five years he acted in a like capacity for the New York Sun. He was for several years also the Trenton correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. On February 1st, 1899, he received his commission as State Librarian as successor to Morris R. Hamilton, for a term of five years, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. In 1904 he was appointed for another term of five years.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

DAVID O. WATKINS, Woodbury.

Mr. Watkins was born at Woodbury, N. J., June 8th, 1862. He worked on a farm in his neighborhood, studied law at night time and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in 1893, and as a counselor at the February Term 1897. He was Mayor of Woodbury for four terms of one year each, from 1886 to 1890. He was Councilman from the Third Ward of Woodbury from 1892 to 1895, when he was re-elected and served until 1898. He was elected President of the City Council in March, 1895, again in 1896, and again in 1897. He has served for some time as Solicitor of the city of Woodbury, and counsel to the Board of Freeholders for Gloucester county. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1896 by a plurality of 1862, the largest ever given a candidate for public office in Gloucester. He was re-elected in 1897 and 1898.

Mr. Watkins served as Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1898 and 1899, when he made a record for dignity, uprightness and impartiality which has been seldom equalled in the Legislature of New Jersey. At the close of the session of 1898 he was presented on behalf of the members with a suitable testimonial in recognition of his worth, and the phrase, "As fair as Watkins" there and then originated to be handed down as an example for future occupants of the chair. And at the close of the session of 1899 he was paid a similar compliment. On both occasions the Demo-

cratic minority vied with the Republican majority in bestowing the meed of praise.

Speaker Watkins became Acting Governor of the State on October 18th, 1898. That office had been held by President of the Senate Voorhees from January 31st, that year, and until the date mentioned, when his resignation as Senator from Union county was presented and filed, thus creating a vacancy also in the higher office, which was at once filled by the Speaker of the House, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State. The vacancy in the office of Governor in the first place was caused by the resignation of John W. Griggs, the then incumbent, that he might accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States. In his new sphere of duties Mr. Watkins gave eminent satisfaction, and he served in the office until January 16th, 1899, when Foster M. Voorhees was sworn in as Governor for a term of three years.

Mr. Watkins was appointed United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey in February, 1900, for a full term of four years, but resigned that office in March, 1903. He was nominated by Governor Murphy on March 10, 1903, to his present office and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, two days later, for a full term of four years. He succeeded William Bettle, who held the office for eight years. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and his term will expire April 2, 1907. In 1904 he was elected a member of the State Republican Committee from Gloucester county.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

WINTON C. GARRISON, Newark.

Mr. Garrison is a native Jerseyman, having been born April 3, 1850, in that section of Newark known as the "Old Ninth Ward."

He was among the first pupils that attended the Chestnut Street School. After finishing his studies in that institution he took the High School course, at the conclusion of which he entered the employ of a woolen house in New York. This was in 1866, and four years later he embarked in business for himself. Mr. Garrison carried on business successfully for thirty-one years, when, having amassed a moderate competence, he retired from active participation in trade matters.

Mr. Garrison early manifested that interest in public

affairs which has made him one of the best-known men in Newark, where he resides, but not until 1895, when he entered the City Council as the representative of the Eighth ward, did he hold a public office of any kind. He remained four years, or from 1895 to 1899, in the City Council, and during his last year of service was the recognized leader of his party in that body. He left the Council with the reputation of being one of the most painstaking and efficient members that had ever taken part in its deliberations.

The next position of responsibility and trust held by Mr. Garrison was membership in the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, to which office he was elected in 1900 for a term of three years. As a Commissioner Mr. Garrison is fairly entitled to a large share of the credit due the Board for many improvements, some already realized and others assured, in the lines of public service that came under its authority, chief among them being the elevation of the tracks of the Pennsylvania, Central, and D. L. & W. railroads; the settlement of the water supply contract, and the burying underground of electric light and trolley wires. While a Street and Water Commissioner Mr. Garrison was offered and urged to accept a position on the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, but declined on the broad ground that the people had elected him to serve three years in the Street and Water Board and that a relinquishment of his office before completing that term would be a breach of the contract which he regarded as morally existing between himself and them. He therefore served out his full term as a Street and Water Commissioner, during the last year of which he enjoyed the distinction of being President of the Board.

On April 4, 1903, or immediately after the end of his service in the capacity last referred to, Mr. Garrison assumed the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, having been appointed to that position by Governor Murphy to succeed William Stainsby. The office is one of responsibility and importance because of the relations which exist between it and the great industrial interests of the state. The term is five years and the salary \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Garrison is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Royal Arcanum, North End Club, a governor of Northern Republican Club, and director in the Eighth Ward and the Post Office Building and Loan associations. In 1904 he was elected treasurer of the State Republican Committee.

State of Board of Assessors.

DAVID BAIRD, President, Camden.

Mr. Baird was born in Ireland, April 7th, 1839. When a lad he came to the United States, and in 1859 located in the city of Camden, which since has been his place of residence. Mr. Baird is pre-eminently a self-made man. Commencing life in this country in a very humble way, he is to-day, and has been for some years, one of the foremost business men of his section of New Jersey, being extensively engaged in the business of handling spars, timber, piling, etc., in the city of Camden as well as being largely interested in lumber operations in other parts of the country.

For the past thirty years Mr. Baird has been so closely identified with the politics of Camden city and county that the history of one would almost seem to be the history of the other. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected for and served four consecutive terms, during which period he was a member of some of the most important committees. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated and elected Sheriff of Camden county, at a time when, through existing conditions, nothing but the personal popularity of David Baird secured to the county a Republican Sheriff. And again he was elected to the same office in 1896, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in the county. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention of 1892, held at Minneapolis. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1900, when he cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. For a number of years he has represented Camden county on the Republican State Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of that body.

He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Werts in 1895, for a term of four years, and served as such for one year and six months, when he resigned the office to become Sheriff of Camden county. In 1901 he was again appointed a member of the same State Board, by Governor Voorhees, for a term of four years, beginning in May of that year, and in 1905 he was given another term by Governor Stokes. His term will expire in 1909.

STEPHEN J. MEEKER, Newark.

Mr. Meeker was born in Newark, N. J., March 17th, 1843, where he has always lived. He received a common school education, and after a year's service in the counting-room of a large hardware house in New York city, William Bryce & Co., he learned the foundry business with his father, David M. Meeker joining him in partnership in 1873, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business.

He comes of a strong Democratic family. He never held public office until appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Chicago, by Governor Abbett, March 31st, 1891. He was one of the Temporary Essex County Park Commissioners, selected by Judge Depue, and was re-appointed by him on the present Commission. Governor Griggs appointed him on the State Board of Assessors, to succeed Colonel A. R. Kuser, and he was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d, 1896, for a full term of four years. In 1900 he was appointed for another full term by Governor Voorhees, and in 1904 he was reappointed by Governor Murphy. His term will expire March 10th, 1908.

THEODORE STRONG, New Brunswick.

Mr. Strong was born at New Brunswick, N. J., January 15th, 1863, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1883, studied law with the firm of Woodbridge Strong & Sons, and was admitted to the bar in 1886 and became a member of the foregoing firm, which was dissolved when Woodbridge Strong was appointed County Judge of Middlesex in 1896. Then he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Alan H. Strong, which has continued ever since. Mr. Strong was County Solicitor for Middlesex from May, 1895, to May, 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1900 by a plurality of 2,072 over James H. Van Cleef, his predecessor in office. After serving nearly a full term of three years he resigned that office to accept his present position, to which he was nominated by Governor Murphy on April 1st, 1903, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. As a member of this Board he succeeded John C. Rankin, Jr., who died March 20, 1903. He was appointed for a full term of four years, which will expire in 1907.

ECKARD P. BUDD, Mount Holly.

Mr. Budd was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 3d, 1861. He moved to Mount Holly with his parents in 1862, and has since resided there. In

February, 1886, Mr. Budd was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, and four years later was made a counselor. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Burlington county from 1890 to 1900, having been appointed in 1890 by Governor Abbett, and reappointed in 1895 by Governor Werts. For a number of years he represented Burlington county on the Democratic State Committee. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Murphy in March, 1904, for a full term of four years. His term will expire March 7th, 1908.

IRVINE E. MAGUIRE, Secretary, Palmyra.

Mr. Maguire was born in Camden, N. J., on January 22d, 1853, in which city he lived continuously until 1886, when he removed to his present residence at Palmyra, Burlington county. He received his education in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and in 1868, at the age of fifteen years, entered the counting-room of Alexander G. Cattell & Co., then the largest grain exporting house in the city of Philadelphia, and of which firm the late ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell was the senior member. Mr. Maguire remained in the service of the Messrs. Cattell until the year 1884, rising from the position of office boy to that of cashier and chief bookkeeper. In the latter year, shortly after the organization of the State Board of Assessors, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of that Board, and placed in charge particularly of the figures and accounting of the department. He was elected Secretary of the Board June 18th, 1895.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

[This Board takes the place of the old State Board of Taxation and was created by an act of the Legislature approved March 29, 1905. Term of office, five years; salary of President, \$5,000; of associate members, \$3,500.]

CARL LENTZ, Newark.

Major Lentz was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1st, 1845, and came to the United States at an early age. When only sixteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. From private he became a non-commissioned officer, and after the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted, in

May, 1864, to a lieutenancy. In one of the cavalry fights, which took place July 12th, 1864, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., during the invasion of Early, he lost his right arm, and thus disabled he was mustered out of service December 24th, 1864. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds he entered Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1869. Subsequently he became a student in the law department of the same university, and in 1873 received the degree of LL. B. In November of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon afterward settled in Newark, where he began the practice of his profession. He has always been an active Republican, and he has served as Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee for several years. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation by Governor Griggs, for a full term of five years, on February 18th, 1896, and was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d following. He was re-appointed by Governor Voorhees in 1901 and by Governor Murphy in 1904. He was also appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission."

On March 30, 1905, the Major was nominated by Governor Stokes as President of the new Board for a term of five years, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG, Camden.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28, 1858, and removed to Camden in 1875, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. He served as an Assemblyman from Camden county four years—1884, '85, '86 and '87, and was Speaker of the House in '85 and '86. He discharged the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner. He served as Judge of the Camden City District Court from 1888 to 1901; as Judge-Advocate, Sixth Regiment Staff, N. G. N. J., with rank of Captain, 1886 to 1893; as Judge-Advocate on the Second Brigade Staff, with rank of Major, under the commands of Generals Sewell and Cooper, 1893 to 1902, when he resigned. He was President Judge of the Camden County Court of Common Pleas from 1897 to 1902.

On March 30, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Armstrong as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and the nomination was at once confirmed by

the Senate. His term will expire in 1909, having drawn the four-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

CHARLES C. BLACK, Jersey City.

Mr. Black was born on a farm in Burlington county, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 29th, 1858. He was prepared for college at the Mount Holly Academy, and entered Princeton College in 1874, being graduated with the class of '78. He studied law at Mount Holly, N. J., and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. After being admitted to the bar he located at Jersey City, and has practiced law there ever since. He is a member of the law firm of Black and Dayton.

He served for five years as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration under the Ballot Reform Law. He was appointed as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 21st, 1891, for a term of five years, was re-appointed for another term in 1896, and again in 1901. He was again appointed in 1904 for a term of five years. Mr. Black has made valuable additions to the literature of the law in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation" and "Law and Practice in Accident Cases." Mr. Black was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904. He was appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission" by Governor Murphy. Governor Stokes nominated him on March 30, 1905, as a member of the new Board of Equalization of Taxes, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1908, having drawn the three-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500.

HENRY J. IRICK, Vincentown.

Mr. Irick is a son of General John Stockton and Emeline S. Irick and was born on March 13, 1833, near Vincentown, N. J., being the oldest of eight children. At an early age he was sent to a primary school, with an attendant to care for him, and at the age of twelve years he entered an academical school at Norristown, Pa., under the care of Rev. Samuel Aaron, a co-laborer of Burleigh, Giddings, Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips and other anti-slavery champions. During his five years under Mr. Aaron he imbibed the political doctrines which made it so easy for him to join the ranks of Republicanism, carrying with

him, however, the old Whig protection ideas of his ancestors, which became a part of the fundamental principles of the great political party to which he has ever borne true allegiance.

At the early age of seventeen years he undertook the overseeing of large farming and timber interests. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Assembly from Burlington county and was twice re-elected. In 1865 the House was a tie, when he and Mr. Fisher, on the part of the Republicans, and Messrs. Abbett and Culver, on the part of the Democrats, were appointed a Special Committee on Organization. During the struggle for leadership Colonel Fowler, a Democratic member, died, when Mr. Irick had a resolution adopted requiring the vote of thirty-one members to organize the House. This action was so eminently fair that Mr. Irick earned great esteem from both sides of the House. Joseph T. Crowell, of Union, was subsequently elected Speaker. In 1870 Mr. Irick was elected to the Senate and served a term of three years. In 1873 he would have been elected President of the Senate but for the treachery of one whose political career he had done so much to promote. During his service as Senator he took a very active part in legislation, especially during the last year of his term, when there was great excitement over railroad matters. He served on the most important committees and was Chairman of the Republican Caucus during his term of office. He was the author of the bill allowing the New Jersey Volunteers the right to vote in the field, and of other bills furthering the cause of education. About fifteen years ago he succeeded Judge Clement as president of the Council Proprietors of West Jersey, the oldest corporation in the United States.

When his senatorial term closed he moved upon the old homestead, farmed its broad acres, and continued his profession as a land surveyor until the present time. He has always taken an active interest in politics and has ever been an unswerving supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Irick has always extended a helping hand to those in distress and feels that he has been amply paid for his charities. He is still hale and hearty and is engaged in active business pursuits. He is connected with the Great Interstate Fair Association and the Mount Holly Agricultural Fair. He has presided over more grand juries and political conventions than any living Jerseyman.

Mr. Irick was nominated as a member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes by Governor Stokes on March 30,

1905, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. He had not sought the office. His term will expire in 1907, having drawn the two-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

THEODORE SIMONSON, Newton.

Mr. Simonson was born at Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., April 26, 1848. He has always lived in Sussex county and his ancestors for four generations were also residents of the county. On March 10, 1881, he was married to Fanny Townsend, a daughter of ex-Judge Townsend and a sister of the late Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey. He is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1876, and as a counselor at the February term, 1883. He has always practiced law in Sussex county, his office being at Newton. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Sussex county for fifteen years, having been first appointed by Governor Ludlow on March 7, 1883, was re-appointed by Governor Green on March 29, 1888, and the third time by Governor Werts, on March 29, 1893. In 1892 he was a Presidential Elector for New Jersey and voted for Cleveland and Stevenson. Mr. Simonson served as attorney for Sussex county under an appointment by the Board of Freeholders. He is now vice-president of the Sussex National Bank and president of the Newton Library Association. Governor Stokes nominated him as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes on March 30, 1905, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He was nominated and confirmed for a full term of five years in 1906. His salary is \$3,500 a year.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH, Clerk, Newark.

Mr. Lehlbach was born in New York city on January 31, 1876. Upon the death of his father in 1884 he moved to Newark, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of Newark and went from the High School to Yale University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1897. He then studied law in the New York Law School and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in February, 1899, and has practiced his profession in Newark since. Mr. Lehlbach has been an active worker for the success of the Republican party since attaining his majority and is a member of the Essex County Republican Committee. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark from the Third ward by a majority of 121, although the ward gave a Democratic majority for

Mayor and Alderman. He served three years as an Assemblyman from Essex county in 1903-04-05. During his term he took an active part in legislation. Upon the organization of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes he was appointed Clerk for a term of five years. His salary is \$2,500 a year with expenses paid by the State.

Commissioner Department of Labor.

LEWIS T. BRYANT, Atlantic City.

Colonel Bryant was born in July, 1874, in Atlantic county, N. J. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., with the degree of civil engineer; was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1898; mustered into the United States Volunteer Army as Captain of Company F, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry July 14th; promoted to Major in the same regiment in the spring of 1899, and was made Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the spring of 1899, which position he stills holds. On January 8th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed Inspector of Factories and Workshops, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Ward. The title of the office was changed to that of Commissioner of Department of Labor by an act of the Legislature, and on March 24th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed as such by Governor Murphy, and was confirmed by the Senate on the next day for a term of three years, at \$2,500 a year. The Colonel served as secretary of the New Jersey Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, from December 9th, 1903, until the end. He is identified with the hotel interests in Atlantic City. His term is five years. He is Secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Commission.

Assistant Commissioner Department of Labor.

JOHN I. HOLT, Paterson.

Mr. Holt was born at Hawthorn, a suburb of Paterson, December 4, 1851, and is a watchmaker by trade. For nearly twenty-five years he carried on the business as a dealer in clocks, watches, &c., in the city of Paterson. He served as a member of the Board of Education for six

years and was president of that body during the last two years of his term. In 1885 he was elected Alderman from the First ward and was re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was president of the Board. Mr. Holt was an Assemblyman from Passaic county in 1889 and 1893 and '94. He served as Speaker in the latter year, and at the close of the session he resigned so as to qualify himself for Riparian Commissioner, in which office he served for five years. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1905, and his salary is \$1,500 a year.

Custodian of the Capitol.

JOHN W. WESEMAN, Newark.

Mr. Weseman was born in Germany (his father being a citizen of the United States at the time) in 1861. He received his education in the public schools and business colleges of Newark. For fourteen years he conducted a grocery store in that city, which he has relinquished that he might devote his whole time to the duties of his present position. At the November election in 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county from the Fourth Ward of Newark, for a term of two years. In 1898 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly by a plurality of 5,607, and the year following he was re-elected by a plurality of 7,068. While in the Assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was appointed Custodian of the Capitol in July, 1901, by the State House Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Bonnell, which occurred on June 7th of that year. Mr. Weseman has always been a steadfast Republican and a hard worker for the success of his party. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Commissioner of Public Roads.

ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON, Trenton.

Commissioner Hutchinson was born at Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., August 7, 1855, and is a merchant miller, being the head of the Hutchinson Milling Co. Before his election to the House of Assembly, in 1895, the only public office he ever held was that of Township Clerk, which he filled for three years. He has been treasurer of

the Trenton Bone and Fertilizer Company since its organization in July, 1889, and its manager since 1892. He is a director of the Interstate Fair Association, and was its first treasurer, having served three years in that position. His firm does a large business with their flour mill and grain elevator, which are situated in Hamilton township, and also in a flour mill in Trenton. He was elected to the Assembly in 1895 by a plurality of 3,273 over McGalliard, Democrat, and in 1896 by 7,736 over Gill, Democrat. In 1898 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,461 over his Democratic opponent, Bayard Stockton, and in 1901 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 1,904 over former Judge Robert S. Woodruff, the Democratic candidate.

During his career in the Legislature Mr. Hutchinson always took an active interest in matters that came up for legislation, and ever was alert for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State, and more particularly that of his own constituency. In the session of 1903 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. He was complimented at the close of the session by his colleagues for his record as a presiding officer, the leader of the Democratic minority presenting a resolution expressing the fullest approbation of the Senate of the manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and which was unanimously adopted.

On January 23, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Hutchinson to the office of State Road Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Henry I. Budd, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years. Two days later he took the oath of office. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Department of Charities and Corrections.

REV. GEORGE WIGHT, D. D., Commissioner, Trenton.

Dr. Wight was born in Randolph, Mass., a suburb of Boston, October 14, 1841. In 1858 his parents removed to New York city, where he was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. In 1859 he moved to New Brunswick, N. J., near which city he taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company G of the First Regiment,

New Jersey Volunteers, May, 1861. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant in the same regiment, serving in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the battle of Salem Church, near Chancellorville, in 1863, where he was wounded, captured and sent to Libby Prison in Richmond. After two months in Libby he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, but was discharged for physical disability in 1864. In 1865 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupying the leading pulpits of that denomination in New Jersey. While pastor, he was appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools of Atlantic county, which office he filled for five years. On April 22, 1905, Governor Stokes appointed him Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. In 1906 he was appointed for a full term of office and confirmed by the Senate. His term of office is three years and salary \$3,000.

Assistant Commissioner, Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE E. POOLE, Trenton.

Mr. Poole was born in Newark, N. J., October 21, 1869, and is an architect. He formerly lived at Chatham, Morris county, where he took an active part in politics. He was Collector of Chatham township from 1894 to 1897; was a member of the Board of Education from 1895 to 1899, and Treasurer of Chatham borough from 1897 to 1899. He was a member of the Assembly from Morris county in 1898 and '99, and in 1901 and '02 was Assistant Clerk of the Assembly. He served as Superintendent of Construction of the new Senate Chamber in 1903 and as Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1904 and 1905. He was appointed to his present office in April, 1905. His salary is \$2,500.

Secretary to the Governor.

EDWARD W. GRAY, Trenton.

Mr. Gray was born in Jersey City, N. J., August 18, 1870. He is a newspaper man of wide experience. After serving as a reporter on New York papers, he took a position on the Newark Daily Advertiser, where he remained six years, the last two of which he was general manager of the paper. He

served as manager of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee in 1904. He is a member of the Board of Tenement House Supervision of the State. Mr. Gray has many of the elements of popularity. He makes friends readily, is genial and diplomatic and has a keen sense of humor. He has the reputation of being a clever debater and public speaker, shining especially in post-prandial oratory. He is married, his wife having been Miss Altha Hay, daughter of Mr. Robert Hay, of Summit, N. J.

Executive Clerk.

EDWARD D. FOX, Trenton.

Mr. Fox, better known as Eddie Fox, for the last forty years has the proud distinction of having served in the position he now holds as Executive Clerk, with fourteen consecutive Governors and four Acting Governors, beginning with Marcus L. Ward and continuing with Governors Randolph, Parker, Bedle, McClellan, Ludlow, Abbett, Green, Abbett (second term), Werts, Griggs, Voorhees, Murphy and Stokes, and with Acting Governors Voorhees, Watkins, Johnson and Wakelee.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Fox, at an early age, went forward in defense of his country, with the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, as a drummer boy. While at the front he made the acquaintance of Marcus L. Ward, who took a great interest in New Jersey's soldier boys and was known by them as the "soldiers' friend." He made his regular visits to the camps, no matter where they might be, and on one of these occasions he took a great liking to Fox, having had his attention drawn toward him by the officers of the regiment on account of his being small of stature and an expert drummer.

At the end of the Rebellion, on the election of Governor Ward, Mr. Fox was offered and accepted the position which he still holds. He was a great favorite with the officers of his regiment, as he has been with each and all of the Governors; so much so that at the end of the terms of six Governors they presented him with a beautiful gold watch and chain, in recognition of his long and faithful services.

Mr. Fox, by his long experience, has the routine duties of the Executive Office at his fingers' ends. His recollec-

tion of various incidents connected with the different administrations with which he has been connected are interesting and numerous enough to fill a book. Many of his valued friends are dead, among whom are nine of the Governors with whom he served. Not a State officer is living now who held position when he first assumed his duties; neither is there a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Errors alive to-day who then occupied those offices. Former Chief Justice Depue was appointed a Supreme Court Justice about six months after Mr. Fox's appointment. The Chief Justice was the last survivor of Governor Ward's appointments, with the exception of Mr. Fox.

The affable manner and the courtesy which Mr. Fox has exhibited toward all who visit the Governor's office have won for him many friends, and it is safe to say that he knows and is known by more of New Jersey's public men than any other person in the State.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1907.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—Garret D. W. Vroom.

Circuit Court Judges—Benjamin A. Vail, Frank T. Lloyd, both ad interim.

District Court—Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Plainfield, William Newcorn, ad interim; Hoboken, Frederick J. Stuhr, ad interim; Elizabeth, C. Addison Swift, ad interim.

County Judges—Camden, Charles V. D. Joline; Gloucester, John S. Jessup; Ocean, Albert C. Martin; Passaic, Francis Scott; Cumberland, vacancy; Hunterdon, John L. Connett, ad interim; Union, Edward S. Atwater, ad interim; Burlington, vice Gaskill, resigned.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Ocean, Thomas J. R. Brown; Sussex, Henry Huston; Camden, Henry S. Scovel, ad interim.

Secretary of State—Samuel D. Dickinson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Riker.

State Board of Education—Edmund Wilson, Charles E. Surdam, Edward Russ, T. O'Connor Sloane.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles J. Baxter.

Public Library Commissioner—Dr. E. C. Richardson.

State Board of Assessors—Theodore Strong.

Board of Equalization of Taxes—Henry J. Irick.

State Board of Arbitration—Five members.

State Prison Keeper—George O. Osborne.

Commissioner Department of Labor—Lewis T. Bryant.

New Jersey Reformatory—Percy R. Pyne, Decatur M. Sawyer.

State Home for Boys—Gervas Ely, Frank M. Donohoe.

State Home for Girls—Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Dr. Magena D. Hart, Thomas B. Holmes.

State Hospital, Morris Plains—David St. John, John A. McBride, John T. Gillson.

State Hospital, Trenton—Cornelius S. Hoffman, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Peter J. Rafferty, Luther M. Halsey, L. A. D. Allen.

State Village for Epileptics—Theodore Foote, Harry A. Smith, vacancy vice Fox, resigned.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, W. Perry Watson, William H. Shipps.

State Sewerage Commission—James E. Fleming, Frederick C. Jacobson.

Board of Managers Geological Survey—Herbert M. Lloyd, Harrison Van Duyne, Wendell P. Garrison.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—Nathan F. Barrett, Abram DeRonde.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—Dr. Elmer Barwis, Dr. W. S. Jones, Dr. John H. Moore, ad interim; Theodore Senseman, ad interim.

Twenty Members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Harry H. Pond.

Board of Tenement House Supervision—James M. Stewart.

State Board of Forestry—T. P. Price, vacancy.

Board of Geological Survey—P. Kennely Reeves.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

Eleven Inspectors of Department of Labor.

State Board of Health—George P. Olcott, William H. Murray.

State Board of Dentistry—Benjamin P. Luckey.

State Board of Pharmacy—George W. Parison.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Emily E. Williamson, Hugh F. Fox, Joseph McChrystal.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—T. Earl Budd, Whitfield Gray.

Newark Technical School—George W. Ketcham, Samuel E. Robertson.

Trenton Technical School—F. R. Clark, E. C. Stover.

Industrial School, Hoboken—Edward Russ, William D. Forbes.

State Bureau of Shell Fisheries—Charles R. Bacon.

Three members of the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners.

State Oyster Commission—Edward Stites.

Board of Public Accountants—Frank G. Dubois.

State Board of Architects—Charles P. Baldwin, Hugh Roberts.

Police Justice, South Orange.

Trustees of Teachers Retirement Fund—Thomas M. White, Addison P. Rosencrans.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—Raymond S. Taylor.

1908.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

Attorney General—Robert H. McCarter.

Chancellor—William J. Magie.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—William S. Gum-
mere.Justices of the Supreme Court—John Franklin Fort, Ab-
ram Q. Garretson, Charles E. Hendrickson, Mahlon Pit-
ney.

District Court Judge—Jersey City, James S. Erwin.

County Court Judges—Atlantic, Enoch A. Higbee; Ber-
gen, David D. Zabriskie; Hudson, John A. Blair; Morris,
Alfred Mills.Prosecutor of the Pleas—Atlantic, Joseph E. P. Abbott;
Cape May, Harry S. Douglass; Hudson, William H.
Speer; Mercer, William J. Crossiey; Morris, George A.
Rathbun; Union, Nicholas C. J. English.State Board of Education—W. Edwin Florance, Sweeting
Miles, Everett Colby, Ulamor Allen.

Public Library Commissioner—Howard M. Cooper.

State Board of Assessors—Stephen J. Meeker, Eckard P.
Budd.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes—Charles C. Black.

Commissioner of Public Roads—Elijah C. Hutchinson.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Industries—Winton C.
Garrison.

New Jersey Reformatory—Bruce S. Keator.

State Home for Boys—Edward F. Spaeth, Frank S. Gas-
kill.State Home for Girls—Joanna Hartshorne, Thomas P.
Fay.State Village for Epileptics—Thomas J. Smith, Nelson Y.
Dungan.New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases—
Frank L. Shepperd, Abram L. Beavers.State Board of Medical Examiners—E. L. B. Godfrey,
Charles A. Groves, David P. Borden.

State Board of Forestry—John C. Smock.

Geological Survey—John C. Smock, S. Bayard Dod,
Washington A. Roebbing, Joseph D. Bedle.State Sewerage Commission—Charles W. Fuller, John H.
Capstick.

Passaic Valley Flood Commission—Franklin Van Winkle, Richard Morrell, Marshal O. Leighton, John M. Bell, Morris R. Sherrerd.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—William A. Linn, William H. Porter.

Board of Tenement House Supervisors—Edwin West.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis.

State Board of Dentistry—Alphonso Irwin.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White.

State Board of Veterinary Surgeons—Thomas B. Rogers, R. W. A. English.

State Oyster Commission—Ogden Gandy, William De Groff.

Oyster Commission for Ocean County—Samuel B. Allen, Ernest L. Worth, Napoleon E. Kelly.

Oyster Cuperintendent, Ocean County—Edward A. Horner, Jr.

Oyster Commissioner, District Shark River—A. Frank Bennett, Jr.

Oyster Superintendent, Atlantic County—Alfred B. Smith.

Oyster Commissioners—Atlantic county, Levi C. Albertson, Watson Conover, R. M. Sooy.

Newark Technical School—Moses Strauss, A. B. Garner.

Hoboken Industrial School—William R. Jenvey, Richard Stevens.

Trenton Industrial School—A. M. Maddock, Harry C. Taylor.

Nine Managers of New Jersey Firemen's Home.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Addison P. Poland, William R. Coddington.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—W. Nelson Knapp, William J. Moran.

1909.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

Judges Court of Errors and Appeals—John W. Bogert, George R. Gray, Elmer Ewing Green.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Charles G. Garrison.

District Court Judges—Jersey City, Charles L. Carrick; Newark, Thomas J. Raymond.

County Court Judges—Burlington, Joseph H. Gaskill.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Cumberland, J. Hampton Fithian; Essex, Henry Young; Middlesex, George Berdine; Monmouth, Henry M. Nevius.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Percival Chrystie, William D. Forbes, Edward G. Roberson.

Public Library Commissioner—Everett T. Tomlinson.

Riparian Commissioners—William Cloke, Robert Williams, John R. Reynolds, Michael F. McLaughlin.

State Board of Assessors—David Baird.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes—E. Ambler Armstrong.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—David O. Watkins.

State Prison Inspectors—William H. Carter, Bernard Feeney, J. E. Mitchell, James H. Davenport, William A. Berry, Jacob Schurts.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Samuel W. Kirkbride.

New Jersey Reformatory—George A. Squire, Freeman Woodbridge.

State Home for Boys—John Guire, Frederick M. Lockwood.

State Home for Girls—John D. Rue, Alfred D. Carnagy, James Mitchell, Margaret Harrington Sickel.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines and Their Wives—Gilbert D. Bogert, Amos R. Dease, Ernest C. Stahl.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections—Rev. George B. Wight.

State Village for Epileptics—John W. Ewing.

Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Annie E. Gile, Caroline B. Alexander.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—James M. Green.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Edward Hill Baldwin, John J. Bauman, John W. Bennett.

State Board of Forestry—E. B. Voorhees.

Fish and Game Commissioners—Benjamin P. Morris, R. T. Miller, D. P. McClellan, Percy H. Johnson.

Geological Survey—Alfred A. Woodhull, Thomas W. Synnott, M. D. Valentine, Joseph L. Munn.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—J. DuPratt White, Franklin W. Hopkins.

Board of Tenement House Supervisors—Clinton Mackenzie.

State Sewerage Commission—H. M. Herbert.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—Cyrus T. Brackett.

State Board of Dentistry—Charles A. Meeker.

State Board of Pharmacy—David Strauss.

Newark Technical School—James L. Hays, Moses Plaut

Hoboken Industrial School—Mrs. C. V. Alexander, James Smith.

Trenton Industrial School—B. C. Kuser, Garret D. W. Vroom.

Six Commissioners of Pilotage.

Board of Children's Guardians—Katherine E. Abbey, Anthony T. Williams.

Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—Herbert Lowe.

State Oyster Commission—J. N. Ogden.

Police Justice—Orange.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Frances O. Seeley, James E. Bryan.

Chief and Assistant Inspectors of Power Vessels.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—John F. Martin, B. B. Weitherby.

1910.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

Judge Court of Errors and Appeals—W. H. Vredenburg.

Clerk in Chancery—Vivian M. Lewis.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Frances J. Swayze.

Circuit Court Judges—Frederic Adams, Charles W. Parker.

District Court Judge—Newark, Thomas J. Lintott; Trenton, George W. Macpherson.

County Court Judges—Mercer, John Rellstab; Monmouth, John E. Foster; Somerset, Louis H. Schenck.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Bergen, Ernest Koster; Burlington, Samuel Atkinson; Salem, J. Furman Sinnickson; Somerset, John F. Reger.

State Board of Education—George A. Frey, Silas R. Morse, Benjamin H. Campbell, William R. Barricklo.

Public Library Commissioners—William C. Kimball.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes—Carl Lentz.

New Jersey Reformatory—George W. Fortmeyer, Richard H. Wilson.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines and Their Wives—John Shields.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—Charles J. Kipp, Austin Scott.

Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Emily H. Williamson.

Geological Survey—Emmor Roberts, P. Kennedy Reeves, F. A. Canfield, Aaron S. Baldwin.

Palisades Intersecting Park Commission—Edwin A. Stevens.

State Village for Epileptics—Herman F. Mossburger.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—D. McNeely Stauffer.

Board of Tenement House Supervision—John A. Campbell.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—William M. Lanning.

State Board of Dentistry—H. S. Sutphen.

State Board of Pharmacy—Edward B. Jones.

Technical and Industrial Schools' Trustees—Newark, John B. Stabaeus, George R. Howe; Hoboken, William Keufel, Abraham J. Demarest.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Elizabeth A. Allen, George B. Crater.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Theodore Roosevelt, New York. Salary, \$50,000.

Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Secretary of State—Elihu W. Root, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou, of New York.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf, of California.

Secretary of the Interior—James R. Garfield, of Ohio.

Postmaster-General—George Von L. Meyer, of Mass.

Attorney-General—Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

The salary of each Cabinet officer is \$10,500.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, \$13,000.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York; Joseph McKenna, of California; Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts; William R. Day, of Ohio; William H. Moody, of Massachusetts.

Salary of each Associate Justice, \$12,500.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert S. Oliver.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Major-General—Frederick C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary.

Brigadier-Generals—Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General; George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General; Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General; Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary-General; Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General; Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster-General; Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Lieutenant-General—Arthur MacArthur.

Major-Generals—James F. Wade, Leonard Wood, John F. Weston, Frederick D. Grant, Adolphus W. Greely, Jesse M. Lee.

Brigadier-Generals—J. Franklin Bell, Frederick Funston, Theodore J. Wint, William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Thomas H. Barry, William S. McCaskey, Albert L. Mills, Constant Williams, Winfield S. Edgerly, William P. Duvall, John W. Bubb, Stephen P. Jocelyn, Walter T. Duggan, John J. Pershing.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Brigadier-Generals—J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; Thomas H. Barry, Arthur Murray.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brigadier-General George F. Elliott.

Admiral—George Dewey.

Rear Admirals—Robley D. Evans, Joseph B. Coghlan, James H. Sands, Charles D. Sigsbee, Casper F. Goodrich, Charles H. Davis, Joseph E. Craig, Charles M. Thomas, Albert S. Snow, George C. Reiter, Willard H. Bronson, William W. Mead, Charles H. Stockton, Asa Walker, Henry W. Lyon, James H. Dayton, Charles S. Sperry, William T. Burwell, Robert M. Berry, Samuel W. Very, William T. Swinburne, Joseph N. Hemphill, William H. Emory.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

FOR NEW JERSEY.

(1789 to date.)

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....	1789	Richard S. Field.....	1863
Robert Morris.....	1790	John T. Nixon.....	1870
William S. Pennington..	1817	Edward T. Green.....	1889
William Rossell.....	1826	Andrew Kirkpatrick....	1896
Mahlon Dickerson.....	1840	William M. Lanning....	1904
Philemon Dickerson....	1841	Joseph Cross.....	1905

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....	1789	Andrew Dutcher.....	1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick....	1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....	1863
Robert Boggs.....	1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....	1863
William Pennington....	1817	Robert C. Belville.....	1871
Joseph C. Potts.....	1840	William S. Belville.....	1875
Edward N. Dickerson...	1844	Linsly Rowe.....	1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.	1853	George T. Cranmer... ..	1893

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowry.....	1789	Samuel Plummer.....	1869
John Heard.....	1802	Robert L. Hutchinson...	1877
Oliver Barnett.....	1802	W. Budd Deacon.....	1882
Oliver W. Ogden.....	1808	A. E. Gordon.....	1886
Robert S. Kennedy.....	1849	W. Budd Deacon.....	1889
George H. Nelden.....	1853	George Pfeiffer.....	1893
Benijah Deacon.....	1866	Thomas J. Alcott.....	1897
W. Budd Deacon.....	1868		

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....	1789	Anthony Q. Keasbey....	1861
Abraham Ogden.....	1792	Job H. Lippincott.....	1886
Lucius H. Stockton.....	1798	Samuel F. Bigelow.....	1887
George C. Maxwell.....	1802	George S. Duryee.....	1888
Joseph McIlvaine.....	1804	Henry S. White.....	1890
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....	1824	John W. Beekman.....	1894
Garret D. Wall.....	1828	J. Kearny Rice.....	1896
James S. Green.....	1837	David O. Watkins.....	1900
William Halsted.....	1849	John B. Vreeland.....	1903
Garrit S. Cannon.....	1853		

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

Circuit Justice.....	
Circuit Judges.....	{ Joseph Buffington, George M. Dallas, George Gray.
District Judge.....	William M. Lanning.
“ “	Joseph Cross.
District Attorney.....	John B. Vreeland.
Assistant District Attorneys.....	{ Walter H. Bacon, Harrison P. Linda- bury.
Marshal.....	Thomas J. Alcott.
Deputy Marshal.....	Edwin R. Semple.
Clerk of District Court.....	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court.....	Benjamin F. Havens.
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	H. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Charles S. Chevrier.
Postmaster at Trenton.....	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—1st Dist.	Isaac Moffatt.
“ “ “	5th Dist.. H. C. H. Herold.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

United States Senators—John Kean, 1911; John F. Dryden, 1907.

Representatives in Sixtieth Congress—First district, Henry C. Loudenslager; Second district, John J. Gardner; Third district, Benjamin F. Howell; Fourth district, Ira W. Wood; Fifth district, Charles N. Fowler; Sixth district, William Hughes; Seventh district, Richard Wayne Parker; Eighth district, Le Gage Pratt; Ninth district, Eugene W. Leake; Tenth district, James A. Hamill.

STATE OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Edward C. Stokes, 1908.

Secretary to the Governor—Edward W. Gray.

Executive Clerk—Edward D. Fox.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Secretary of State—Samuel D. Dickinson, 1907.

Assistant Secretary—J. B. R. Smith, 1907.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—Frank O. Briggs, 1908.

State Comptroller—J. Willard Morgan, 1908.

Deputy Treasurer—L. Kensil Wildrick.

Deputy Comptroller—Isaac Doughton.

State Auditor—William E. Drake.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General—Robert H. McCarter, 1908.

Assistant Attorney-General—Nelson B. Gaskill, 1908.

Chief Clerk—Theodore Backes.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court; Judges John W. Bogert, 1909; William H. Vredenburg, 1910; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1907; George R. Gray, 1909; Elmer Ewing Green, 1909; James B. Dill, 1912. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Chancery—Chancellor William J. Magie, 1908; Vice-Chancellors, Henry C. Pitney, 1910; John R. Emery, 1909; Frederic W. Stevens, 1910; Eugene Stevenson, 1908; James J. Bergen, 1911; Lindley M. Garrison, 1911; Edmund B. Leaming, 1913.

Vice-Ordinary and Vice-Surrogate-General—James J. Bergen.

Clerk in Chancery—Vivian M. Lewis, 1910.

Deputy Clerk—Edward M. Appelgate.

Chancery Reporter—Carroll Robbins, 1910.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, William S. Gummere, 1908; Associate Justices, Charles G. Garrison, 1909; John Frank-

lin Fort, 1908; Abram Q. Garretson, 1908; Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908; Mahlon Pitney, 1908; Francis J. Swayze, 1910; Alfred Reed, 1911; Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Riker, Jr., 1907.

Deputy Clerk—Charles N. Coddington, 1907.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1908.

Circuit Court Judges—Frederic Adams, 1910; Charles W. Parker, 1910; Allen B. Endicott, 1911; Wilbur A. Heisley, 1911; Benjamin A. Vail, ad interim; Frank T. Lloyd, ad interim.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Martin V. Bergen, 1907; Elizabeth, C. Addison Swift, ad interim; Jersey City, James S. Erwin, 1908; Charles L. Carrick, 1909; Newark, Thomas J. Raymond, 1909; Thomas J. Lintott, 1910; Paterson, William I. Lewis, 1911; Trenton, George W. Macpherson, 1910; Orange, Benjamin F. Jones, 1911; Hoboken, Frederick J. Stuhr, ad interim; Passaic, William W. Watson, 1911; Atlantic City, Robert H. Ingersoll, 1911; Bayonne, Frederick E. Chamberlain, 1911; New Brunswick, Edward W. Hicks, 1911; Perth Amboy, Adrian Lyon, 1911; Plainfield, William Newcorn, ad interim.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Stokes.

Major-General—Peter Farmer Wanser.

Adjutant-General—R. Heber Breintnall.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Charles W. Parker.

Quartermaster-General—Charles Edward Murray.

Inspector-General—Joseph W. Congdon.

Judge Advocate-General—Edward P. Meany.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Quincy O'M. Gilmore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General, State Comptroller and State Treasurer.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Winoah, 1909; George A. Frey, Camden, 1910; James B. Woodward, Bordentown, 1911; Silas R. Morse, Atlantic City, 1910; W. Edwin Florence, New Brunswick, 1908; Edmund Wilson, Red Bank, 1907; Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Plainfield, 1911; Percival Chrystie, High Bridge, 1909; Ben-

jamin H. Campbell, Elizabeth, 1910; Charles E. Surdam, Morristown, 1907; Sweeting Miles, Alpine, 1908; Francis Scott, Paterson, 1911; Edward G. Robertson, Newark, 1909; Everett Colby, West Orange, 1908; James L. Hays, Newark, 1911; T. O'Connor Sloane, South Orange, 1907; Ulamor Allen, Jersey City, 1908; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City, 1910; Edward Russ, Hoboken, 1907; William D. Forbes, Hoboken, 1909. President, James L. Hays; Vice-President, George A. Frey; Secretary, Charles J. Baxter; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

Principal State Normal and Model Schools, James M. Green, Ph.D.; Steward, John S. Neary.

Principal New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, John P. Walker; Steward, Thomas F. Hearnen.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

State Superintendent—Charles J. Baxter, 1907.

Assistant State Superintendent—J. Brognard Betts.

High School Inspector—Louis Bevier, Jr., New Brunswick.

County Superintendents—Atlantic, Samuel D. Hoffman, Atlantic City; Bergen, B. C. Wooster, Hackensack; Burlington, Herman A. Stees, Beverly; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Oscar O. Barr, Cape May; Cumberland, John N. Glaspell, Bridgeton; Essex, A. B. Meredith, Nutley; Gloucester, William H. Eldridge, Williamstown; Hudson, M. H. Kinsley, Hoboken; Hunterdon, Jason S. Hoffman, Flemington; Mercer, Joseph M. Arnold, Princeton; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, John Enright, Freehold; Morris, Watson B. Matthews, Dover; Ocean, Charles A. Morris, Toms River; Passaic, Edward W. Garrison, Paterson; Salem, J. A. Wentzell, Elmer; Somerset, H. C. Krebs, Somerville; Sussex, Ralph Decker, Sussex; Union, William J. Shearer, Elizabeth; Warren, Franklin T. Atwood, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents—Asbury Park, Fred S. Shepherd; Atlantic City, C. B. Boyer, Supervising Principal; Bayonne, J. H. Christie; Bloomfield, George Morris; Bordentown, William Macfarland; Bridgeton, E. J. Hitchner; Burlington, Wilbur Watts; Camden, James E. Bryan; Dover, J. H. Hulsart; East Orange, Vernon L. Davey; Elizabeth, W. J. Shearer; Englewood, Elmer C. Sherman; Gloucester, Wm. C. Sullivan; Hoboken, A. J. Demarest; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Lambertville, A. P. Kerr; Long Branch, C. Gregory; Millville, H. F. Stauffer; Montclair, Randall Spauld-

ing; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Dr. A. B. Poland; New Brunswick, W. C. Armstrong; Orange, James C. Riggs. Passaic, O. I. Wooley; Paterson, J. R. Wilson; Perth Amboy, S. E. Shull; Phillipsburg, Lewis O. Beers; Plainfield, Henry M. Maxson; Rahway, W. J. Bickett; Salem, W. A. Storrie; Town of Union, Otto Ortel; Trenton, Ebenezer Mackey; West Hoboken, Robert Waters.

STATE LIBRARY.

Commissioners—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

State Librarian—Henry C. Buchanan, 1909.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, 1907; Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton, 1911; William C. Kimball, Passaic, Chairman, 1910; Everett T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, 1909; Howard M. Cooper, Camden, 1908. Secretary, Henry C. Buchanan. Sarah B. Askew, Trenton, organizer.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller.

Custodian of the State House and Public Grounds—John W. Weseman. Assistant, William H. Meseroll. Night Custodian, Simon Gerson.

RIPARIAN BOARD.

Commissioners—The Governor, President; William Cloke, Trenton; Robert Williams, Paterson; John R. Reynolds, Trenton; Michael F. McLaughlin, Newark, all in 1909; Secretary and Engineer, John C. Payne, Jersey City.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Members—Stephen J. Meeker, Newark, 1908; David Baird, President, Camden, 1909; Theodore Strong, New Brunswick, 1907; Eckard P. Budd, Mount Holly, 1908. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Members—Carl Lentz, Newark, President, 1910; E. Ambler Armstrong, Camden, 1909; Charles C. Black, Jersey City, 1908; Henry J. Irick, Vincentown, 1907; Theodore Simonson, Newton, 1911. Secretary, Frederick R. Lehlbach, Newark.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Atlantic County—William H. Bolte, Atlantic City; Elias S. Reed, Buena Vista; John R. Fleming, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—P. G. Zabriskie, Ridgewood; James H. Coe, Englewood; Henry D. Winton, Hackensack.

Burlington County—George N. Wimer, Palmyra; Thomas C. Shreve, Pemberton; Joseph C. Kingdom, Mount Holly.

Camden County—Willard T. Gibbs, Clementon; Joseph E. Nowrey, 425 Market street, Camden; Irving Buckle, 431 Elmer street, Camden.

Cape May County—Eugene C. Cole, Seaville; Stilwell H. Townsend, Cape May; James T. Hoffman, Cold Spring.

Cumberland County—Alexander R. Fithian, Bridgeton; Winfield S. Bonham, Shiloh; Thomas Whittaker, Millville.

Essex County—Lawrence T. Fell, Orange; Henry Dickson, Newark; Lathrop Anderson, Newark.

Gloucester County—John Redfield, Woodbury; Wilson T. Jones, Franklinville; Andrew J. Nichol, Jefferson.

Hudson County—James Allardice, Jersey City; James E. Connolly, Jersey City; Joseph J. Giusto, Hoboken.

Hunterdon County—Henry M. Voorhees, Flemington; Charles N. Reading, Frenchtown; John C. Haynes, Annandale.

Mercer County—Samuel T. Atchley, Ewing; W. Holt Appgar, Trenton; Richard P. Wilson, Trenton. Alexander M. Phillips, Secretary.

Middlesex County—Frank Samsell, Sayreville Township; William Schlesinger, New Brunswick; George J. Haney, Perth Amboy. William A. Spencer, Secretary.

Monmouth County—William T. Hoffman, Englishtown; William K. Devereux, Asbury Park; John S. Applegate, Jr., Red Bank.

Morris County—Charles A. Baker, Kenvil; Edward J. Cahill, Boonton; Edward A. Quayle, Morristown.

Ocean County—Dr. Joshua Hilliard, Manahawken; J. Horace Sprague, Barnegat; A. O. S. Havens, Point Pleasant.

Passaic County—George Wurts, Paterson; Charles E. Denholme, Passaic; Benjamin F. Roegiers, Paterson.

Salem County—D. Harris Smith, Salem; John C. Ward, Centretown; Charles Mecum, Salem.

Somerset County—P. V. D. VanDoren, Millstone; Newton B. Smalley, North Plainfield; Stewart A. Kenney, Somerville.

Sussex County—Patrick J. Dolan, Ogdensburg; Andrew J. VanBlareom, Newton; Henry C. Hunt, Sussex.

Union County—Frederic H. Andrews, Plainfield; C. C. Pollard, Elizabeth; Mulford M. Scudder, Westfield.

Warren County—Jacob S. Stewart, Phillipsburg; Joseph E. Fulper, Washington; William J. Barker, Hackettstown. Henry M. Trimble, Secretary.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Commissioner—David O. Watkins, 1909.

Deputy Commissioner—Thomas K. Johnston.

Chief Clerk—George B. Glover.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Commissioner of Public Roads—Elijah C. Hutchinson, Trenton, 1908.

State Supervisor of Public Roads—Robert A. Meeker, Plainfield.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Chief—Winton C. Garrison, 1908.

Deputy—James T. Morgan.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City, 1907.

Assistant Commissioner—John I. Holt, Paterson, 1907.

Clerk—James F. Dale.

Inspectors—Henry Kuehnle, Atlantic City; Louis Holler, Camden; Joseph Milburn, Trenton; Andrew McCardell, Plainfield; Edward E. McClintock, Newark; vacancy; William Schlachter, Orange; Heber Wells, Paterson; James E. Stanton, Sussex. Female Inspectors—Mary F. VanLeer, Camden; Grace L. De Hart, Jersey City; all in 1907.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

William B. Garrabrants, Newark; Henry H. Banker, New Brunswick; Samuel Berry, Millville; Thomas H. Joiner, Camden; Joseph C. Shenck, Rutherford, ad interim; all in 1907.

STATE PRISON.

Head Keeper—George O. Osborne, 1907.

Supervisor—Samuel W. Kirkbride, 1909.

Inspectors—William H. Carter, Bordentown; Bernard Feeney, Paterson; J. E. Mitchell, Millville; James H. Davenport, Newark; William A. Berry, Belmar; Jacob Schurts, Somerville; all in 1909.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Commissioners—George A. Squire, Elizabeth, 1909, President; Percy R. Pyne, Bernardsville, 1907; Richard H. Wilson, Metuchen, 1910; George W. Fortmeyer, East Orange, 1910; Bruce S. Keator, Asbury Park, 1908; Freeman Woodbridge, New Brunswick, 1909; Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair, 1907; vacancy. The Governor is an ex-officio member. Richard H. Wilson, Secretary. Superintendent, Joseph W. Martin, 1907.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Trustees—Frederick M. Lockwood, Jersey City, 1909; John Guire, Long Branch, 1909; Gervas Ely, Lambertville, 1907; Frank S. Gaskill, New Egypt, 1908; Edward Spaeth, Newark, 1908; Frank M. Donohoe, New Brunswick, 1907. Superintendent, John C. Kalleen.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Trustees—John D. Rue, Trenton, 1909; Alfred D. Carnagy, Secretary, Trenton, 1909; Thomas B. Holmes, Trenton, 1907; Joanna Hartshorne, Short Hills, 1908; Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Newark, 1907; James Mitchell, Paterson, 1909; Dr. Magena De Hart, Jersey City, 1907; Thomas P. Fay, President, Long Branch, 1908; Mrs. Margaret Harrington Sickel, 1909. S. W. Davison, Trenton, Treasurer.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Managers—Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; James E. Flemming, Newark; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; R. Heber Breintnall, Newark. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Adjutant, Bishop W. Mains; Chaplain, Rev. John D. Ferguson; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS. MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

Managers—Gilbert D. Bogert, Treasurer, Passaic; Amos R. Dease, Camden; Ernest C. Stahl, Secretary, Trenton, in 1909; John Shields, President, Flemington, 1910; J. Howard Willets, Port Elizabeth, 1911. Commandant, Jarvis

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members—Laban Dennis, 1908, Newark; William H. Murray, 1906, Plainfield; Cyrus T. Brackett, President, 1909, Princeton; Henry B. Rue, 1912, Hoboken; George P. Olcott, 1907, East Orange; Henry Mitchell, 1912, Asbury Park; William M. Lanning, Trenton, 1910. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist, *ex-officio*. Secretary, Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park. A. Clark Hunt,

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs—George W. McGuire, Trenton. Deputy—Samuel S. Vandruff.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Commissioner—Rev. George B. Wight, Trenton, 1909; Assistant Commissioner, George E. Poole, 1909.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Board of Managers at Morris Plains—James M. Buckley, Morristown, 1909; John C. Eisele, President, Newark, 1909; David St. John, Hackensack, 1907; John A. McBride, Sussex, 1907; Richard A. McCurdy, Morris Plains, 1909; James G. Morgan, Union Hill, 1909; Patrick J. Ryan, Elizabeth, 1909; John T. Gillson, Paterson, 1907. Secretary, Charles H. Green.

Board of Managers at Trenton—Garret D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton, 1909; John Taylor, Trenton, 1909; Joseph Rice, Trenton, 1908; L. A. D. Allen, Woodstown, 1907; Cornelius S. Hoffman, Somerville, 1907; Luther M. Halsey, Williamstown, 1907; J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick, 1907; Peter J. Rafferty, Red Bank, 1907. Secretary, Scott Scammell.

Officers at Morris Plains—Medical Director, Britton D. Evans, M. D.; Treasurer, Guido C. Hinchman; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Officers at Trenton—Medical Director, John W. Ward, M. D.; Treasurer, Harvey H. Johnson; Warden, William P. Hayes.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Board of Managers—Thomas J. Smith, M.D., Bridgeton, 1908, Treasurer; John H. Ewing, M. D., Flemington, 1909; Nelson Y. Dungan, Somerville, 1908; Theodore Foote, Vineland, 1907; Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1909; Herman F. Moosburger, Somerville, 1910; Harry A. Smith, Somerville, 1907. Superintendent, Henry M. Weeks, M.D. Vacancy.

NEW JERSEY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Board of Managers—Dr. Charles J. Kipp, Newark, President, 1910; Dr. Elmer Barwis, Trenton, 1907; Dr. W. S. Jones, Camden, 1907; Dr. James S. Green, Elizabeth, 1909; Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D., New Brunswick, 1910; Dr. John H. Moore, Bridgeton, ad interim; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, ad interim; Abram L. Beavers, Glen Gardner, Secretary, 1908.

FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Board of Managers—Benjamin F. Lee, President, Trenton, 1912; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Secretary, Elizabeth, 1910; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Bloomfield, 1909; George B. Thorn, Treasurer, Burlington, 1912; John J. Cleary, Trenton, 1912; Harry H. Pond, Vineland, 1907; Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1909; Mary J. Dunlap, Supervisor and Medical Director.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Girls and Boys, Vineland—Directors, Governor, ex-officio; D. Wilson Moore, Clayton, 1907; William H. Nicholson, Haddonfield, 1907; Thomas J. Smith, M. D., Bridgeton, 1907; George Davidson, Vineland, 1908; Rev. H. H. Beadle, Bridgeton, 1908; E. E. Read, Jr., Camden, 1908; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1909; W. Graham Tyler, Philadelphia, 1909; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1909; P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1910; Howard Carrow, Camden, 1910; Howard L. Branson, Vineland, 1908. Officers of the Board: Philip P. Baker, President; William H. Nicholson, Vice-President; George Davidson, Treasurer; Edward R. Johnstone, Secretary and Principal. Board of Lady Visitors: Mrs. Charles Keighley, Vice-President, Vineland, 1908; Mrs. Fanny A. Shepperd, Greenwich, Secretary, 1908; Miss Susan N. Warrington, Moorestown, Treasurer, 1908; Miss

Rachel E. Allinson, Yardville, 1909; Miss Julia Frame, Bridgeton, 1907; Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, President, Salem, 1907; Mrs. Edward P. Shields, Bridgeton, 1907; Mrs. William H. Skirm, Trenton, 1909; Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Elizabeth, 1907; Mrs. John Moore, Clayton, 1909; Mrs. Hannah C. Reeve, Camden, 1907; Mrs. F. J. Collier, Woodstown, 1909.

AGRICULTURAL.

State Board of Agriculture—President, E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, William Heritage, Swedesboro; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

Commissioners of Agriculture College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College—First district, Ephraim T. Gill, Aaron S. Borton; Second district, John E. Darnell, vacancy; Third district, David D. Denise, James Neilson; Fourth district, Samuel B. Ketcham, Peter V. D. Vandoren; Fifth district, Ogden Woodruff, Melville S. Condit; Sixth district, Abram C. Holdrum, Henry Marelli; Seventh district, George E. DeCamp, Cyrus B. Crane; Eighth district, George Dorer, Joseph B. Ward; Ninth district, vacancy, John Hudson; Tenth district, Henry Bell, Henry A. Gaede; all in 1907. Secretary, Irving S. Upson.

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station No. 1—Board of Managers: Governor, Professors W. H. S. Demarest and Edward B. Voorhees, together with the members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College. Director, Professor Voorhees; Chief Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer, Irving S. Upson.

Station No. 2—Board of Control: The Trustees of Rutgers College. Director, Professor Edward B. Voorhees. Chief Clerk, Irving S. Upson.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—J. B. R. Smith.

Chief Inspector—Edward Johnson.

Inspectors—William J. Morgan, Newark; Winthrop E. Scarritt, East Orange; Andrew J. Fonderville, Hoboken; Joseph A. Brohel, River Edge; George E. Blakeslee, Jersey City; George W. Thompson, Somerville; John Spillane, Red Bank.

MEDICAL, PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, Morristown, 1907; William P. Watson, Jersey City, 1907; William H. Shipps, President, Bordentown, 1907; E. L. B. Godfrey, Secretary, Camden, 1908; Charles A. Groves, East Orange, 1908; David P. Borden, Paterson, 1908; Edward Hill Baldwin, Newark, 1909; John J. Baumann, Jersey City, 1909; John W. Bennett, Long Branch, 1909.

State Board of Dentistry—Alphonso Irwin, Camden, 1908; Benjamin P. Luckey, Paterson, 1907; W. E. Truex, President, Freehold, 1911; H. S. Sutphen, Newark, 1910. Charles A. Meeker, Secretary-Treasurer, Newark, 1909.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White, Jersey City, 1908; Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton, 1911; George W. Parisen, Perth Amboy, 1907; David Strauss, Elizabeth, 1909; Edward B. Jones, Mount Holly, 1910.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—William Herbert Lowe, Paterson, 1909; T. Earl Budd, Orange, 1907; Whitfield Gray, Newton, 1907; Thomas B. Rogers, Woodbury, 1908; R. W. A. English, Jersey City, 1908.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Governor Stokes, President, ex-officio; Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, ex-officio; John C. Smock, Trenton, 1908; Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick, 1909; vacancy. Secretary, William H. Chew, Salem.

FISH AND GAME.

Commissioners—Benjamin P. Morris, President, Long Branch; R. T. Miller, Camden; D. P. McClellan, Morriston; Percy H. Johnson, Bloomfield; all in 1909. Protector, James M. Stratton, Long Branch. Wardens, John H. Avis, Woodbury; Fred S. Conner, Bridgeton; Harry L. Cook, Trenton; E. R. Davis, Salem; Herbert E. Dane, Hoboken; Louis E. Foulks, New Egypt; William Guthridge, 341 Spruce street, Camden; Alex W. Hughes, 437 Grand street, Paterson; J. B. Hendershott, Newton; C. M. Hawkins, Elizabeth; Fred J. Hall, Bloomfield; Charles Minard, Denville; William B. Lodor, Egg Harbor City; Howard Mathis, New Gretna; George H. Miller, Somerville; George W. Phifer, Ormond; John J. Park, White House Station; Ans. J. Rider, Tuckerton; Charles Ross,

Cape May Court House; Charles Steuerwald, South Amboy; Thomas J. Torton, Penns Grove; Ward Varian, Demarest; Charles Wilbur, Camden; Chaun H. Glenville, Phillipsburg.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Board of Managers—Governor Edward C. Stokes, *ex-officio*.

Members at Large—John C. Smock, 1908; David E. Titsworth, 1911; Emmor Roberts, 1910; Herbert M. Lloyd, Harrison Van Duyne, 1907; George G. Tennant, 1911; Thomas W. Synnott, 1909; all April 1.

First district, Frederick R. Brace, 1911; Second district, P. Kennedy Reeves, 1907; Third district, M. D. Valentine, 1909; Fourth district, Washington A. Roebling, 1908; Fifth district, F. A. Canfield, 1910; Sixth district, George W. Wheeler, 1911; Seventh district, Wendell P. Garrison, 1907; Eighth district, Joseph L. Munn, 1909; Ninth district, Joseph D. Bedle, 1908; Tenth district, Aaron S. Baldwin, 1910; all April 1st.

State Geologist—Henry B. Kummel.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONS.

State Sewerage Commission—Charles W. Fuller, Chairman, Bayonne, 1908; John H. Capstick, Montville, 1908; James E. Fleming, Newark, 1907; Frederick C. Jacobsen, Newark, 1907; H. M. Herbert, Bound Brook, 1909. Secretary, Boyd McLean, Jersey City.

Passaic Valley Flood Commission—Franklin Van Winkle, Paterson; Richard Morrell, Passaic; Marshal O. Leighton, Montclair; John M. Bell, Rutherford; Morris R. Sherrerd, Newark; all in 1908. William L. Dill, Secretary, Paterson.

OYSTER COMMISSIONS.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, 1909; Edward Stites, Jr., 1907; Ogden Gandy, 1908; William De Groff, 1908. Superintendent, A. T. Bacon, Mauricetown.

The Oyster Commission for the District of Ocean county—Samuel B. Allen, New Gretna; Ernest L. Worth, Bayville; Napoleon E. Kelly, West Creek, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent for District of Ocean County—Edward A. Horner, Jr., Tuckerton, 1908.

Oyster Commissioner, District of Shark River—A. Frank Bennett, Jr., Avon, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent, Atlantic County—Alfred B. Smith, Brigantine, 1908.

Oyster Commissioners—Atlantic county, Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City; Watson Conover, Oceanville; Dr. R. M. Sooy, Pleasantville, all in 1908.

The State Bureau of Shell Fisheries—Chief, Charles R. Bacon, Camden, 1907.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park—George Waldrige Perkins, New York city, 1911; D. McNeely Stauffer, New York, 1910; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken, 1910; J. DuPratt White, Nyack, N. Y., 1909; Franklin W. Hopkins, Alpine, N. J., 1909; William H. Porter, New York, 1908; William A. Linn, Hackensack, 1908; Nathan F. Barrett, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1907; Abram De Ronde, Englewood, 1907; William B. Dana, New York city, 1911.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Trustees Newark Technical School—John B. Stabaeus, 1910; George R. Howe, 1910; Samuel E. Robertson, 1907; George W. Ketcham, 1907; Moses Straus, 1908; A. B. Garner, 1908; James L. Hays, 1909; Moses Plaut, 1909.

Trustees Industrial Education, Hoboken—William Keuffel, 1910; Abraham J. Demarest, 1910; Edward Russ, 1907; William D. Forbes, 1907; William R. Jenvey, 1908; Richard Stevens, 1908; Mrs. C. V. Alexander, 1909; James Smith, 1909.

Board of Trustees of Industrial Education, Trenton—Frederick H. Clark, 1907; Edward C. Stover, 1907; Archibald M. Maddock, 1908; Harry C. Taylor, 1908; B. C. Kuser, 1909; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1909; Charles Howell Cook, 1906; Karl G. Roebbling, 1906; all December 30th. Robert C. Bellville, Secretary.

BOARD OF TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

John A. Campbell, President, Trenton, 1910; Edward W. Gray, Trenton, 1911; James M. Stewart, Paterson, 1907; Edwin West, Jr., Hoboken, 1908; Clinton Mackenzie, Elizabeth, 1909. Secretary, Captain Charles J. Allen.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

Raymond S. Taylor, Trenton, 1907; W. Nelson Knapp, East Orange, 1908; William J. Moran, Jersey City, 1908; John F. Martin, Elizabeth, 1909; B. B. Weatherby, Millville, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIALS AND BOARDS.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles Bradley, Newark, 1907.

State Director of Weather Service—Levi A. Judkins, Atlantic City.

State Entomologist—John B. Smith, New Brunswick.

Inspectors of Power Vessels—Chief, J. Fred Runyon, Morristown, 1909; Assistant, James B. Everitt, Lake Hopatcong, 1909.

Managers New Jersey Firemen's Home—Bird W. Spencer, Benjamin W. Cloud, William M. Jeffries, William T. Corliss, Charles N. Reading, Amos Edson, John S. Gibson, George T. Werts, Egbert Seymour; all in 1908. The State Comptroller and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance are members ex-officio.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Anthony T. Williams, Trenton, 1909; Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1907; Hugh F. Fox, Bayonne, 1907; Katherine E. Abbey, Mount Holly, 1909; Joseph McCrystal, Paterson, hold over; Fredrick G. Burnham, Morristown, 1912; Rev. J. R. Atkinson, Elizabeth, 1912.

State Board of Architects—Charles P. Baldwin, President, Newark, 1907; Charles Edwards, Paterson, hold over; Hugh Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, Jersey City, 1907; Arnold H. Moses, Camden, hold over; David P. Provoost, Elizabeth, hold over.

Police Justices—Orange, Joseph B. Bray, 1909; South Orange, J. Martin Roll, 1907.

State Board of Public Accountants—Frank G. Dubois, Newark, 1907; Elmer B. Yale, Jersey City, hold over; vacancy, Lewis, deceased.

Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund—Thomas M. White, Trenton, 1907; Addison P. Rosenkrans, Paterson, 1907; Addison P. Poland, Newark, 1908; William R. Coddington, Plainfield, 1908; Frances O. Seely, Bridgeton; James E. Bryan, Camden, 1909; Elizabeth A. Allen, Hoboken; George B. Crater, Newark, 1910.

COMMISSIONS, MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioners of the State Museum—The State Geologist, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. Curator, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City.

State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners—Franklin Phillips, Chatham, 1907; Seward Davis, Upper Montclair, 1907; Joseph A. Brohel, River Edge, 1907.

Commission to Purchase the old Tavern House in the Borough of Haddonfield, Camden County—Ephraim T. Gill, James L. Pennypacker, Charles R. Stevenson, Robert Gwynne, Henry D. Moore. Term, pleasure of Governor.

Monmouth Battle Monument Commission—Members, Comptroller of the Treasury, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Theodore W. Morris, President; James T. Burtis, Treasurer; John B. Conover, Joseph A. Yard, Frederick Parker, Secretary.

Commission on a State Reformatory for Women—Edwin G. Adams, Montclair; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Hoboken; Mrs. George W. Blackwell, East Orange; Mary Philbrook, Newark; Harry Garfield, Princeton; vacancy.

Commission to revise the Statutes of the State—James E. Howell, Newark; Charles D. Thompson, Jersey City; G. D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton. Secretary, Frank B. Lee, Trenton.

Commission to Consider the Subject of Municipal Laws as They Relate to the State and Municipalities—Joseph L. Munn, East Orange; Frederick W. Gnichtel, Trenton; Howard K. Stokes, Millville.

Commission on Public Utility Franchises—Foster M. Voorhees, Chairman; Franklin Murphy, John C. Payne, Eckard P. Budd, Frank T. Lloyd.

Commission to Revise and Codify Laws Relative to Master and Servant—Justice J. Franklin Fort, W. Holt Apgar, Alexander P. Maxwell

Commissioners of Pilotage (Office, 17 State street, New York city)—Charles B. Parsons, Red Bank; John R. Dewar, Jersey City; Thomas A. Mathes, Tuckertown; Mark Townsend, Linwood; John Scully, Perth Amboy; Douglas Haley, Mauricetown; all in 1909.

The Jamestown Exposition Commission—Alfred Cooper, Cape May Court House; Harvey Leeds, Atlantic City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; James H. Smith, Somerville; Dr. E. L. S. Stevenson, New Brunswick; Richard Herbert, Wickatuck; James T. McMurray, Plainfield; A. B. Leach, South Orange; Wallace M. Scudder, Newark; Dr. T. K. Reed, Atlantic City. Secretary, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City.

Commission to Revise the Corporation Laws of the State

—William H. Corbin, Jersey City; John B. Vreeland, Morristown; J. H. Gaskill, Camden.

Commission to Revise the Poor Laws—Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark; Vivian M. Lewis, Paterson; Thomas A. Davis, Orange; William H. Speer, Jersey City; A. W. McDougal, Newark; Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Elizabeth.

Emigration Commission—John D. Prince, Ringwood; D. F. Merritt, Montclair; Miss J. Maud Campbell, Passaic.

New Jersey Potable Water Commission—William Cloke, President, Trenton; John C. Payne, Secretary; Governor Stokes, ex-officio; John R. Reynolds, Trenton; Robert Williams, Paterson; Michael F. McLoughlin, Newark; Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, Trenton.

Interstate Bridge Commission—James F. Minturn, Hoboken; George T. Werts, Jersey City; Victor L. Mason, Passaic.

Committee on Civil Service Regulation—Thomas J. Hilery, Boonton; John G. Horner, Palmyra; Everett Colby, West Orange.

Commission to Revise Police Court Statutes—Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark; James J. Erwin, Jersey City; John Rellstab, Trenton.

Commission to Devise a Law Providing for a Division of the Profits of Public Utility Corporations—James H. McGraw, Madison; A. B. Leach, South Orange; Alfred N. Barber, Trenton.

Divorce Commission—Henry Collins Minton, Trenton; William M. Lanning, Trenton; John R. Emery, Newark.

East Jersey Proprietorship Commission—John D. Prince, Ringwood; Frankland Briggs, Newark; Heulings Lippincott, Camden.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day—January 1.

Lincoln's Birthday—February 12.

Washington's Birthday—February 22.

Memorial Day—May 30.

Independence Day—July 4.

Labor Day—First Monday in September.

Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.

General Election Day—First Tuesday after first Monday in November.

Xmas Day—December 25.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Terms of Office and Salaries of State Officers, and Members and Officers of the Legislature.

Governor, three years, \$10,000. Secretary to the Governor, three years, \$4,000. Executive Clerk, \$1,800.

Secretary of State, five years, \$6,000. Assistant, five years, \$3,000.

State Treasurer, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy State Treasurer, \$2,500.

State Comptroller, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy Comptroller, \$3,600.

Attorney-General, five years, \$7,000.

Assistant Attorney-General, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,500.

Adjutant-General, \$2,500; Assistant, \$2,500.

Quartermaster-General, \$2,500; Chief Clerk, \$2,500.

Chancellor, seven years, \$11,000.

Vice-Chancellors, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk in Chancery, five years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$3,000.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, seven years, \$11,000.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, five years, \$6,000; Assistant Clerk, \$3,500.

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, six years, \$20 a day for attendance at court and \$20 a day, not exceeding thirty days each term, when engaged in examination of cases or writing of opinions.

Circuit Court Judges, seven years, \$7,500.

District Court Judges, five years, \$1,200 to \$4,000, according to population.

Chancery Reporter, \$500. Law Reporter, \$500.

State Librarian, five years, \$2,000.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, five years, \$5,000; Assistant, \$2,500.

High School Inspector, \$2,500.

Keeper of the State Prison, five years, \$3,500.

Inspectors of the State Prison, five years, \$500.

Supervisor of the State Prison, three years, \$3,000.

Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory, four years, no salary.

Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, five years, \$3,000.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, three years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$2,500.

Custodian of the State House, at pleasure of the Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller, \$2,500; Assistant, \$1,500.

State Auditor, pleasure of Comptroller, salary, \$2,500.

Riparian Commissioners, five years, \$1,500.

State Board of Assessors, four years, \$2,500; Secretary, \$2,500.

Board of Equalization of Taxes, five years, salaries—President, \$5,000; others members, \$3,500; Clerk, five years, salary, \$2,500 and expenses; stenographer, \$900.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, five years, \$2,500; Deputy, \$2,000.

Commissioner Department of Labor, three years, \$2,500; Assistant Commissioner, three years, \$1,500; Clerk, \$1,500; Inspectors, three years, \$1,000.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, three years, \$3,000; Assistant, three years, \$2,500.

State Board of Arbitration, three years, \$1,200.

Curator State Museum, \$1,500.

State Commissioner of Public Roads, three years, \$5,000; \$4,000 for clerk hire, etc.

Supervisor of Public Roads, \$2,500.

Motor Vehicle Department—Commissioner, \$1,500; Chief Inspector, \$1,500; Inspector, \$3 a day. Appointed by Secretary of State.

Commissioners of Pilotage, three years, fees.

State Board of Education, five years, no salary.

County Superintendents of Public Schools, three years, salary, \$1,300 to \$2,600, and expenses.

State Board of Health, seven years, no salary; Secretary, \$3,000; Sanitary Inspector, \$2,300; Bacteriologist, \$2,000; Register of Statistics, \$1,800.

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs, \$2,000.

Board of Tenement House Supervision, five years, no salary. Secretary, salary, \$2,500. Inspectors, \$1,000 each. Architect, \$1,800. Record Clerk, \$1,200.

Board of Managers Village for Epileptics, three years, no salary.

Superintendent of the Village for Epileptics, \$3,000. Steward, \$1,500. Assistant Physician, \$800.

State Sewerage Commission, three years, salary, \$1,500; Secretary, \$1,200.

River Flood Commissioners, four years, salary, \$2,500.

Director Agricultural Experiment Station, \$2,250.

Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park, five years, no salary.

Boards of Managers, State Hospitals, five years, no salary; Treasurers, each, \$500; Secretaries, each, \$500; Wardens, \$2,500 each.

State Hospital officials appointed by Boards of Managers—Medical Directors, each \$3,500. Morris Plains—First Assistant Medical Director, \$1,800; Second Assistant, \$1,500; Third Assistant, \$1,200; Fourth Assistant, \$1,100; Fifth Assistant, \$1,000; Sixth Assistant, \$950. Trenton—First Assistant Medical Director, \$1,800; Second Assistant, \$1,500; Third Assistant, \$1,200; Fourth Assistant, \$1,000.

Fish and Game Commissioners, five years, salary \$250; Fish and Game Protector, \$1,500; Fish Wardens, each \$600, and expenses, \$200.

Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, three years, no salary; Secretary, three years, salary \$150.

Trustees State Home for Boys, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,620.

Trustees State Home for Girls, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,000; Treasurer, \$500; Secretary, \$200.

Board of Managers of the Home for Feeble-minded Women, six years, no salary; Superintendent, \$2,500.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College, two years, no salary.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture, \$1,200.

Members of Geological Survey, five years, no salary.

State Geologist, \$3,000; Assistant \$1,200.

State Board of Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

State Board of Pharmacy, five years, \$5 a day and expenses.

State Board of Dentistry, five years, no salary.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers, three years, no salary.

Board of Forestry, three years, no salary.

Public Library Commissioners, five years, no salary.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, five years, no salary. Commandant, \$1,500. Adjutant, \$1,000.

Inspector of Steamboats, one year, no salary.

State Board of Children's Guardians, six years, no salary; General Agent, \$1,000.

School Fund Superintendent, \$2,000.

State Oyster Commissioner, three years, \$500; Superintendent, \$1,300.

State Oyster Commission for District of Ocean County, three years, salary \$250; Superintendent, \$1,000.

Oyster Commission for the District of Atlantic County, three years, salary \$500 first year, \$300 afterward.

Oyster Superintendent of Atlantic County, three years, salary \$1,000.

Chief of the State Bureau of Shell Fisheries, four years, salary \$1,200.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, four years, no salary; Secretary, \$800.

Chief Inspector of Power Vessels, three years, salary \$600 and expenses. Assistant, three years, \$10 a day and expenses.

State Board of Architects, two years, no salary.

Board of Public Accountants, three years, \$5 a day for actual services.

State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, five years, \$10 a day for actual service.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

Members of County Boards of Equalization of Taxes, three years. Salaries—Essex and Hudson, \$2,400; Passaic, \$2,000; Bergen, Camden, Mercer and Union, \$1,600; Middlesex and Monmouth, \$1,400; Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland and Morris, \$1,200; Cape May, Gloucester, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren, \$1,000.

State Senators, three years, and Members of the Assembly, one year, \$500.

Senate Officers—President, \$666.66; President's Private Secretary, \$600; Secretary, \$1,500; Assistant Secretary, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,200; one Assistant, \$600; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, \$500; Calendar Clerk, \$500; Bill Clerks, \$500; five Door and Gallery Keepers, each \$350; four Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500.

House of Assembly Officers—Speaker, \$666.66; Speaker's Private Secretary, \$600; Assistant Secretary, \$400; Clerk, \$1,500; Assistant Clerk, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,300; two Assistants, \$600 each; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; two Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each \$500; twelve Doorkeepers, each \$350; ten Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500; Bill Clerk and Assistant, \$500 each; four Clerks to Committees, each \$300.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of the National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General R. Heber Breintnall; Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General C. Edward Murray; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Joseph W. Congdon; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General Edward P. Meany; Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.

Department Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. Parker; Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel James S. Kiger; Assistant Quartermasters-General, Colonel James V. Oliphant, Colonel D. Stewart Craven; Assistant Commissary-General, Colonel William H. Earley; Deputy Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr.; Assistant Paymaster-General, Major Samuel S. Armstrong; Assistant Military Storekeeper, Captain John H. Crissey; Assistant Surgeon-General, Colonel Edmund L. B. Godfrey; Medical Inspector, Lieut.-Colonel Mortimer Lampson; Assistant Inspectors-General, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Boltwood; Assistant Inspectors-General of Rifle Practice, Colonel Charles A. Reid, Lieut.-Colonel Richard B. Reading, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred T. Holley, Lieut.-Colonel William Libbey; Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Major Arthur Johns.

Division Headquarters, Jersey City—Major-General Peter Farmer Wanser.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieut.-Colonel James W. Howard; Judge Advocate, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General George E. P. Howard; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Major Walter F. Whittemore, Major Forrest Fairchild Dryden, Major Leon W. Manton.

First Brigade Headquarters, Newark—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel, vacancy; Inspector, Lieut.-Colonel, vacancy; Surgeon, Lieut.-Colonel William J. Parker; Quartermaster,

Major Hobart Tuttle; Paymaster, Major Allan B. Wallace; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer, Major S. Wood McClave; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Alexander P. Gray, Jr., Captain

Second Brigade Headquarters, Trenton—Brigadier-General Quincy O'M. Gillmore.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Gilkyson; Inspector, Lieut.-Colonel William E. Pedrick; Surgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Richard R. Rogers, Jr.; Quartermaster, Major Charles W. Irwin; Judge Advocate, Major Harry C. Valentine; Engineer, Major Edwin B. Broadway; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Mahlon R. Margerum, Captain Peter A. VanDoren.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel Henry W. Freeman; Adjutant, Captain Alvin H. Graff.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel Dennis F. Collins; Adjutant, Captain John M. Rogers.

Third Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel John A. Mather; Adjutant, Captain Harry C. Kramer.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel Joseph H. Brensinger; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson—Colonel Edwin W. Hine; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

First Troop, Cavalry, Newark—Captain William A. Bryant.

Second Troop, Cavalry, Red Bank—Captain Edwin Field.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Orange—Captain Oscar H. Condit.

Battery B, Field Artillery, Camden—Captain Samuel G. Barnard.

Signal and Telegraph Corps, Headquarters, Jersey City—Captain William C. Sherwood, Signal Officer.

Roster of Officers of the Naval Reserve.

First Battalion, Armory, U. S. S. "Portsmouth," Hoboken, N. J.—Commander Edward McClure Peters; Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander Charles B. Davenport; Signal Officer and Aide, Lieutenant (junior grade) William P. O'Rourke.

Second Battalion, Armory, U. S. S. "Huntress," Camden, ... J.—Commander Albert De Unger; Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander Edward O. Holloway; Signal Officer, Lieutenant (junior grade) Louis H. Miller.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

**County Officers, With the Date of the Expiration of Their
Term of Office, Time of Holding Courts, &c.**

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, 1,359.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—George Senft, 1908; Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., 1907; William J. Dubler, 1909;

County Clerk—Lewis P. Scott, 1910.

Surrogate—Emanuel C. Shaner, 1907.

County Collector—L. C. Albertson, Atlantic City.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

County Judge—Enoch A. Higbee, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph E. P. Abbott, 1908.

County Lunatic Asylum—T. L. McConnell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John D. Carver (1907), Louis A. Reppetto (1908), Dems.; William Howenstine (1908), Harry Jenkins (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, September and December.

BERGEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 11,098.

Sheriff—James W. Mercer, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—Ellsworth M. Pell, Archibald D. Lees, both 1907; Cornelius Collins, 1908.

County Clerk—John R. Ramsey, 1910.

Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1908.

County Collector—Orrin S. Trall, Hillsdale.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—David D. Zabriskie, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ernest Koester, 1910.

County Board of Elections—William Ely (1907), William H. Rodgers (1908), Dems.; Abram C. Holdrum (1908), Albert Hoffman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat—Mount Holly. Population, 5,509.

Sheriff—John J. Norcross, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joshua D. Janney, 1908; Barclay Seeds, 1909; Enoch Deworth, 1907.

County Clerk—Watson T. Sooy, 1909.

Surrogate—William P. Lippincott, 1911.

Auditor—William W. Worrell.

County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—John G. Horner, ad interim.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Samuel Atkinson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. H. Deacon, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Henry W. Savage (1907), Robert Glasgow (1908), Dems.; Walter E. Borden (1908), Thomas B. Gaskell (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 83,363.

Sheriff—Frank C. Somers, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joel W. Fithian, 1908; Grant E. Kirk, Frank O. Stem, 1907.

County Clerk—Frank F. Patterson, Jr., 1911.

Register of Deeds—Edward W. Delacroix, 1910.

Surrogate—Harry Reeves, 1907.

County Collector—John W. Sell, Camden.

Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.

County Judge—Charles Van Dyke Joline, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry S. Scovel, ad interim; Assistant, Charles A. Wolverton.

Port Warden—Charles A. Wolverton.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. F. Curry, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Francis J. McAdams (1908), Gottlieb C. Mick (1907), Dems.; Lewis H. Stehr (1907), Edwin L. Wilcox (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday, April; second Tuesday, September and December.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, —.

Sheriff—William H. Bright, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—William H. Thompson, 1908; Nathan A. Cohen, 1909; Robert S. Miller, 1907.

County Clerk—Julius Way, 1910.

Surrogate—E. Clinton Hewitt, 1907.

County Collector—Joseph I. Scull, Ocean City.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

County Judge—James M. E. Hildreth, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harry S. Douglas, 1908.

County Board of Elections—Charles A. Norton (1908), Michael H. Kearns (1907), Dems.; Henry F. Dougherty (1908), Joseph K. Hand (191), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 13,624.

Sheriff—Daniel Souder, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Johnson Hitchner, 1908; E. Burton Bradford, 1907; John S. Halsey, 1909.

County Clerk—Samuel M. Sheldon, 1909.

Surrogate—John A. C. Thompson, 1908.

County Collector—E. P. Bacon, Bridgeton.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

County Judge—Vacancy.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Hampton Fithian, 1909.

County Lunatic Asylum—David Elwell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John Ogden (1907), George W. Eckart (1908), Dems.; Charles E. Bellows (1907), John R. Radcliffe (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

ESSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 283,289.

Sheriff—Frank H. Sommer, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles A. Keyler, Elmer G. Wherry, Louis L. Davidson, 1908.

County Clerk—Arthur Horton, 1907.

Surrogate—George E. Russell, 1909.

County Collector—Richard W. Booth, Franklin.

County Supervisor—John F. Otterbein.

Register of Deeds—Edward S. Perry, 1910.

Circuit Judge—Chief Justice William S. Gummere, 1908.

County Judge—Jay TenEyck, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Young, 1909.

Assistant Prosecutor—Wilbur A. Mott, 1909.

County Lunatic Asylum—Dr. D. M. Dill, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Enos Runyon (1908), Edward Hart (1907), Dems.; Harry Kalisch (1907), Samuel C. Martin (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 4,560.

Sheriff—Charles Wilson, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Allan B. Black, 1908; James Hunter, Jr., Samuel S. Ledden, 1907.

County Clerk—Frank B. Ridgway, 1907.

Surrogate—Anthony G. Silver, 1909.

County Collector—George E. Pierson, Woodbury.

Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.

County Judge—John S. Jessup, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Lewis Starr, 1911.

County Lunatic Asylum—Joseph Ridgeway, Steward.

County Board of Elections—Thomas C. Dikes (1907), Charles J. Wolferth (1908), Dems.; George E. Pierson (1908), Samuel D. Beckett (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in May and October.

HUDSON COUNTY.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 232,699.

Sheriff—John C. Kaiser, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Chauncey V. Bunnell, 1908; James McLaughlin, 1909; Robert Schlemm, 1909.

County Clerk—John Rotherham, 1910.

Surrogate—John P. Egan, 1911.

County Collector—Stephen M. Egan, Jersey City.

County Supervisor—H. Otto Wittpen.

Register of Deeds—James C. Clarke, 1910.

Circuit Judge—John Franklin Fort, 1908.

County Judge—John A. Blair, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William H. Speer, 1908.

Assistant Prosecutor—George T. Vickers.

Port Warden—John J. Toffey, 1908.

Harbor Masters—Vacancies.

County Lunatic Asylum—George W. King, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John Zeller (1908), John C. Sweeney (1907), Dems.; vacancy; Robert West (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 2,000.

Sheriff—Elisha W. Opdycke, Dem., 1908.

Coroners—Eugene Hoffman, 1908; George M. Pidcock, 1907; John D. Stockton, 1909.

County Clerk—Oliver A. Farley, 1910.

Surrogate—George F. Hanson, 1910.

County Collector—William E. Trewin, Flemington.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John L. Connett, ad interim.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George K. Large, 1911.

County Board of Elections—George W. Snyder (1907), Johnson Warford (1908), Dems.; John T. Force (1908), Frank Barkley (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

MERCER COUNTY.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 84,180.

Sheriff—William L. Wilbur, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. D. Bower, Edmund R. Nutt, George B. Hult, 1908.

County Clerk—Charles H. Baker, 1908.

Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1909.

County Collector—Edward P. Mount, Trenton.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John Rellstab, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William J. Crossley, 1908.

Assistant Prosecutor—William R. Piper.

County Board of Elections—E. Dowdy Wood (1908), An-

thony S. Brennan (1907), Dems.; Holmes E. La Rue (1908), Charles H. Mather (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 23,133.

Sheriff—Andrew S. Church, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles R. Moke, 1908; Harry O. Bishop, 1908; Jesse H. Beekman, 1909.

County Clerk—John H. Conger, 1909.

Surrogate—Peter Francis Daly, 1907.

County Collector—H. Raymond Groves, New Brunswick.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Theodore Booraem, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George Berdine, 1909.

Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy—Dr. Frank C. Henry.

County Board of Elections—Hendrick H. Brown (1908), Oliver Kelly (1907), Dems.; John E. Elmendorf (1907), John H. Suydam (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday in December.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 3,064.

Sheriff—Charles Asa Francis, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. Gravatt, John T. Tetley, William E. Macdonald, 1908.

County Clerk—Joseph McDermott, 1909.

Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1908.

County Collector—Richard W. Herbert, Freehold.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—John E. Foster, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry M. Nevius, 1909.

Assistant Prosecutor—Andrew H. Stokes.

County Board of Elections—John P. Walker (1908), Charles E. Conover (1907), Dems.; John C. Patterson (1908), David D. Denise (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

MORRIS COUNTY.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 12,146.

Sheriff—George Shaw, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—William M. Decker, Aldo Bliss Coultas, 1908;
George Hitchins, 1909.

County Clerk—Daniel S. Voorhees, 1908.

Surrogate—David Young, 1908.

County Collector—Joseph F. McLean, Butler.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—Alfred Elmer Mills, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles A. Rathbun, 1908.

County Board of Elections—Clifford A. Fairchild (1907),
John W. Fancer (1908), Dems.; A. A. Vance (1907), Sidney
Collins (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tues-
day in May, and second Tuesday in October.

OCEAN COUNTY.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,350.

Sheriff—Howard Jeffrey, 1908.

Coroners—George E. Bennett, J. Holmes, Harvey, 1908;
David O. Parker, 1907.

County Clerk—George H. Holman, 1908.

Surrogate—Joseph Grover, 1907.

County Collector—Cornelius C. Pearce, Burrsville.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—Albert C. Martin, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore J. R. Brown, 1907.

County Board of Elections—David C. Brower (1907),
Cornelius D. Kelly (1908), Dems.; Arthur B. Clute (1907),
Mark Bailey (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tues-
day in September and second Tuesday in December.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 111,599.

Sheriff—Frank J. Van Noort, Dem., 1909.

Coroners—Robert C. Moore, 1908; William G. McClincey,
1908; Edward L. Wheeler, 1907.

County Clerk—John J. Slater, 1911.

Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1910.

Register of Deeds—Richard Cogan, 1911.

County Collector—John L. Conklin, Paterson.

Circuit Judge—Mahlon Pitney, 1908.

County Judge—Francis Scott, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Emley, 1911.

Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ralph W. Shaw.

County Lunatic Asylum—John G. Donnelly, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John W. DeMott (1908), Frank T. Forbes (1907), Dems.; Stephen Dawson (1908), Hinman A. Baxter (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

SALEM COUNTY.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 6,443.

Sheriff—Collins B. Allen, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—William M. Donnelly, Alpheus B. Woodruff, 1908; James D. Torton, 1909.

County Clerk—Benjamin E. Harris, 1909.

Surrogate—Loren P. Plummer, 1907.

County Collector—James Butcher, Salem.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, ad interim.

County Judge—Clement H. Sinnickson, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Furman Sinnickson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—William B. Turner, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Roger F. Moran (1908), William B. Jones (1907), Dems.; Firman H. Lloyd (1907), Henry Coombs (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 5,507.

Sheriff—Edward E. Cooper, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—William H. Long, Jr., Frank L. Field, both in 1907; Fred A. Wild, 1909.

County Clerk—Alexander G. Anderson, 1908.

Surrogate—William J. De Mond, 1907.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Somerville.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—Louis H. Schenck, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John F. Reger, 1910.

Assistant Prosecutor—E. J. Johnson, Jr.

County Board of Elections—John H. Mattison (1907), Jacob Shurts (1908), Dems.; H. W. Reusswig (1908), Charles H. Bateman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 4,422.

Sheriff—Judson K. Gunn, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles M. Dunning, 1907; Edwin W. Landes, 1908; Ephraim Morris, 1909.

County Clerk—Ora C. Simpson, 1907.

Surrogate—Jacob M. Demarest, 1908.

County Collector—William E. Ross, Sparta.

Circuit Judge—Mahlon Pitney, 1908.

County Judge—Joseph Coult, Jr., 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Huston, 1907.

County Board of Elections—Robert T. Smith (1907), William D. Wilson (1908), Dems.; William H. Dalrymple (1907), A. D. Cornell (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

UNION COUNTY.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 60,509.

Sheriff—William H. Lawrence, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joseph Hagan, 1908; Henry M. Pierson, 1907; Charles B. Lufburrow, 1909.

County Clerk—James C. Calvert, 1909.

Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1907.

Register of Deeds—Frank H. Smith, 1909.

County Collector—N. R. Leavitt, Elizabeth.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Edward S. Atwater, ad interim.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nicholas C. J. English, 1908.

Harbor Master, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John P. Arnold.

County Board of Elections—Robert H. McAdams (1907), Frederick Zior (1908), Dems.; George Stewart (1907), Walter L. Hatfield, Jr. (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

WARREN COUNTY.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,869.

Sheriff—Andrew Merrick, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John S. Stone, Jesse Smith, 1908; Edward W. Sharps, 1909.

County Clerk—Charles Hoagland, 1910.

Surrogate—James A. Allen, 1909.

County Collector—H. O. Carhart, Blairstown.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—George M. Shipman, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John I. Blair Reiley, 1911.

County Board of Elections—J. William Miller (1908), T. S. White (1907), Dems.; William M. Everett (1908), John Brady (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

Time of Holding Courts.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the second Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Prerogative Court meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

United States Court of Appeals meets first Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in September.

CIRCUITS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Trenchard.

2d District—Gloucester and Camden. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Justice Hendrickson.

4th District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Reed.

5th District—Middlesex and Union. Justice Swayze.

6th District—Somerset, Morris and Bergen. Justice Garretson.

7th District—Essex. Chief Justice Gummere.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Fort.

9th District—Passaic and Sussex. Justice Pitney.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory

CIRCUIT JUDGES' DISTRICTS.

Essex County—Judges Frederic Adams and Wilbur A. Heisley.

Hudson County—Judges Charles W. Parker and Benjamin A. Vail.

Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May Counties—Judge Allen B. Endicott.

Passaic and Sussex Counties—Judge Wilbur A. Heisley.

Bergen, Morris and Union Counties—Judge Benjamin A. Vail.

Burlington, Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren Counties—Judge Frank T. Lloyd.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1906.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	Congress					Assembly				
	Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Tower, Pro.	Korshet, Soc.	Riddle, Lab. & Linc.	Elvins, Rep.	Garrison, Dem.	Steelman, Pro.	Felder, Soc.	
Absecon City—										
1 ward.....	54	19	4	0	0	55	19	4	0	
2 ward.....	45	12	0	0	0	45	13	0	0	
Atlantic City—										
1 ward, 1 dis.	278	33	5	0	88	294	115	3	0	
2 dis.	232	27	8	0	40	245	60	9	0	
3 dis.	401	28	4	1	14	412	20	4	2	
2 ward, 1 dis.	216	28	4	1	21	229	49	4	1	
2 dis.	292	22	4	0	9	293	33	4	1	
3 dis.	146	16	3	0	23	153	35	3	0	
3 ward, 1 dis.	155	9	2	0	80	158	89	1	0	
2 dis.	164	12	1	0	69	169	82	2	0	
3 dis.	177	23	2	2	95	178	128	2	2	
4 dis.	147	17	2	1	77	137	54	3	0	
5 dis.	118	11	6	1	41	135	47	7	1	
6 dis.	226	21	10	1	53	236	75	9	1	
4 ward, 1 dis.	287	75	5	8	10	292	84	5	8	
2 dis.	354	121	1	1	109	433	162	1	1	
3 dis.	248	75	11	1	73	221	133	10	1	
4 dis.	168	70	18	2	130	251	130	13	2	
Total,	3609	588	86	19	932	3836	1296	80	20	
Brigantine City—										
1 ward.....	2	4	4	0	0	3	4	4	0	
2 ward.....	14	4	1	0	0	15	4	1	0	
Buena Vista twp	256	121	2	0	2	257	121	2	0	
Egg Harbor City	262	143	2	0	8	242	169	0	0	
Egg Harbor twp	155	92	5	1	9	133	124	5	1	
Folsom Borough	33	18	0	0	0	34	17	0	0	
Galloway twp—										
1 dis.....	113	112	4	0	4	101	123	3	0	
2 dis.....	68	78	0	0	1	67	81	0	0	
Hamilton twp..	232	94	17	1	4	237	99	17	1	
Hammonton—										
1 dis.....	189	49	5	6	2	203	46	4	5	
2 dis.....	179	30	5	0	3	197	27	4	0	
Linwood Bor...	68	46	1	0	0	69	47	0	0	
Longport Bor..	24	6	0	0	0	28	3	0	0	
Mullica twp....	67	24	5	0	0	71	23	5	1	
Northfield—										
1 ward.....	31	3	2	1	9	36	8	2	1	
2 ward.....	33	5	0	0	27	51	16	0	0	
Pleasantville—										
1 dis.....	128	24	23	9	62	140	82	19	9	
2 dis.....	155	17	10	7	40	157	53	10	7	
Port Republic—										
1 ward.....	33	13	1	0	0	32	15	1	0	
2 ward.....	20	9	0	0	0	21	6	0	1	
Somers Point City—										
1 ward.....	42	29	0	0	0	40	29	0	0	
2 ward.....	50	29	0	0	0	50	28	0	0	
So. Atlantic City	23	26	0	0	0	24	28	0	0	
Ventnor City...	27	9	1	0	0	31	6	1	0	
Weymouth twp	73	113	3	0	0	74	116	3	0	
	5985	1717	181	44	1103	6249	2601	165	46	

BERGEN COUNTY.

—Congress— —Assembly—

	Burke, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.	Collingswood, Pro.	Devine, Rep. Fike, Rep.	Thompson, Dem.	Hart, Dem.	Worth, Pro.	De Voe, Pro	
Alpine Bor.....	55	42	1	54	56	40	40	1	1
Allendale Bor.....	98	72	9	96	96	71	71	9	9
Bergenfield Bor.....	96	124	4	97	98	124	124	3	4
Bogota Bor.....	63	40	4	54	58	47	42	5	4
Closter Bor.....	146	155	5	143	144	156	155	5	6
Carlstadt Bor—1 dis.	193	226	1	149	204	198	258	1	1
2 dis.	92	149	0	86	153	116	158	0	10
Cliffside Park Bor...	96	298	1	89	90	307	303	2	1
Cresskill Bor.....	66	36	3	62	66	40	35	4	3
Demarest Bor.....	45	28	7	46	46	27	27	7	6
Delford Bor.....	78	59	1	75	72	60	60	1	4
Dumont Bor.....	195	57	5	105	105	57	54	6	5
Etna Bor.....	48	47	2	48	44	54	48	2	2
Edgewater Bor.....	184	204	0	178	184	205	209	0	0
Englewood City—									
1 ward.....	176	63	1	68	171	167	68	1	1
2 ward.....	137	87	8	53	129	158	98	8	13
3 ward.....	110	190	9	103	122	227	206	9	9
4 ward.....	158	197	1	145	144	207	214	2	2
East Rutherford—									
1 dis.....	197	213	5	187	197	213	218	5	7
2 dis.....	85	43	1	88	89	40	40	1	1
Englewood Cliffs Bor	25	17	2	22	25	19	18	2	2
Fairview Bor.....	120	170	0	117	113	173	178	3	3
Fort Lee Bor—1 dis.	206	203	1	202	205	199	208	1	1
2 dis.	83	114	0	77	75	119	120	0	0
Franklin Twp.....	103	79	2	128	110	52	67	3	3
Garfield Bor—1 dis..	229	168	2	251	254	143	144	1	1
2 dis..	58	127	0	58	59	129	120	0	0
Glen Rock Bor.....	63	58	0	56	58	63	64	0	0
Harrington Twp.....	58	38	0	58	58	38	38	0	0
Harrington Park Bor..	43	30	3	43	43	30	30	3	3
Hasbrouck Hts Bor..	191	125	18	184	187	130	127	21	19
Haworth Bor	29	33	1	31	32	32	31	1	1
Hillsdale Twp.....	121	60	16	124	125	58	55	14	15
Hobokus Twp.....	332	217	15	346	358	199	185	17	19
Leonia Bor.....	160	58	3	160	104	57	54	3	3
Little Ferry Bor....	69	96	0	64	65	90	100	0	0
Lodi Bor.....	173	136	4	213	211	96	97	4	4
Lodi Twp.....	64	62	0	56	67	62	67	0	0
Maywood Bor.....	60	63	2	52	61	63	62	1	2
Midland Twp.....	98	44	2	90	88	51	52	2	6
Midland Park Bor...	131	110	3	145	157	81	93	4	5
Montvale Bor.....	42	46	3	44	41	44	47	3	0
New Barbadoes Twp--									
1 ward.....	171	304	2	175	172	299	306	2	2
2 ward, 1 dis.....	141	202	4	162	167	184	173	3	8
2 dis.....	98	139	3	102	100	132	134	2	3
3 ward.....	297	186	7	295	298	186	178	0	0
4 ward.....	307	167	12	291	298	169	169	14	17
5 ward.....	116	112	7	115	114	111	109	8	11
North Arlington Bor.	15	33	3	10	15	38	33	0	0
Norwood Bor.....	63	52	1	63	62	52	52	1	1
Oakland Bor.....	30	36	2	29	29	36	36	2	2
Old Tappan Bor....	10	45	0	10	9	45	45	0	0
Orvil Twp.....	72	105	3	70	69	110	112	3	3
Orvil Bor.....	50	21	0	52	55	17	15	0	0
Overpeck Twp.....	237	227	1	200	220	275	220	1	2

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Congress — Senator — Assembly — Surrogate

	Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Collins, Dem.	Wildes, Ind.	Irick, Rep.	Lewis, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.	Adams, Ind.	Lippincott, Rep.	Huff, Dem.
Bass River....	72	114	85	107	3	84	80	113	4	81	113
Beverly City...	283	121	259	120	38	257	243	122	90	245	170
Beverly Twp...	275	148	261	148	26	276	263	148	38	265	163
Bordentown—											
1 ward.....	201	69	166	45	69	197	210	67	16	206	75
2 ward.....	170	83	125	49	92	149	130	102	49	144	118
3 ward.....	126	83	88	75	44	93	88	112	14	91	118
Bordento'n Twp	98	49	86	38	27	98	102	48	5	100	52
Burlington—											
1 ward.....	180	165	182	160	3	184	190	161	4	172	172
2 ward, 1 dis	154	90	153	92	1	155	160	89	7	151	95
2 dis	148	66	147	65	0	152	156	62	0	150	64
3 ward.....	213	187	209	188	2	215	224	183	0	214	186
4 ward.....	212	117	211	119	3	212	215	122	3	210	126
Burlington Twp	80	28	67	31	10	73	86	27	11	80	31
Chester, East..	262	67	208	112	20	258	258	67	6	263	77
Chester, West.	308	144	268	174	14	307	307	144	4	314	140
Chesterfield ...	98	33	69	32	52	95	94	36	24	93	47
Cinnaminson ...	114	102	121	90	5	109	107	108	5	124	98
Delran	64	88	56	87	9	61	60	87	7	65	86
Easthampton ..	85	63	74	65	9	74	83	63	5	75	75
Evesham	135	109	128	109	0	135	136	109	13	132	118
Fieldsboro Bor.	71	46	57	38	35	58	85	46	39	76	56
Florence	278	199	273	199	2	270	272	201	1	276	198
Lumberton	220	70	184	97	15	220	220	69	12	190	104
Mansfield	178	160	167	148	22	177	177	157	4	176	163
Medford	187	90	183	93	3	189	188	88	3	171	167
Mount Laurel..	200	160	183	113	1	202	202	160	0	242	59
New Hanover..	71	117	59	100	37	68	62	116	30	71	19
North Hanover.	82	81	42	49	79	72	69	78	51	82	84
Northampton—											
1 ward.....	208	118	200	118	12	204	198	125	3	150	179
2 ward.....	163	105	152	102	17	166	163	107	6	161	171
3 ward.....	252	140	239	139	23	251	246	140	22	146	250
Palmyra	224	120	204	130	9	226	228	118	6	225	121
Pemberton Bor.	80	87	96	67	11	85	79	82	24	72	99
Pemberton Twp	118	159	190	44	15	155	142	99	11	145	105
Riverside—											
1 dis.....	177	123	176	128	5	177	174	127	10	163	141
2 dis.....	110	66	98	66	6	109	105	68	7	117	62
Riverton Bor.	139	71	129	77	3	137	142	69	3	138	71
Shamong	69	28	61	31	6	63	59	32	5	61	36
Southampton ...	271	192	257	200	13	332	252	183	5	235	232
Springfield ...	168	139	135	138	33	159	159	142	21	159	147
Tabernacle	75	47	66	46	13	79	75	44	4	72	46
Washington ...	146	22	142	22	4	142	142	22	5	146	22
Westhampton ...	65	20	49	28	9	59	49	21	19	64	21
Willingboro ...	59	70	59	68	5	58	57	66	16	59	69
Woodland	47	29	42	32	0	49	46	32	0	43	33

6966 4328 6406 4179 808 6891 6783 4302 612 6555 4820

Prohibition, 426. Socialist, 127.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

-Congress- -----Assembly-----

			Loudenslager, Rep.	Summerill, Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jess, Rep.	Nieland, Dem.	Shane, Dem.	Francis, Dem.
Camden -1 ward,	1 dis.	168	32	178	179	177	33	33	33	33
	2 dis.	96	34	93	93	93	35	35	35	35
	3 dis.	185	32	185	186	186	33	34	34	34
	4 dis.	170	50	188	190	190	52	51	50	50
	5 dis.	210	37	211	212	212	38	37	37	37
2 ward,	6 dis.	150	42	153	153	153	43	43	43	43
	1 dis.	129	21	130	129	130	23	23	23	23
	2 dis.	141	31	143	143	143	30	30	30	30
	3 dis.	176	50	177	177	177	50	50	50	50
	4 dis.	155	54	161	150	150	56	56	56	56
3 ward,	5 dis.	246	46	245	246	245	47	47	47	47
	1 dis.	125	35	125	125	125	37	37	37	37
	2 dis.	134	67	135	135	135	67	67	67	67
	3 dis.	125	51	125	124	125	53	52	52	52
	4 dis.	108	71	109	109	109	77	77	77	77
4 ward,	5 dis.	129	66	131	131	131	70	70	71	71
	1 dis.	100	31	105	106	106	29	29	29	29
	2 dis.	94	30	94	94	94	30	30	30	30
	3 dis.	73	29	71	71	71	32	31	32	32
	4 dis.	128	32	128	128	128	36	32	33	33
5 ward,	5 dis.	156	59	157	160	160	62	58	57	57
	1 dis.	189	55	194	194	194	56	56	56	56
	2 dis.	100	51	107	106	106	54	54	53	53
	3 dis.	129	38	130	130	129	40	40	40	40
	4 dis.	118	54	95	95	95	27	27	27	27
6 ward,	5 dis.	124	32	124	124	124	33	33	33	33
	6 dis.	243	23	242	241	242	26	25	25	25
	7 dis.	100	44	100	100	100	43	44	44	44
	8 dis.	109	42	107	110	108	45	45	45	45
	1 dis.	120	34	117	117	117	36	36	38	38
7 ward,	2 dis.	108	29	123	125	125	29	29	29	29
	3 dis.	110	31	109	112	113	35	31	31	31
	4 dis.	93	27	95	95	95	27	27	27	27
	5 dis.	139	23	137	139	137	25	22	25	25
	6 dis.	123	24	130	130	130	25	25	25	25
8 ward,	7 dis.	102	26	103	103	103	26	26	26	26
	8 dis.	127	8	128	129	128	42	42	43	43
	9 dis.	98	32	101	101	100	32	32	33	33
	1 dis.	128	24	129	129	130	26	24	24	24
	2 dis.	145	41	140	146	146	48	42	42	42
9 ward,	3 dis.	134	38	137	137	137	38	38	38	38
	4 dis.	106	84	107	107	106	85	84	84	84
	5 dis.	274	11	278	278	278	13	13	13	13
	6 dis.	128	28	129	124	125	28	28	28	28
	7 dis.	141	44	142	142	143	45	45	45	45
10 ward,	8 dis.	121	42	119	119	119	44	44	45	45
	9 dis.	106	36	108	108	108	40	39	39	39
	10 dis.	70	30	72	72	72	33	33	33	33
	1 dis.	121	39	121	122	121	41	41	41	41
	2 dis.	167	43	162	164	164	43	43	42	42
11 ward,	3 dis.	107	41	110	112	111	45	45	45	45
	4 dis.	127	18	124	124	125	26	26	25	25
	5 dis.	121	35	125	125	125	42	42	42	42
	6 dis.	246	5	246	246	246	8	8	8	8
	1 dis.	107	42	111	110	110	41	42	42	42
12 ward,	2 dis.	156	52	156	156	154	52	53	55	55
	3 dis.	78	52	79	78	77	53	53	53	53

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Continued.

-Congress- ----- -Assembly-

		Loudenslager, Rep.	Sumnerill, Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jes. Rep.	Nieland, Dem.	Shane, Dem.	Francis, Dem.
Camden—9 ward,	4 dis.	174	69	176	174	176	71	71	71
	5 dis.	114	59	113	112	114	59	60	60
	6 dis.	151	81	153	155	154	81	20	80
	7 dis.	110	46	122	122	122	45	46	45
10 ward,	1 dis.	181	64	194	192	192	63	63	63
	2 dis.	140	45	137	137	137	49	49	49
	3 dis.	212	90	211	211	212	95	95	95
	4 dis.	251	114	249	249	249	114	115	115
11 ward,	1 dis.	77	105	77	77	77	106	106	106
	2 dis.	152	67	159	158	158	69	69	69
	3 dis.	89	61	88	89	89	63	61	61
	4 dis.	59	29	58	59	58	30	30	30
12 ward,	1 dis.	138	145	137	137	137	146	146	146
	2 dis.	196	84	196	196	198	7	6	6
	3 dis.	207	49	208	208	208	49	49	49
	4 dis.	113	57	111	112	112	60	59	59
Total		10086	3143	10172	10189	10186	3392	3304	3371
Gloucester City—									
1 ward,	1 dis.	225	146	237	238	237	148	147	148
	2 dis.	213	268	214	214	214	268	268	267
2 ward,	1 dis.	179	207	179	179	179	210	210	210
	2 dis.	260	211	259	259	259	215	215	215
	3 dis.	150	175	151	150	150	174	173	173
Centre Twp—	1 dis.	246	38	247	246	244	39	37	39
	2 dis.	196	7	195	196	196	7	7	7
Clementon Twp.		212	44	213	210	214	46	45	45
Delaware Twp.		59	20	58	58	58	21	21	21
Gloucester Twp.		309	97	304	307	306	97	97	97
Haddon Twp.		195	18	194	194	194	17	17	17
Pensauken Twp—	1 dis.	138	32	139	139	136	34	40	34
	2 dis.	110	17	109	110	110	16	17	16
Voorhees Twp.		78	48	78	75	78	49	49	49
Waterford Twp.		290	105	285	280	285	107	107	105
Winslow Twp.		250	44	251	248	251	44	44	44
Audobon Bor.		71	17	55	67	62	17	17	17
Chesilhurst Bor.		49	8	48	48	48	8	8	8
Collingswood Bor.		265	42	269	273	270	41	41	41
Haddonfield—	1 dis.	183	25	188	187	186	23	23	23
	2 dis.	117	13	124	122	119	15	14	18
Haddon Heights.		141	24	124	123	150	25	24	18
Merchantville.		176	46	179	176	176	44	45	42
Oaklyn		62	9	65	65	62	13	13	13
Woodlyne		72	14	70	71	69	15	15	15

14332 5018 14407 14424 14439 5085 4998 5053

Prohibition, 533. Socialist, 442. Socialist-Labor, 58.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

—Congress— —Senate— --Assembly--

	Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Tower, Pro.	Korshet, Soc.	Hand, Rep.	Ewing, Dem., Pro., etc.	Wiltbank, Soc.	Stille, Rep.	Lake, Dem., Pro., etc.	Lifshus, Soc.
Anglesea	107	30	3	0	112	38	0	109	40	0
Avalon	22	6	0	0	16	14	0	17	13	0
Ocean City—1 ward.....	114	25	14	6	100	104	7	102	100	0
2 ward.....	97	35	7	6	81	103	6	85	97	6
Middle Township—1 dis....	309	74	2	1	249	195	1	297	147	1
2 dis.....	131	68	4	0	142	102	0	132	11	0
Lower Township.....	233	59	1	0	238	112	0	240	111	0
Dennis Township—1 dis....	106	62	4	1	102	107	1	101	106	0
2 dis.....	86	60	5	1	72	132	0	76	128	0
Upper Township.....	222	21	3	1	193	167	1	255	107	1
Sea Isle City.....	80	62	1	8	90	53	9	84	57	7
Cape May City—1 dis.....	168	79	5	5	164	128	4	160	136	4
2 dis.....	173	44	3	0	158	81	0	163	81	0
South Cape May.....	18	1	0	0	16	3	0	18	1	0
West Cape May.....	142	39	6	4	139	70	3	144	66	3
Wildwood	111	29	2	0	112	75	0	112	74	0
Woodbine	107	25	0	22	104	49	21	103	47	22
Holly Beach	225	31	4	2	219	190	3	224	185	3
	2451	750	64	57	2307	1723	56	2422	1607	47

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

—Congress— ————Assembly—————

		Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Tower, Pro.	Buck, Rep.	Potter, Rep.	Lozier, Dem.	Howell, Dem.	Hampton, Pro.	Sheppard, Pro.
Bridgeton—										
1 ward.....		216	184	7	203	215	202	186	7	7
2 ward, 1 dis.....		135	87	2	132	134	93	88	3	2
2 ward, 2 dis.....		106	104	2	166	107	107	105	2	2
3 ward, 1 dis.....		178	124	7	177	179	129	125	8	7
3 ward, 2 dis.....		121	101	7	105	116	122	107	7	7
4 ward, 1 dis.....		167	111	7	152	162	126	116	7	6
4 ward, 2 dis.....		136	64	7	132	136	73	66	7	7
5 ward.....		110	82	9	109	110	85	83	8	8
Millville—										
1 ward, 1 dis.....		96	28	6	87	95	32	30	7	7
1 ward, 2 dis.....		62	11	4	65	67	11	11	4	4
2 ward.....		128	23	6	128	133	20	21	7	6
3 ward, 1 dis.....		67	24	8	73	73	25	25	8	8
3 ward, 2 dis.....		63	23	4	63	63	26	25	3	3
4 ward, 1 dis.....		149	57	4	148	149	62	60	4	4
4 ward, 2 dis.....		177	65	6	181	180	68	65	6	6
Vineland—1 dis.....		201	17	10	207	202	17	21	8	9
2 dis.....		259	35	5	260	248	40	41	5	6
Landis Twp—1 dis....		117	65	6	117	117	68	66	5	5
.. 2 dis....		143	58	0	143	145	58	58	0	0
3 dis....		203	102	10	202	202	104	103	10	10
4 dis....		115	28	2	115	113	28	28	2	2
Deerfield Twp—1 dis..		75	117	13	74	75	115	114	13	14
2 dis..		114	86	1	105	113	101	95	1	1
Hopewell Twp.....		127	118	3	127	127	119	118	3	3
Stoe Creek Twp.....		112	81	3	111	112	84	83	2	2
Greenwich Twp.....		44	13	2	44	44	13	13	2	2
Fairfield Twp.....		34	10	3	34	35	10	9	3	3
Lawrence Twp.....		161	72	23	159	159	74	71	23	23
Dowse Twp—1 dis....		127	93	6	123	124	95	93	6	6
2 dis....		93	53	12	91	93	55	53	12	12
Commercial—1 dis....		230	42	23	230	230	42	42	24	24
2 dis....		78	17	11	73	77	23	17	11	11
Maurice River—1 dis..		41	9	19	38	41	13	8	21	17
2 dis..		50	28	1	50	52	27	27	4	3

4235 2126 241 4164 4228 2267 2173 243 237

Socialist, 153.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK.

First Ward.											Second Ward.										
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.					
Congress—7th Dis.—																					
Parker, Rep.	108	176	181	163	211	169	147	1155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kraemer, Dem.	102	156	148	136	207	246	136	1131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congress—8th Dis.—																					
Gottlob, Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	106	65	166	126	178	184	127
Pratt, Dem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	198	142	234	212	179	215	199
Assembly—Reps.																					
Pennington	89	149	176	144	149	128	136	971	137	104	63	160	138	187	211	125					
Allcock	89	149	177	144	148	128	136	971	136	101	62	160	135	185	211	125					
Dalrymple	93	149	177	143	148	131	134	975	135	103	64	161	135	184	206	125					
Kaiser	89	150	178	144	146	132	133	972	135	102	62	157	142	182	203	126					
Eesley	89	150	177	143	146	131	136	973	134	104	62	159	135	184	205	125					
HHosp.	89	149	177	144	147	131	136	976	135	103	62	157	134	187	204	126					
Taylor	90	151	177	144	146	131	137	976	135	102	63	161	137	186	207	125					
Dowden	89	151	177	143	147	131	135	973	139	103	62	158	139	185	206	125					
Schleich	88	148	177	144	145	131	135	968	136	103	62	158	132	186	201	126					
Kissan	89	151	177	144	146	131	137	975	139	103	64	157	135	185	204	125					
Mayfield	89	152	177	144	147	131	134	974	138	102	62	160	136	186	206	125					
Assembly—Dems.																					
Wright	102	156	146	141	214	246	133	1138	195	188	139	235	192	164	163	198					
Corish	102	154	145	139	211	238	131	1120	195	188	139	236	191	163	164	197					
Hahn	100	153	145	137	211	238	131	1115	194	186	138	235	192	165	164	197					
Brennig	102	153	145	138	212	237	131	1118	194	187	138	235	189	163	163	199					
Baader	101	153	145	138	212	238	131	1118	194	187	139	243	193	167	163	199					
Groel	101	153	145	138	212	236	130	1115	196	189	139	234	194	164	164	198					
Mead	103	154	145	139	213	237	132	1123	194	188	140	236	193	165	160	198					
Lethbridge	102	153	145	139	212	238	134	1123	194	187	140	235	191	165	163	196					
Lane	103	153	145	139	212	237	131	1120	195	187	140	235	190	165	162	198					
Brady	102	153	145	139	212	237	132	1120	193	187	138	236	191	164	160	195					
Backus	102	154	145	138	212	237	134	1122	194	187	138	235	192	164	159	197					

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

453

	Third Ward.					Fourth Ward.							
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.
Congress—7th Dis.—													
Parker, Rep.	108	132	163	112	108	97	102	119	76	159	197	151	987
Kramer, Dem.	261	243	260	240	160	151	189	151	113	215	136	145	1280
Congress—8th Dis.—													
Gottlob, Rep.	100	127	97	112	108	96	100	118	71	159	164	164	878
Pratt, Dem.	261	243	260	240	160	151	189	151	113	215	136	145	1280
Assembly—Reps.													
Pennington	100	127	97	112	108	96	100	118	71	159	164	164	878
Alcock	111	128	98	112	107	96	101	118	72	151	159	161	883
Dalrymple	111	127	98	112	106	96	99	118	73	156	158	161	902
Kaiser	100	129	99	115	106	96	101	118	73	156	159	161	877
Esley	100	126	97	113	105	96	100	118	72	148	161	69	874
Hosp	105	130	100	112	106	96	96	118	72	150	160	71	99
Taylor	102	127	97	112	105	96	101	118	72	150	162	71	884
Bowden	100	125	98	112	105	96	100	118	72	150	161	71	880
Schleich	100	123	98	112	105	96	97	118	73	149	161	71	878
Kissam	100	124	97	112	105	96	99	118	74	150	162	71	881
Mayfield	100	122	98	112	105	96	99	118	74	150	162	71	885
Assembly—Dem.													
Wright	259	231	263	240	161	152	173	150	115	211	147	257	1319
Corish	256	228	262	240	161	152	173	150	115	211	147	257	1311
Hahn	256	229	261	240	158	152	172	150	115	212	140	257	1309
Brennig	256	232	263	237	159	152	174	150	114	211	145	257	1312
Baader	262	231	262	238	160	152	175	150	115	212	145	257	1332
Groel	262	230	263	240	161	152	176	150	113	212	145	257	1314
Mead	260	226	263	240	161	152	175	150	114	212	145	257	1315
Lethbridge	259	225	261	240	161	152	173	150	115	212	145	257	1313
Lane	260	228	262	240	161	152	173	150	114	212	145	257	1313
Brady	260	226	262	240	161	152	173	150	115	207	144	257	1311
Backus	260	224	262	240	161	152	173	150	114	212	141	257	1313

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

												Fifth Ward.						Sixth Ward.						Total.
												1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	
Congress—7th Dis.—																								Total.
Palmer, Rep.												141	98	86	170	135	113	146	112	139	149	...	...	1289
Kraemer, Dem.												181	301	204	284	315	126	167	171	230	155	...	...	2134
Congress—8th Dis.—																								Total.
Gottlob, Rep.												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Pratt, Dem.												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Assembly—Reps.																								Total.
Pennington												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1362
Allcock												84	103	69	133	77	67	533	137	61	67	147	125	1367
Dalrymple												83	103	69	134	77	60	526	137	91	68	145	129	1367
Kaiser												80	103	70	141	78	71	543	137	90	77	144	128	1378
Esley												82	102	69	134	75	62	524	139	90	68	143	128	1362
Hosp.												80	104	72	135	77	62	539	138	91	66	146	128	1364
Taylor												83	104	69	135	78	62	531	140	90	68	150	128	1383
Bowden												82	102	69	136	77	62	528	137	91	67	145	129	1372
Schleich												82	104	69	135	78	61	530	136	91	67	145	129	1365
Kissan												83	104	69	135	78	61	530	138	90	66	144	128	1361
Mayfield												83	104	69	135	78	61	530	138	91	67	144	128	1366
Assembly—Dems.												82	105	69	137	78	63	534	137	89	67	144	129	1363
Wright												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2471
Corish												300	204	137	277	170	246	1334	177	298	209	278	313	2462
Hahn												298	203	136	273	172	245	1327	177	299	208	277	314	2474
Breunig												302	204	137	276	171	244	1334	177	299	209	285	313	2476
Baader												301	204	136	277	171	244	1333	177	298	209	279	313	2475
Groel												302	200	136	277	171	242	1328	177	298	210	282	313	2475
Mead												300	202	136	277	171	247	1333	180	298	212	279	315	2492
Lethbridge												300	204	136	273	171	243	1327	177	298	210	275	312	2458
Lane												301	203	136	276	170	244	1330	176	296	208	277	313	2465
Brady												300	203	137	274	171	245	1330	176	297	208	278	313	2468
Backus												300	202	137	275	171	246	1331	176	298	207	278	313	2466
												299	201	137	275	171	245	1328	175	298	208	279	312	2461

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK, continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

455

	Seventh Ward.										Eighth Ward.									
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.
Congress—7th Dis.—																				
Parker, Rep.....	97	162	62	109	177	112	62	58		839	231	229	211	118	124	96	155	232	85	1481
Kraemer, Dem.....	128	228	202	170	269	222	158	139		1516	89	131	111	55	147	75	109	85	143	949
Assembly—Reps.																				
Penniston	90	149	60	106	129	97	62	52		745	143	158	137	67	92	45	102	128	82	958
Allcock	89	148	60	105	121	96	62	52		733	139	161	135	68	91	45	101	129	82	951
Dairymple	90	148	60	106	121	97	61	51		734	134	159	135	66	88	46	101	123	82	934
Kaiser	90	147	59	107	131	99	60	51		744	136	157	132	66	91	45	98	127	81	933
Esley	88	147	60	105	129	92	62	50		733	137	160	135	67	88	46	100	126	82	941
Hosp	90	146	60	105	124	96	62	51		734	136	160	133	68	89	45	100	126	82	939
Taylor	89	147	60	106	128	95	61	50		736	138	164	142	68	91	47	103	133	81	967
Bowden	90	147	60	106	130	93	61	50		737	136	169	137	68	89	47	102	126	82	947
Schleich	89	147	59	105	123	95	61	49		728	136	161	137	67	90	46	101	127	81	946
Kissan	90	146	59	106	128	93	61	50		733	142	169	141	70	95	48	110	144	82	1001
Mayfield	89	147	59	106	124	94	61	50		730	142	168	143	74	96	56	110	145	83	1017
Assembly—Dems.																				
Wright	127	222	201	169	290	219	157	141		1526	75	120	122	58	147	75	111	87	140	945
Corish	128	222	200	169	286	217	157	143		1522	74	128	120	57	146	75	111	84	141	936
Hahn	128	223	200	170	296	221	157	137		1532	74	129	120	56	147	75	113	83	142	939
Breunig	128	221	201	171	290	220	157	140		1528	75	128	121	58	147	76	113	83	141	942
Baader	128	221	200	170	288	218	157	141		1523	73	129	120	57	147	76	111	84	139	936
Groel	128	221	201	170	289	220	157	139		1525	74	129	119	57	148	77	113	85	141	943
Mead	125	222	201	170	282	220	157	142		1525	73	129	117	58	147	75	111	83	141	934
Leithbridge	128	220	201	171	287	219	157	140		1523	75	129	121	57	147	76	111	84	141	941
Lane	128	223	201	170	288	219	157	143		1529	75	129	121	57	147	75	108	77	140	937
Brady	127	223	200	170	283	220	157	141		1521	73	127	119	58	147	74	108	77	140	923
Backus	128	222	201	170	286	218	157	141		1523	72	125	120	55	146	73	108	77	141	917

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Ninth Ward.										Tenth Ward.									
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.
Congress—8th Dis.—																			
Gottlob, Rep.....																			
208	198	197	222	177	166	114	97	1379	134	122	98	212	126	131	135	151	132	1241	
Pratt, Dem.....																			
113	124	186	162	105	88	114	175	1067	137	170	179	269	307	230	157	200	155	1804	
Assembly—Reps.																			
Pennington																			
197	202	185	215	166	154	120	89	1328	131	121	86	208	115	125	133	140	139	1198	
Allcock																			
197	204	184	214	166	153	117	90	1325	129	121	85	208	117	125	134	140	139	1198	
Dalrymple																			
197	195	181	214	165	155	117	90	1314	131	121	85	210	114	128	134	140	139	1202	
Kaiser																			
197	198	180	218	164	156	116	90	1319	129	121	82	205	112	126	135	139	139	1188	
Esley																			
198	196	180	215	163	155	117	90	1314	131	121	90	210	112	127	135	143	142	1211	
Hosp																			
196	194	183	215	165	155	113	91	1312	130	120	82	208	112	125	134	140	140	1191	
Taylor																			
195	198	180	213	166	155	118	89	1314	130	119	86	207	114	124	134	140	139	1193	
Bowden																			
197	198	180	213	163	155	116	89	1311	129	119	85	208	114	123	133	140	139	1190	
Schleich																			
197	198	181	214	164	155	117	90	1316	127	119	84	205	113	123	134	140	138	1183	
Kissan																			
201	202	187	215	169	158	122	89	1343	129	119	82	207	115	126	134	140	139	1191	
Mayfield																			
200	202	187	217	169	158	126	91	1350	130	119	83	207	115	127	134	140	140	1195	
Assembly— Dems.																			
Wright																			
106	87	173	145	85	80	73	175	924	127	160	179	270	306	219	153	206	144	1764	
Corish																			
104	37	171	144	84	80	69	174	913	127	160	179	269	307	217	153	205	144	1761	
Hahn																			
104	88	171	145	84	79	72	174	917	127	160	178	263	303	218	152	206	144	1751	
Breunig																			
105	85	173	144	84	79	70	176	916	126	160	179	271	305	221	152	207	143	1764	
Baader																			
105	86	173	144	84	80	70	173	915	127	160	175	269	307	220	151	205	144	1758	
Groel																			
105	90	172	145	84	80	70	174	920	126	160	180	269	306	220	152	206	144	1763	
Mead																			
105	88	172	143	84	78	69	175	914	128	158	180	269	308	222	152	204	143	1764	
Lethbridge																			
104	89	172	144	84	80	70	173	916	127	161	177	268	307	222	152	206	143	1763	
Lane																			
106	88	172	144	84	80	70	175	919	128	161	180	269	307	222	152	206	143	1768	
Brady																			
104	89	171	144	86	80	67	175	916	126	161	182	269	307	220	152	206	144	1767	
Backus																			
104	87	172	144	86	80	69	174	916	127	161	180	269	307	220	152	206	144	1766	

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Eleventh Ward.										Twelfth Ward.									
Congress—7th Dis.—										Congress—8th Dis.—									
Parker, Rep.	73	160	71	127	226	223	216	204	159	100	Total	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total	
Kraemer, Dem.	395	214	252	100	112	93	151	136	132	144	1726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congress—8th Dis.—										Congress—8th Dis.—									
Gottlob, Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratt, Dem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assembly—Reps.										Assembly—Reps.									
Pennington	72	150	67	84	147	154	136	121	149	80	1160	70	42	61	98	132	51	454	
Alcock	69	150	66	81	149	154	134	118	150	79	1151	69	38	62	97	133	54	453	
Dalrymple	70	150	66	81	146	152	132	118	151	77	1143	70	42	62	97	133	56	460	
Kaiser	69	150	66	81	147	154	129	119	151	77	1143	71	39	62	97	131	52	452	
Esley	69	150	66	80	147	155	134	118	150	78	1147	72	41	60	97	131	50	451	
Hosp.	69	150	66	79	148	152	133	117	151	77	1142	69	42	61	97	131	53	453	
Taylor	70	148	66	84	150	154	137	119	152	77	1151	70	40	61	97	131	52	451	
Bowden	69	149	66	80	148	156	133	118	150	77	1146	70	41	61	97	131	53	453	
Schleich	69	151	66	80	145	158	137	118	149	77	1150	70	40	61	97	131	53	452	
Kissam	69	153	65	83	156	165	143	125	149	80	1189	70	40	61	97	132	52	452	
Mayfield	69	155	65	83	158	165	148	129	152	82	1206	70	40	61	97	132	54	454	
Assembly—Dems.										Assembly—Dems.									
Wright	396	218	249	100	119	88	151	129	129	135	1714	240	402	325	306	339	205	1877	
Corish	398	218	249	102	115	87	150	129	128	135	1711	237	397	326	307	339	206	1872	
Hahn	397	218	249	100	116	87	148	129	127	135	1706	239	400	325	307	337	203	1871	
Brennig	398	218	250	101	115	88	150	130	128	135	1713	238	402	324	306	341	203	1874	
Baader	398	218	249	101	115	88	151	130	128	135	1713	240	402	325	307	341	203	1878	
Groel	397	218	249	100	114	89	152	129	128	135	1711	240	402	325	307	341	208	1883	
Mead	397	218	249	101	114	88	151	130	126	135	1708	239	394	325	306	341	204	1869	
Lethbridge	398	218	249	101	114	89	152	129	127	135	1712	240	400	324	307	340	203	1874	
Lane	398	218	248	101	115	88	151	128	129	135	1709	240	402	325	307	341	205	1880	
Brady	398	216	248	101	112	85	149	128	128	136	1704	238	401	325	305	341	202	1872	
Backus	398	217	250	102	113	93	147	128	128	137	1713	238	399	324	306	341	202	1870	

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Thirteenth Ward.

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.
Congress—Sth Dis.—													
Gottlob, Rep.....	184	146	111	117	156	93	181	161	182	152	150	131	1764
Pratt, Dem.....	276	305	184	223	292	193	266	277	283	276	275	171	3921
Assembly—Reps.													
Pennington	178	126	109	95	129	81	130	145	176	143	151	126	1589
Allcock	178	126	108	95	129	80	128	146	175	142	149	125	1581
Dalrymple	177	127	108	94	128	81	136	154	171	141	151	127	1595
Kaiser	179	125	108	95	126	78	130	144	170	136	144	123	1558
Esley	179	126	107	94	129	80	130	146	178	140	148	126	1583
Hosp	190	135	111	95	134	81	143	154	171	145	149	132	1640
Taylor	178	126	108	95	129	80	129	147	177	141	149	126	1585
Bowden	179	127	109	95	129	80	130	146	173	141	148	126	1583
Schleich	177	126	109	95	129	78	130	144	168	142	147	125	1570
Kissan	177	126	107	95	129	80	130	146	173	141	148	125	1577
Mayfield	179	127	108	95	132	80	128	145	171	140	148	127	1580
Assembly—Dems.													
Wright	268	318	187	241	315	198	310	289	228	268	236	174	3932
Corish	267	319	188	241	314	198	309	288	226	266	235	175	3926
Hahn	268	316	188	242	314	197	308	286	227	266	235	173	3920
Breunig	273	314	189	241	316	199	313	278	229	268	237	175	3932
Baader	270	319	189	241	315	198	312	290	227	267	236	178	3942
Groel	269	316	183	241	310	197	302	289	227	268	240	173	3915
Mead	268	318	189	241	315	198	310	289	225	268	235	172	3928
Lethbridge	266	319	188	241	315	198	310	290	226	268	236	174	3931
Lane	266	319	188	241	315	198	311	290	228	268	236	174	3934
Brady	267	318	189	241	316	198	310	289	227	267	235	173	3939
Backus	267	319	188	241	313	198	313	289	226	267	237	173	3931

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

459

Congress—7th Dis.—																			Total in Newark.
Parker, Rep.
Kramer, Dem.
Congress—8th Dis.—																			
Gottlieb, Rep.
Pratt, Dem.
Assembly—Reps.																			
Pennington
Alcock
Dalrymple
Kaiser
Esley
Hosp.
Taylor
Rowden
Schleich
Kissam
Mayfield
Assembly—Dems.																			
Wright
Corliss
Hahn
Breunig
Baader
Groel
Mead
Lethbridge
Lane
Brady
Backus

ELECTION RETURNS.

461

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

—East Orange.																		
-First Ward.-			Second Ward.			—Third Ward.—			—Fourth Ward.—			—Fifth Ward—						
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	Total in E. Orange.		
Congress—Sua Dis.—																		
190	232	422	118	143	82	343	157	128	253	538	136	92	91	319	210	172	225	607
126	72	198	108	167	116	391	174	132	170	476	151	154	82	387	143	150	171	464
Assembly—Reps.																		
197	243	440	147	180	117	444	196	171	266	633	157	137	89	383	232	198	227	657
197	241	438	145	182	117	444	195	173	265	633	160	137	89	386	236	198	226	660
197	241	438	146	180	117	443	189	173	264	629	159	134	90	383	236	198	223	657
196	243	439	140	170	116	426	185	171	263	616	159	135	89	383	232	193	223	649
198	244	442	147	182	117	446	189	171	264	624	159	137	91	387	236	195	227	658
197	242	441	144	181	116	441	191	173	263	627	159	137	88	384	235	197	227	659
197	243	440	145	179	117	441	190	172	265	627	160	138	90	388	236	196	226	658
196	244	440	144	181	116	441	188	171	265	624	157	134	90	381	234	196	226	656
195	245	440	143	176	115	434	189	169	262	620	156	134	85	375	234	192	218	624
201	246	447	148	187	117	452	200	181	271	652	173	141	91	405	245	201	233	679
202	249	451	148	187	114	449	206	180	272	658	172	144	92	408	247	200	233	680
Assembly—Dems.																		
104	54	158	59	103	54	216	83	55	141	279	73	60	74	207	69	89	116	274
104	56	160	59	100	53	212	82	51	140	273	72	60	74	206	67	88	114	269
105	56	161	59	100	53	213	85	53	139	277	72	57	74	203	67	91	114	272
104	53	157	60	100	53	213	84	53	140	277	70	58	74	202	65	91	115	271
104	53	157	60	101	54	215	87	53	140	280	73	58	74	205	66	90	112	268
104	54	158	60	101	54	215	88	53	141	282	72	58	75	205	66	89	113	268
105	54	159	59	102	54	215	87	53	140	280	72	58	74	204	67	91	113	271
105	53	158	62	101	54	217	89	57	141	287	74	60	74	208	67	90	113	270
105	52	157	62	104	55	221	91	80	144	315	77	65	80	222	83	92	123	298
104	53	157	61	101	54	216	86	51	138	275	71	58	74	203	63	90	109	262
103	51	154	61	98	54	213	83	52	138	273	71	57	74	202	62	89	111	262

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

	Irvington.			Livingston.			-Vil. S. Orange.-			-----West Orange.-----					Total.
	1 Piz.	2 Piz.	3 Piz.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	S. Or.	Twp.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	
Congress—7th Dis.—															
Parker, Rep.....	184	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	233	184	148	97	174	811
Kraemer, Dem.....	33	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	125	236	175	90	169	891
Congress—8th Dis.—															
Gottlob Rep.....	...	206	260	684	...	185	322	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratt, Dem.....	...	151	146	481	...	289	594	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assembly—Reps.															
Pennington	131	213	261	696	198	185	364	208	208	209	158	135	65	164	731
Alcock	128	216	260	695	197	186	371	208	208	209	162	136	65	164	736
Dalrymple	131	219	260	699	197	187	369	209	208	209	158	135	65	164	731
Kaiser	130	217	255	691	197	185	367	208	207	210	162	134	65	164	735
Esley	132	221	260	696	197	185	370	207	208	208	162	134	65	164	733
Hosp	130	220	255	694	197	186	366	211	208	210	162	134	65	164	735
Taylor	131	215	261	696	197	186	372	207	207	211	164	135	65	164	739
Bowden	130	216	260	695	197	187	374	206	229	211	162	134	65	164	736
Schleich	126	215	257	692	197	185	373	207	207	208	162	134	65	162	731
Kissan	129	214	258	692	197	187	373	208	207	212	166	138	66	162	744
Mayfield	132	210	250	691	197	185	370	211	206	212	161	138	65	164	740
Assembly—Dems.															
Wright	88	117	124	388	22	252	478	180	119	271	231	172	88	108	870
Corish	88	113	125	383	23	250	464	177	120	271	233	171	88	108	871
Hahn	88	111	124	380	22	250	464	173	120	271	233	171	88	108	871
Breunig	88	117	125	390	22	250	464	176	120	271	233	173	88	109	874
Baader	88	115	125	387	22	250	464	178	120	271	233	173	88	108	873
Groel	88	117	127	386	23	251	465	180	121	271	233	173	88	108	873
Mead	88	113	125	383	22	251	465	176	120	272	233	173	88	108	874
Lethbridge	87	115	125	386	22	251	465	179	120	271	233	173	88	108	873
Lane	87	113	125	383	22	251	465	177	120	271	233	173	88	108	873
Brady	80	114	125	384	22	257	462	177	108	272	233	170	88	108	871
Backus	88	108	127	379	23	251	464	178	118	271	231	173	88	108	871

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

	—Milburn.—			Montclair.			Third Ward			Fourth Ward			—Nutley.—		
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.
Congress—7th Dis.—															
Parker, Rep.	153	136	289	143	216	359	180	114	294	145	144	289	127	174	301
Kraemer, F. M.	133	135	268	147	216	363	180	116	296	144	145	289	128	172	300
Congress—8th Dis.—															
Gottlob, Rep.	152	136	288	144	215	359	180	113	293	146	143	289	128	172	300
Pratt, Dem.	152	134	286	143	215	358	181	114	295	146	143	289	128	172	300
Assembly—Reps.															
Pennington	153	135	288	142	214	356	182	114	296	146	143	289	129	173	302
Alcock	153	135	288	146	215	361	182	114	296	145	142	287	128	174	302
Dairymple	152	136	288	145	214	359	180	113	293	146	143	289	128	172	300
Kaiser	152	136	288	144	215	359	180	113	293	146	143	289	128	172	300
Estey	152	134	286	143	215	358	181	114	295	146	143	289	128	172	300
Hosp	153	135	288	142	214	356	182	114	296	146	143	289	129	173	302
Taylor	149	138	287	146	215	361	182	114	296	145	142	287	128	174	302
Bowden	156	126	282	145	216	361	182	114	296	146	144	290	129	173	302
Schleich	150	136	286	144	215	359	180	113	293	146	144	290	130	173	303
Kissau	154	135	289	153	220	373	185	120	305	159	144	303	130	172	302
Mayfield	153	133	286	153	223	376	187	121	308	159	151	310	129	176	305
Assembly—Dems.															
Wright	130	72	202	74	98	172	121	80	201	61	70	131	105	90	195
Corish	130	72	202	75	98	173	118	78	196	58	69	127	107	90	197
Hahn	130	72	202	76	100	176	120	78	198	59	69	128	107	89	196
Brennig	130	72	202	75	99	174	120	79	199	59	70	129	107	89	197
Baader	130	72	202	76	98	174	120	80	200	60	71	131	107	89	196
Groel	130	71	201	75	90	174	120	80	200	58	71	129	107	89	197
Mead	131	72	203	76	98	174	118	78	196	60	71	131	106	89	195
Lethbridge	130	72	202	76	97	173	120	79	199	58	70	128	105	90	195
Lane	130	72	202	77	98	175	119	80	199	58	71	129	106	90	196
Brady	130	72	202	75	95	170	119	79	198	53	69	122	106	90	196
Backus	129	72	201	76	95	171	120	79	199	56	69	125	106	88	194

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY Continued.—ORANGE.

—First Ward—															Sec. Ward.			Third Ward.			Fourth Ward.—			Fifth Ward.			Total for Essex Co.
															Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.								
Congress—7th Dis.—																											
Parker, Rep.																											
Kraemer, Dem.																											
Assembly—Reps.																											
Pennington																											
Alcock																											
Dalrymple																											
Kaiser																											
Esley																											
Hosp																											
Taylor																											
Bowden																											
Schleich																											
Kissan																											
Mayfield																											
Assembly—Dems.																											
Wright																											
Corish																											
Hahn																											
Breunig																											
Baader																											
Groel																											
Mead																											
Lethbridge																											
Lane																											
Brady																											
Backus																											

Pro., 178. Soc., 1609. Soc.-Lab., 433. Ind. Cit., 9905.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

-----Congress----- -----Assembly-----

	Loudenslager, Rep.	Summerill, Dem.	Day, Pro.	Thurston, Sec.	Cattell, Rep.	Brown, Dem.	Morgan, Pro.
Clayton Township.....	146	95	9	0	151	93	8
Deptford Township.....	245	123	0	0	242	139	2
East Greenwich Township..	178	123	5	0	155	154	5
Elk Township.....	96	55	16	0	93	65	13
Franklin Township.....	186	161	11	8	190	173	11
Glassboro, 1 dis.....	76	22	16	0	81	23	16
2 dis.....	54	32	10	1	54	34	10
Greenwich Township	78	76	5	0	75	79	0
Harrison Township.....	183	81	22	0	146	131	12
Logan Township.....	78	94	4	0	73	100	4
Mantua Township.....	173	197	5	0	160	192	5
Monroe Township.....	227	269	6	1	228	269	6
National Park Borough....	20	4	14	1	16	5	14
Paulsboro Borough.....	257	70	10	2	260	73	9
Pitman Borough.....	144	82	15	0	146	83	15
So. Harrison Township.....	60	34	6	1	57	54	4
Swedestoro Borough.....	187	60	2	0	180	73	3
Washington Township.....	138	146	8	0	134	150	8
Wenonah Borough.....	80	20	23	1	104	15	12
West Deptford Township..	231	110	7	0	216	133	7
Woodbury—1 ward.....	166	56	2	0	168	59	2
2 ward.....	267	87	5	1	272	86	5
3 ward.....	207	106	9	0	203	113	9
Woolwich Township.....	82	57	2	0	66	73	2
	3559	2162	213	16	3470	2369	182

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY.

—First Ward—												—Second Ward—											
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.				
Congress—10th Dis.—																							
Cruse, Rep.	62	45	147	60	82	121	75	49	641	278	136	315	200	208	273	154	252	144	240	2200			
Hamill, Dem.																							
Assembly—Reps.—Scott.	62	46	149	61	82	122	79	50	651	73	12	46	27	14	28	26	68	45	113	452			
Land	62	45	149	59	82	121	77	50	645	70	11	46	27	14	27	26	65	43	75	404			
Wooley	62	45	148	59	82	121	77	50	644	71	11	46	27	14	28	26	66	43	75	407			
O'Sullivan	62	43	148	61	82	121	79	50	646	72	11	46	28	14	28	26	66	46	71	408			
Keller	62	45	149	59	82	121	79	50	647	73	11	46	28	14	28	26	66	46	73	411			
Overand	62	45	149	59	82	121	79	50	647	72	11	46	28	14	28	26	66	46	73	410			
Smith	62	45	149	59	82	121	78	50	646	72	11	46	29	14	28	25	66	46	72	409			
Habermann	62	43	149	59	82	121	79	50	645	73	11	46	30	14	26	25	65	46	72	408			
Dippel	62	45	149	59	82	121	78	50	646	73	11	46	30	14	28	25	67	46	73	413			
Reeves	62	45	149	59	82	121	79	50	647	73	11	46	30	14	28	25	66	46	73	412			
Muningham	62	45	148	58	80	121	85	58	657	74	11	46	29	14	28	25	67	47	73	414			
Kelly	62	45	148	59	82	121	79	50	646	74	11	46	29	14	28	25	66	47	72	412			
Assembly—D.—Hendrickson																							
Owll	223	228	197	287	304	318	198	271	2026	277	134	315	198	205	271	154	251	145	201	2151			
Sullivan	223	229	196	287	306	318	204	281	2044	279	135	315	200	205	272	154	254	146	230	2190			
Alexander	225	231	196	287	304	316	206	281	2046	278	135	314	200	205	271	154	252	147	231	2187			
Blohm	223	229	197	287	304	319	205	281	2045	279	136	315	199	205	272	154	252	145	242	2190			
Tumulty	224	228	196	287	304	320	204	281	2044	278	136	315	199	205	272	154	252	144	242	2197			
Daab	223	229	196	282	303	319	206	281	2039	278	136	316	201	205	272	154	252	144	241	2199			
Baker	223	229	196	287	304	320	205	281	2045	279	136	315	200	205	272	154	252	144	241	2198			
Riordan	223	229	196	287	304	320	205	281	2045	278	136	315	200	204	273	154	252	145	240	2197			
Holzaffel	223	229	197	287	304	320	206	281	2047	277	136	315	200	205	272	154	251	145	241	2196			
AufDerheide	223	228	196	286	303	320	204	280	2042	277	136	315	200	205	271	154	251	143	241	2195			
Eppinger	223	228	196	288	304	320	204	281	2044	277	136	315	200	205	272	153	252	144	240	2194			
Surrogate—Allen, Rep.	62	44	148	61	83	120	77	50	645	70	11	46	29	14	27	25	65	46	71	404			
Egan, Dem.	223	230	197	286	304	321	207	281	2049	280	136	315	201	205	273	154	252	145	242	2203			

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

Third Ward										Fourth Ward									
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.		
Congress—10th Dis.—																			
Cruse, Rep.....																			
55	58	71	88	81	89	108	66	74	690	76	82	81	99	78	49	41	506		
Hamill, Dem.....																			
308	201	196	235	179	222	173	256	223	1993	300	289	269	211	254	255	214	1792		
Assembly—Reps.—Scott																			
Land																			
54	65	70	90	83	92	105	65	76	700	80	90	86	110	82	55	44	547		
Woolley																			
53	58	70	87	83	90	104	66	76	690	80	88	88	104	81	55	45	541		
O'Sullivan																			
53	57	69	86	77	91	104	66	73	676	78	88	89	106	80	55	42	538		
Keller																			
54	58	70	88	78	91	106	66	76	691	77	84	86	104	79	55	45	530		
Overaud																			
53	58	70	88	82	91	106	65	77	698	80	88	88	106	79	56	46	543		
Smith																			
54	58	70	88	83	91	106	65	75	690	78	89	88	105	82	54	45	541		
Habermann																			
53	58	70	88	83	91	105	65	76	686	79	87	87	105	82	54	45	540		
Dippel																			
53	58	70	88	81	91	106	66	76	686	79	87	87	105	81	54	46	539		
Reeves																			
54	58	70	90	83	91	106	66	76	694	80	88	89	106	81	55	46	545		
Mirmingham																			
54	58	70	89	84	90	104	65	76	690	78	87	86	107	85	56	46	545		
Kelly																			
53	59	70	89	79	90	106	65	76	687	76	86	86	107	82	54	46	537		
Assembly—Dems.—Hendrickson																			
289	199	194	232	180	217	175	252	222	1960	298	278	265	214	245	245	210	1755		
Owvell																			
290	206	196	232	180	220	174	255	222	1975	296	279	266	212	249	248	210	1760		
Sullivan																			
290	201	196	235	180	221	176	256	222	1977	297	277	264	212	251	248	210	1759		
Alexander																			
290	201	196	232	180	220	177	256	221	1973	298	280	265	215	249	248	210	1765		
Blohm																			
289	201	196	232	178	220	176	255	223	1970	297	277	265	213	248	248	210	1758		
Tumulty																			
289	201	196	234	177	220	177	257	222	1973	292	278	266	207	246	249	207	1745		
Daab																			
289	201	197	234	179	220	174	259	223	1977	297	281	265	213	248	250	207	1761		
Baker																			
289	201	196	234	176	220	177	255	223	1970	296	278	265	213	247	248	207	1754		
Blordan																			
289	201	195	233	170	220	175	255	222	1960	296	278	265	213	246	248	206	1752		
Holzaffel																			
290	196	193	233	178	217	174	253	222	1956	296	277	265	212	244	248	206	1748		
AufDerheide																			
289	201	193	235	177	219	174	254	222	1964	298	275	265	211	244	247	206	1746		
Eppinger																			
290	200	194	235	177	219	174	255	222	1963	298	278	265	211	245	247	206	1750		
Surrogate—Allen, Rep.....																			
53	59	63	86	81	89	107	64	66	608	79	86	86	104	80	58	43	536		
Egan, Dem.....																			
286	198	198	234	179	221	175	259	232	1982	299	284	266	213	251	246	210	1769		

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

Fifth Ward											Sixth Ward										
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.				
Congress—10th Dis.—																					
Cruse, Rep.	83	71	46	55	46	29	31	52	413	77	103	...	...	...	...	...	180	
Hamill, Dem.	223	129	119	132	262	170	245	157	1437	207	204	...	150	165	70	114	411				
9th Dis.—Pickett, Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	210	167	165	285	725	
Leake, Lem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
Assembly—Reps.—Scott.																					
Land	82	70	44	50	49	31	30	52	408	80	107	153	170	69	115	146	77	917			
Woolley	81	70	46	50	46	31	30	52	406	78	107	152	169	69	115	146	81	917			
O'Sullivan	83	70	45	50	46	30	30	52	406	78	107	151	172	68	116	145	81	918			
Keller	81	70	46	50	45	31	30	52	405	76	107	150	166	68	116	143	80	906			
Overand	81	70	46	50	47	30	30	52	406	78	107	150	169	68	116	148	82	918			
Smith	81	69	46	49	48	30	30	52	405	78	107	152	170	68	117	149	81	922			
Habermann	81	70	46	50	48	31	29	52	407	77	107	151	171	68	116	148	82	920			
Dippel	81	70	47	50	47	30	29	52	406	77	105	150	169	68	116	148	80	913			
Reeves	82	70	45	50	46	29	29	52	403	78	107	151	171	68	116	148	80	919			
Manningham	81	70	46	50	46	30	29	52	404	78	107	152	171	68	116	156	81	929			
Kelly	82	70	47	50	47	30	29	52	407	78	107	150	170	68	117	148	82	920			
Assembly—Dems.—Hendrickson	80	70	47	50	46	31	29	52	405	78	108	149	170	68	117	143	82	915			
Oswell	222	131	117	133	258	168	245	152	1426	207	201	222	205	168	165	283	235	1686			
Sullivan	226	130	117	133	259	168	243	157	1433	207	201	226	204	170	162	278	235	1683			
Alexander	225	131	117	133	258	168	246	157	1435	207	201	224	207	168	163	283	235	1688			
Blum	226	130	117	133	259	169	245	157	1436	207	200	226	205	169	163	284	235	1689			
Tumulty	225	130	118	133	259	168	246	157	1436	206	201	226	206	169	163	284	235	1690			
Daab	225	130	120	134	261	171	247	155	1443	204	201	223	208	169	163	284	235	1687			
Baker	226	131	117	133	260	169	245	157	1438	206	201	222	204	169	163	286	235	1686			
Riordan	226	131	117	133	260	168	244	157	1436	207	204	226	206	169	164	285	245	1706			
Holzaffel	225	130	117	133	260	169	243	157	1434	206	200	226	205	169	164	284	235	1689			
AufDerhelde	224	130	118	133	258	168	243	157	1431	205	201	224	203	169	162	283	235	1683			
Eppinger	223	130	118	133	258	169	243	157	1431	205	201	224	203	169	163	286	235	1686			
Surrogate—Allen, Rep.	226	131	117	133	259	169	243	157	1435	206	201	224	203	169	163	283	235	1684			
Egan, Dem.	83	70	48	50	46	29	29	52	407	78	107	148	167	68	99	144	79	890			
	229	131	116	133	261	170	244	157	1441	206	201	226	206	169	175	285	235	1703			

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

469

Seventh Ward

Eight Ward

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.
Congress—													
9th Dis.—													
Pickett, Rep.....	51	122	116	120	118	124	104	144	899	147	146	144	144
Leake, Dem.....	204	262	262	236	161	289	177	260	1851	179	158	171	218
Assembly—Reps.													
Scott	60	135	141	140	127	144	111	153	1011	167	163	162	179
Land	68	150	148	159	137	151	115	154	1082	188	181	177	189
Wooley	63	143	162	143	129	170	109	154	1093	169	161	159	158
O'Sullivan	66	142	147	150	131	143	109	150	1038	165	161	159	166
Keller	69	150	151	158	136	150	117	153	1084	186	182	175	189
Overand	70	150	161	158	136	151	116	153	1095	180	179	176	189
Smith	69	149	162	159	136	148	117	151	1091	185	181	177	190
Habermann	69	149	162	158	137	147	116	154	1092	180	177	174	183
Dippel	66	144	162	146	130	141	108	153	1050	165	171	160	169
Reeves	70	149	146	156	136	150	117	154	1081	185	181	177	191
Miningham	70	148	161	158	135	150	117	156	1095	185	182	177	191
Kelly	66	139	161	145	128	145	109	153	1046	158	160	158	157
Dems—Hendrickson	195	230	215	200	148	257	166	254	1665	154	146	194	221
O'Neil	191	229	215	205	146	258	168	254	1666	138	121	139	190
Sullivan	192	229	214	201	145	263	167	253	1664	140	124	140	190
Alexander	192	233	215	211	148	263	167	244	1673	143	130	141	193
Blum	191	228	215	204	148	262	167	253	1668	139	122	139	189
Tunulty	191	231	217	206	146	263	167	253	1674	138	131	143	189
Daab	190	233	217	206	147	264	169	254	1680	145	126	145	202
Baker	192	232	215	207	148	263	177	254	1688	165	153	165	251
Blordan	190	229	214	207	146	263	168	252	1669	139	122	140	191
Holzaffel	190	230	214	203	146	263	170	251	1667	138	122	140	190
AntDerhelde	190	229	211	203	147	261	165	252	1668	137	122	141	189
Eppinger	190	229	212	203	147	260	167	252	1658	139	121	138	191
Surrogate—Allen, R	54	127	131	131	118	134	109	141	945	159	164	150	161
Egan, Dem.....	203	253	241	224	157	274	175	267	1794	181	137	171	215

Seventh Ward

Eight Ward

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.
Congress—													
9th Dis.—													
Pickett, Rep.....	51	122	116	120	118	124	104	144	899	147	146	144	144
Leake, Dem.....	204	262	262	236	161	289	177	260	1851	179	158	171	218
Assembly—Reps.													
Scott	60	135	141	140	127	144	111	153	1011	167	163	162	179
Land	68	150	148	159	137	151	115	154	1082	188	181	177	189
Wooley	63	143	162	143	129	170	109	154	1093	169	161	159	158
O'Sullivan	66	142	147	150	131	143	109	150	1038	165	161	159	166
Keller	69	150	151	158	136	150	117	153	1084	186	182	175	189
Overand	70	150	161	158	136	151	116	153	1095	180	179	176	189
Smith	69	149	162	159	136	148	117	151	1091	185	181	177	190
Habermann	69	149	162	158	137	147	116	154	1092	180	177	174	183
Dippel	66	144	162	146	130	141	108	153	1050	165	171	160	169
Reeves	70	149	146	156	136	150	117	154	1081	185	181	177	191
Miningham	70	148	161	158	135	150	117	156	1095	185	182	177	191
Kelly	66	139	161	145	128	145	109	153	1046	158	160	158	157
Dems—Hendrickson	195	230	215	200	148	257	166	254	1665	154	146	194	221
O'Neil	191	229	215	205	146	258	168	254	1666	138	121	139	190
Sullivan	192	229	214	201	145	263	167	253	1664	140	124	140	190
Alexander	192	233	215	211	148	263	167	244	1673	143	130	141	193
Blum	191	228	215	204	148	262	167	253	1668	139	122	139	189
Tunulty	191	231	217	206	146	263	167	253	1674	138	131	143	189
Daab	190	233	217	206	147	264	169	254	1680	145	126	145	202
Baker	192	232	215	207	148	263	177	254	1688	165	153	165	251
Blordan	190	229	214	207	146	263	168	252	1669	139	122	140	191
Holzaffel	190	230	214	203	146	263	170	251	1667	138	122	140	190
AntDerhelde	190	229	211	203	147	261	165	252	1668	137	122	141	189
Eppinger	190	229	212	203	147	260	167	252	1658	139	121	138	191
Surrogate—Allen, R	54	127	131	131	118	134	109	141	945	159	164	150	161
Egan, Dem.....	203	253	241	224	157	274	175	267	1794	181	137	171	215

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

Ninth Ward											Tenth Ward										
Congress—9th Dis.—																					
Pickett, Rep.....											Total.										
1 Dis.	193	167	103	153	201	142	168	163	151	1441	1 Dis.	72	108	65	135	50	61	131	87	821	
2 Dis.	214	246	100	216	182	129	192	203	172	1654	3 Dis.	99	223	121	234	177	282	246	233	160	1775
Assembly—Reps.—Scott																					
1 Dis.	218	184	107	152	219	153	175	183	151	1542	4 Dis.	73	110	69	178	54	61	129	85	86	845
2 Dis.	226	190	109	157	222	152	177	198	152	1583	5 Dis.	73	110	66	169	52	62	130	84	86	832
3 Dis.	222	190	104	153	222	148	180	194	151	1564	6 Dis.	73	110	65	168	52	63	128	85	86	830
4 Dis.	218	187	103	152	215	142	172	188	149	1526	7 Dis.	74	110	66	170	61	62	128	84	85	830
5 Dis.	226	190	110	157	224	150	179	199	154	1589	8 Dis.	74	111	66	169	52	62	129	85	84	832
6 Dis.	224	210	116	156	222	152	179	193	156	1608	9 Dis.	73	111	68	169	52	62	129	85	84	833
7 Dis.	224	189	110	157	223	153	179	200	154	1589	10 Dis.	72	111	67	169	52	62	130	85	84	832
8 Dis.	223	187	110	156	222	151	180	198	152	1579	11 Dis.	73	111	66	169	52	62	129	85	85	832
9 Dis.	222	187	108	155	223	150	179	194	152	1570	12 Dis.	71	110	64	169	52	64	129	85	85	826
Habermann																					
1 Dis.	224	196	110	158	224	153	179	200	155	1599	2 Dis.	73	110	67	171	55	63	129	85	84	837
3 Dis.	226	189	109	158	223	152	176	196	155	1584	4 Dis.	71	114	66	170	53	62	129	85	84	834
5 Dis.	218	192	107	154	217	146	172	194	151	1551	6 Dis.	73	111	64	170	52	63	129	85	83	830
Dems.—Hendrickson																					
1 Dis.	184	229	98	209	166	123	192	202	172	1575	7 Dis.	98	222	120	222	177	268	249	233	158	1747
2 Dis.	174	223	92	210	162	114	179	169	172	1495	8 Dis.	98	227	121	226	176	280	248	232	159	1767
3 Dis.	174	225	91	210	162	115	183	165	171	1496	9 Dis.	98	228	120	225	174	279	246	233	158	1761
4 Dis.	178	223	98	216	166	116	186	169	171	1523	10 Dis.	98	228	120	227	178	281	250	234	158	1774
5 Dis.	175	218	94	210	166	117	180	162	171	1493	11 Dis.	97	230	121	228	179	279	249	233	159	1775
6 Dis.	175	222	100	211	164	119	184	168	171	1514	12 Dis.	98	229	120	226	178	279	248	234	159	1771
7 Dis.	174	219	94	209	163	117	185	167	171	1499	13 Dis.	97	230	118	225	176	277	248	232	159	1765
8 Dis.	183	224	95	211	165	119	187	179	171	1534	14 Dis.	96	228	119	227	176	279	248	233	159	1762
9 Dis.	173	220	94	210	162	115	181	162	171	1488	15 Dis.	96	226	118	224	175	279	247	234	158	1760
10 Dis.	176	217	92	209	161	120	180	163	171	1489	16 Dis.	96	226	118	224	175	279	247	233	158	1756
11 Dis.	172	215	92	208	160	111	189	160	171	1478	17 Dis.	95	225	118	223	175	279	248	232	159	1754
12 Dis.	175	217	92	212	161	115	178	160	171	1481	18 Dis.	96	224	119	222	176	279	246	233	156	1758
Eppinger																					
1 Dis.	193	188	106	154	180	136	169	188	164	1478	2 Dis.	67	100	61	139	53	60	129	90	83	782
3 Dis.	217	229	95	209	183	131	195	179	165	1603	4 Dis.	103	242	126	255	174	286	249	234	159	1829
Surrogate—Allen, Rep.....																					
Egan, Dem.....																					

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Congress— 9th Dis.—	Eleventh Ward										Twelfth Ward										Total— Jersey City		
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.		9 Dis.	10 Dis.
Pickett, R.	90	106	82	94	146	96	66	105	70	121	70	1046	109	118	61	157	96	119	107	122	110	89	1088
Leake, D.	232	357	256	229	255	171	239	247	252	220	192	2650	139	259	240	277	288	177	194	225	174	190	2163
Assembly—Reps.																							
Scott	89	119	77	94	143	99	56	89	67	115	68	1016	115	116	59	152	90	117	106	115	105	79	1054
Land	88	118	81	94	154	106	63	104	76	119	73	1076	116	127	84	157	98	123	112	124	124	108	1173
Wooley	88	116	80	94	145	102	60	92	66	119	68	1030	112	123	59	152	94	122	107	117	105	81	1072
O'Sullivan	83	119	74	93	151	100	58	92	68	120	69	1027	111	122	58	155	96	122	111	115	114	82	1086
Keller	90	120	80	88	154	105	62	100	78	122	72	1071	116	123	61	154	98	124	112	121	116	80	1105
Overand	90	119	81	94	154	106	63	100	77	122	71	1077	117	124	61	152	96	122	111	119	116	86	1104
Smith	90	120	81	95	156	106	63	98	77	123	70	1079	115	122	61	158	98	124	111	120	116	82	1107
Habermann	90	118	81	95	156	105	63	99	80	123	71	1081	116	125	61	156	98	124	115	122	116	84	1117
Dippel	90	117	81	94	150	100	61	93	66	118	69	1039	115	123	58	155	94	119	109	119	106	83	1081
Reeves	90	119	81	95	155	105	62	102	77	123	75	1084	115	124	61	158	96	124	114	123	117	82	1114
Min'ingham	90	121	80	95	156	105	62	102	77	120	70	1078	116	124	60	159	96	123	113	119	116	82	1108
Kelly	87	121	83	94	154	104	62	91	67	119	69	1051	117	123	60	159	97	123	111	122	116	81	1109
Assembly—Dems.																							
H'ndr'ks'n	225	336	257	233	245	158	241	248	251	220	188	2602	133	254	234	276	289	179	194	223	164	194	2140
Owll	238	340	256	232	244	159	241	249	250	220	187	2616	132	254	240	275	288	176	195	224	165	189	2138
Sullivan	239	338	256	229	245	162	240	250	244	220	185	2608	132	254	236	275	286	177	193	224	163	194	2134
Alexander	240	339	257	229	249	161	245	250	249	220	189	2628	136	256	231	281	277	179	197	225	169	192	2140
Blom	239	336	258	234	248	160	246	250	252	221	196	2640	136	252	242	285	279	183	199	226	166	193	2161
Tumulty	236	340	257	229	247	161	242	249	246	217	188	2612	132	255	241	276	278	176	194	224	165	188	2129
Daab	237	335	257	229	248	161	243	250	253	218	189	2620	135	254	243	277	278	177	195	226	165	193	2143
Baker	237	335	257	229	247	160	242	249	255	220	188	2621	133	254	241	277	276	176	192	222	165	191	2127
Blordan	238	338	257	229	242	159	242	249	249	218	185	2606	132	253	241	278	276	177	194	225	164	193	2133
Holzaffel	237	333	257	229	243	161	244	249	253	218	184	2608	132	254	238	288	278	178	194	224	165	195	2138
A'Derh'ide	237	331	252	229	241	161	245	250	244	220	184	2594	132	256	237	278	278	176	195	225	164	196	2137
Eppinger	239	328	255	230	243	160	245	250	240	218	186	2594	132	254	238	275	275	177	193	225	164	195	2128
Surrogate—																							
Allen, R.	83	123	79	83	138	96	62	90	70	119	71	1014	113	125	59	155	95	118	105	117	107	85	1080
Egan, D.	247	332	261	235	260	167	243	259	257	218	188	2687	137	254	240	277	287	181	200	228	167	192	2162

HUDSON COUNTY.—HOBOKEN Continued.

Fourth Ward															Fifth Ward					Total— Hoboken.
Congress—10th Dis.—																				Total.
Cruse, Rep.	21	67	102	237	56	307	1192	558	204	390	316	215	593	2470						
Hamill, Dem.	50	159	181	238	257	307	1192	557	204	390	318	215	1127	5557						
Assembly—Reps.—Scott																				
Land	21	66	102	146	59	67	461	91	228	207	126	652	2482							
Woolley	21	67	101	148	52	58	447	83	201	197	115	596	2364							
O'Sullivan	21	67	101	145	51	58	443	83	198	196	115	592	2341							
Keller	21	67	101	146	54	58	447	81	196	178	110	565	2179							
Overand	21	67	101	147	52	56	444	83	196	198	112	584	2244							
Smith	21	67	101	146	51	58	444	83	201	190	114	588	2342							
Habermann	21	67	101	146	51	58	444	83	200	198	114	595	2351							
Dippel	21	67	101	147	52	58	446	84	201	197	112	594	2348							
Reeves	21	67	101	146	51	57	443	82	200	200	113	595	2333							
Miningham	21	67	101	147	52	58	446	83	200	196	115	594	2353							
Kelly	21	67	101	147	52	58	446	82	201	194	114	591	2347							
Assembly—Dems.—Hendrickson	50	157	183	238	258	309	1195	206	391	321	216	1134	5580							
Oswell	50	157	181	238	259	309	1194	206	391	320	215	1132	5580							
Sullivan	50	157	181	238	259	307	1192	208	391	318	214	1131	5581							
Alexander	50	157	182	238	259	311	1197	211	394	341	220	1166	5684							
Blom	50	157	180	238	259	309	1188	207	392	320	214	1133	5556							
Tumulty	50	157	183	238	260	311	1199	206	391	322	218	1132	5566							
Daab	50	157	183	238	261	308	1197	210	404	332	219	1165	5671							
Baker	50	157	182	238	259	307	1193	208	391	326	216	1141	5578							
Blordan	50	157	182	238	259	301	1187	206	392	318	216	1131	5560							
Holzaffel	49	157	178	238	254	301	1187	197	392	305	204	1068	5456							
AnfDerhelde	49	157	181	238	257	311	1193	204	383	317	210	1114	5535							
Epplinger	49	157	182	238	257	308	1191	207	390	321	215	1133	5640							
Surrogate—Allen, Rep.	21	67	100	147	51	58	444	84	201	191	114	590	2357							
Egan, Dem.	49	157	192	236	260	308	1202	206	394	321	216	1137	5572							

HUDSON COUNTY Continued.—BAYONNE.

—First Ward—										—Second Ward—										—Third Ward—										—Fourth Ward—										—Fifth Ward—										Total— Bayonne
Congress— 9th Dis.—		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		3 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		3 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		3 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		3 Dis.		Total.																		
Assembly—Reps.																																																		
Pickett, Rep....		285	171	124	580	158	324	261	743	262	176	308	228	974	133	90	95	318	133	90	95	318	87	173	170	430	88	131	248	467	3111																			
Leake, Dem....		168	317	302	787	246	260	127	633	87	72	136	158	453	297	287	141	725	297	287	141	725	297	287	141	725	297	287	141	725	297	287	141	725	3086															
Assembly—Dems.																																																		
Scott		291	174	124	589	160	325	262	747	260	179	313	235	987	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	248	467	3111																			
Land		291	172	124	587	161	324	263	748	260	179	313	235	987	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3114																			
Wooley		291	172	124	587	161	324	263	748	260	179	313	235	988	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	130	252	470	3114																			
O'Sullivan		291	172	124	587	161	324	263	748	260	179	313	235	985	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3112																			
Keller		291	172	121	584	161	324	263	748	260	179	313	235	987	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3111																			
Overand		291	172	123	586	161	324	263	748	260	178	314	235	987	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3113																			
Smith		290	172	124	586	161	324	263	748	260	179	313	235	987	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3113																			
Habermann		291	172	124	587	161	324	262	747	259	179	312	235	985	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3113																			
Dippel		291	172	124	587	161	324	262	747	259	179	312	235	985	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3113																			
Reeves		291	170	124	585	161	327	261	749	259	179	315	239	992	137	88	96	320	137	88	96	320	137	88	96	320	88	131	252	471	3110																			
Munningham		291	172	124	587	161	324	264	749	260	179	314	236	989	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	88	131	252	471	3117																			
Kelly		291	172	124	587	161	324	263	748	260	178	313	236	987	137	88	96	322	137	88	96	322	137	88	96	322	88	131	252	471	3115																			
Assembly—Dems.																																																		
Hendrickson		164	315	300	779	248	259	130	637	92	70	132	151	445	297	287	140	724	297	287	140	724	90	171	171	432	90	171	171	432	90	171	171	432	3017															
Oswell		164	317	301	782	246	261	130	637	88	71	133	152	444	298	289	141	728	298	289	141	728	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3022															
Sullivan		164	317	300	781	247	261	130	638	91	70	133	152	446	298	289	140	727	298	289	140	727	90	171	169	430	90	171	169	430	90	171	169	430	3022															
Alexander		164	317	301	782	247	261	131	639	90	71	134	151	446	298	289	140	727	298	289	140	727	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3025															
Blohm		164	317	301	782	247	261	131	639	90	71	133	152	446	298	289	140	727	298	289	140	727	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3025															
Tumulty		164	317	301	782	247	261	131	639	90	72	132	152	446	298	289	140	727	298	289	140	727	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3027															
Daab		165	317	301	783	247	261	131	639	91	71	133	152	447	298	290	141	729	298	290	141	729	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3029															
Baker		164	317	300	781	247	261	131	639	92	71	134	153	450	298	290	141	729	298	290	141	729	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3030															
Riordan		164	317	301	782	247	260	131	638	91	71	133	154	449	298	290	141	729	298	290	141	729	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3030															
Holzafel		164	318	301	783	247	259	132	638	90	71	131	149	441	297	290	140	727	297	290	140	727	90	171	171	432	90	171	171	432	90	171	171	432	3020															
AufDerheide		164	317	301	782	247	260	130	637	91	71	134	153	449	298	290	142	730	298	290	142	730	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3029															
Eppinger		164	317	301	782	247	260	130	637	91	71	133	153	448	298	290	141	729	298	290	141	729	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	90	171	170	431	3027															
Surrogate—																																																		
Allen, Rep....		291	175	124	590	161	324	264	749	260	181	314	235	990	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	137	88	96	321	90	131	252	473	3123																			
Egan, Dem....		163	313	302	778	246	260	130	636	91	69	133	153	446	298	290	140	728	298	290	140	728	88	170	169	427	88	170	169	427	88	170	169	427	3015															

HUDSON COUNTY.—Continued.

Congress—10th Dis.—	West Hoboken.—				Town of Union.—				Total—Town of Union.		
	1 Ward.—	2 Ward.—	3 Ward.—	Total—	1 Ward.	2 Ward.	3 Ward.—	Total—			
Gruse, Rep.....	150	139	111	133	169	100	139	138	109	99	1287
Hamill, Dem.....	249	249	331	232	236	174	167	235	170	235	2311
Assembly—Reps.—Scott..	153	139	113	132	171	102	139	138	113	100	1300
Land	154	139	116	134	172	101	139	139	112	99	1315
Wooley	151	139	112	134	170	101	139	138	112	99	1295
O'Sullivan	150	139	112	133	169	101	138	138	111	99	1290
Keller	151	139	113	135	173	101	140	138	111	99	1300
Overand	151	139	113	134	170	101	140	138	111	99	1296
Smith	150	140	111	135	173	100	139	138	109	105	1300
Habermann	151	139	112	135	171	101	139	138	112	99	1297
Doppel	151	142	115	136	172	101	140	138	111	99	1305
Reeves	152	139	113	136	174	101	140	138	111	99	1303
Manningham	152	139	114	136	176	100	141	138	111	99	1303
Kelly	248	249	330	250	252	174	166	232	166	229	2296
Dems.—Hendrickson	248	250	327	250	255	176	169	234	165	230	2304
Obwell	248	250	329	250	256	176	167	234	168	230	2305
Sullivan	248	250	330	251	256	176	170	233	169	230	2313
Alexander	249	250	329	250	254	176	168	233	169	229	2307
Blohm	248	250	330	251	256	177	167	233	169	230	2311
Tumulty	248	250	330	250	255	177	168	233	168	230	2308
Daab	249	248	329	249	254	176	168	231	171	223	2298
Baker	250	248	327	249	254	177	161	233	169	229	2303
Riordan	250	248	329	250	254	177	165	233	169	230	2305
Holzaffel	250	248	328	249	253	177	167	234	170	228	2306
AnDerheide	249	250	327	250	251	176	165	232	170	221	2301
Eppinger	150	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
Surrogate—Allen, Rep...	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
Egan, Dem.....	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308
	152	139	113	133	178	101	142	137	112	98	1303
	250	251	330	251	251	175	166	233	170	231	2308

ELECTION RETURNS.

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HUDSON COUNTY—Continued.

Congress—9th Dis.—	Harrison—				Kearny—				East Newark.	Socanuss.	Total— Hudson Co.
	1 Ward.	2 Ward.	3 Ward.	4 Ward.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Ward.			
Pickett, Rep.....	40	275	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Leake, Dem.....	312	242	164	192	47	51	125	157	84	101	431
10th Dis.—Cruse, Rep.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamill, Dem.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly—Reps.—Scott ..	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Land	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Wooley	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
O'Sullivan	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Keller	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Overand	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Smith	40	61	275	275	171	194	368	327	333	309	1356
Labermann	41	60	272	272	174	195	369	331	356	310	1366
Doppel	40	59	272	272	174	195	369	331	356	310	1366
Reeves	41	60	275	275	174	195	369	331	356	310	1366
Miningham	40	59	275	275	174	195	369	331	356	310	1366
Kelly	41	60	275	275	174	195	369	331	356	310	1366
Assembly—D.—Hendrickson	312	243	164	192	88	105	193	164	61	106	524
Oswell	312	243	163	193	86	103	193	165	55	112	525
Sullivan	312	242	163	193	86	103	193	165	55	112	525
Alexander	312	242	163	193	86	103	193	165	55	112	525
Blount	312	242	164	193	86	103	193	164	56	110	525
Tumulty	312	243	165	195	87	105	194	164	67	114	529
Daub	312	242	171	196	90	105	195	163	56	112	525
Baker	311	243	165	193	86	103	193	165	55	112	525
Riordan	312	244	171	193	86	103	193	163	55	112	525
Holzaefel	311	243	163	194	86	103	193	162	56	112	525
Anfderhelde	312	243	163	194	86	103	193	162	56	112	525
Eppinger	311	243	163	194	86	103	193	162	56	112	525
Surrogate—Allen Rep.....	40	60	276	276	175	194	369	322	364	312	1367
Egan, Dem.....	312	243	163	192	87	104	194	153	43	104	434

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

—Congress— —Senate— —Assembly—

	Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Lunger, Pro.	Sinclair, Soc.	Packer, Rep.	Gebhardt, Dem.	Volk, Pro.	Able, Rep.	Holcombe, Dem.	Hockenbury, Pro.
Alexandria	30	131	3	0	29	130	3	29	132	3
Bethlehem	42	95	1	0	43	94	1	42	95	1
Bor. of Bloomsbury...	55	73	3	6	58	77	2	55	77	2
Clinton Bor.....	118	237	15	0	137	209	13	115	233	14
Township of Clinton..	115	103	4	0	78	139	2	112	107	2
Delaware	93	235	24	1	90	237	24	91	237	24
East Amwell.....	117	161	1	1	118	160	1	111	166	1
Franklin	79	156	13	1	93	149	12	79	157	13
Frenchtown Bor.....	111	124	7	0	106	131	7	156	82	6
High Bridge Bor.....	194	127	11	0	182	136	10	193	129	9
Holland	148	166	2	0	145	167	2	150	162	2
Junction Bor.....	99	101	2	1	96	105	1	98	103	2
Kingwood	149	182	13	1	146	184	13	147	181	15
Lambertville—1 ward..	73	186	1	2	74	189	2	65	196	2
2 ward..	171	155	0	4	162	169	0	131	200	0
3 ward..	256	215	5	7	248	226	4	229	246	4
East Lebanon.....	111	142	2	1	118	134	2	110	143	2
West Lebanon.....	110	94	1	0	92	110	0	103	102	0
East Raritan.....	190	150	5	31	199	140	4	188	151	4
West Raritan.....	156	165	15	51	167	153	16	154	165	16
North Readington....	111	187	4	2	105	194	3	106	192	4
South Readington....	118	118	0	1	120	115	0	120	118	0
Stockton Bor.....	58	44	2	1	53	47	2	47	53	3
East Tewksbury.....	60	118	9	0	56	122	9	56	122	9
West Tewksbury.....	62	112	1	0	69	101	1	61	113	1
Union	31	171	1	1	28	174	1	32	170	1
West Amwell.....	106	92	0	1	108	89	0	107	86	0
	2963	3840	145	113	2920	3881	135	2887	3918	140

MERCER COUNTY.

--Congress--

-----Assembly-----

		Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Barber, Rep.	Bark, Rep.	Thompson, Rep.	Yetter, Dem.	Brubaker, Dem.	Nichols, Dem.
Trenton—									
1 ward,	1	dis....	246	116	248	248	245	113	115
	2	dis....	195	101	191	192	193	98	101
	3	dis....	268	195	265	267	268	192	197
2 ward,	1	dis....	187	154	189	188	188	151	155
	2	dis....	234	101	245	245	242	91	95
	3	dis....	185	79	187	185	186	79	86
3 ward,	1	dis....	195	166	196	195	193	105	104
	2	dis....	195	93	200	200	200	92	92
	3	dis....	139	111	140	139	139	110	111
4 ward,	1	dis....	125	141	120	119	121	156	155
	2	dis....	185	149	181	182	177	155	153
	3	dis....	129	136	126	127	127	138	136
5 ward,	1	dis....	100	181	97	96	95	183	183
	2	dis....	89	176	87	87	86	176	177
	3	dis....	90	118	87	84	84	123	126
6 ward,	1	dis....	139	132	137	137	139	133	135
	2	dis....	87	170	85	86	85	172	173
	3	dis....	118	121	113	112	112	122	123
7 ward,	1	dis....	125	145	120	123	123	146	146
	2	dis....	76	126	75	76	77	126	126
	3	dis....	232	183	212	216	214	201	196
8 ward,	1	dis....	124	216	109	113	105	228	230
	2	dis....	197	143	195	195	194	143	144
	3	dis....	281	120	285	289	282	114	116
9 ward,	1	dis....	224	121	223	218	222	121	121
	2	dis....	141	141	128	135	135	146	149
	3	dis....	169	108	162	164	164	114	113
10 ward,	1	dis....	48	28	48	48	49	28	27
	2	dis....	217	117	221	222	219	115	112
	3	dis....	131	115	128	131	129	116	117
11 ward,	1	dis....	148	161	149	149	150	161	159
	2	dis....	145	73	144	143	144	74	72
	3	dis....	218	82	214	211	214	85	84
12 ward,	1	dis....	182	141	185	185	188	133	132
	2	dis....	232	158	228	232	233	154	156
	3	dis....	131	80	133	134	132	78	77
13 ward,	1	dis....	153	222	154	156	154	222	222
	2	dis....	176	138	159	172	159	206	201
	3	dis....	133	257	134	133	130	257	257
14 ward,	1	dis....	95	99	93	94	88	98	99
	2	dis....	162	89	164	162	162	88	86
	3	dis....	293	192	301	302	296	186	185
Total	1	dis....	163	125	162	161	161	125	128
	2	dis....	255	137	258	258	254	133	133
	3	dis....	234	125	230	229	227	119	146
Total	1	dis....	209	96	206	206	199	99	101
	2	dis....	164	50	168	167	165	46	47
	3	dis....	85	37	79	80	82	40	44
Total		8049	6265	7961	7993	7931	6289	6321	6409

ELECTION RETURNS.

MERCER COUNTY.—Continued.

--Congress-- -----Assembly-----

	Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Barber, Rep.	Buck, Rep.	Thompson, Rep.	Yetter, Dem.	Bruther, Dem.	Nield, Dem.
Hopewell—								
East district.....	74	45	73	73	72	46	45	45
Central district...	88	49	88	89	88	49	48	49
West district....	144	53	144	144	143	55	55	54
Hopewell Borough..	121	78	121	122	121	77	77	76
Pennington Borough	103	14	103	105	104	42	43	43
Princeton Township	124	121	121	123	123	123	123	123
Princeton Borough—								
1 dis.....	246	74	245	247	258	75	76	63
2 dis.....	243	86	241	241	244	89	88	85
3 dis.....	232	109	222	221	226	209	213	212
Hamilton—North ..	221	105	218	218	219	106	107	110
South ..	143	46	141	141	144	46	46	44
West ..	122	87	104	116	108	110	86	98
East Windsor Twp.	103	25	104	106	103	25	24	23
Hightstown Borough	284	223	285	287	286	221	220	221
Ewing	193	56	192	192	192	56	56	56
Lawrence	176	35	177	178	177	33	33	33
Washington	159	127	154	154	155	131	131	131
West Windsor.....	77	16	75	75	76	17	17	16
	10902	7734	10769	10825	10770	7799	7809	7891
Socialist, 835.	Prohibition, 245.							

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

-Congress- -Senator- -----Assembly-----

		Howell, Rep.	Harvey, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.	Silzer, Dem.	Drake, Rep.	Crowther, Rep.	Haines, Rep.	Ramsey, Dem.	Kerr, Dem.	Hegerty, Dem.
New Brunswick—											
1 ward,	1 dis...	236	185	209	211	219	218	212	204	200	206
	2 dis...	274	164	263	175	267	267	266	172	172	172
2 ward,	1 dis...	269	159	238	179	252	252	252	166	168	169
	2 dis...	290	134	271	151	287	280	288	136	136	142
3 ward,	1 dis...	177	220	167	231	178	177	177	222	223	220
	2 dis...	195	250	167	277	185	187	186	266	261	271
4 ward,	1 dis...	300	156	284	170	288	292	292	165	162	164
	2 dis...	247	144	230	158	240	239	240	149	149	152
5 ward,	1 dis...	241	183	221	199	231	233	226	191	190	196
	2 dis...	248	190	234	204	242	241	242	196	195	199
6 ward,	1 dis...	182	158	175	161	178	171	173	164	161	168
	2 dis...	181	242	171	252	174	175	174	248	247	248
Total		2840	2185	2630	2368	2741	2732	2728	2279	2264	2307
Perth Amboy—											
1 ward,	1 dis...	147	49	118	76	117	128	127	84	64	65
	2 dis...	287	116	243	161	261	266	268	157	134	128
2 ward.....		307	254	266	288	259	288	279	324	260	254
3 ward,	1 dis...	126	101	111	116	118	121	122	113	106	102
	2 dis...	112	127	98	141	108	108	108	131	131	125
4 ward,	1 dis...	217	151	187	176	210	208	206	171	153	156
	2 dis...	160	118	146	132	159	156	155	121	116	118
5 ward.....		164	349	145	364	161	153	157	366	353	352
6 ward.....		201	303	178	323	192	194	195	314	303	307
Total		1721	1568	1492	1777	1585	1622	1617	1781	1620	1607
Dunellen		193	174	188	181	192	189	192	177	177	177
Piscataway—1 dis...		166	87	159	91	170	165	166	84	85	84
	2 dis...	96	63	86	69	96	98	98	62	61	62
	3 dis...	108	47	104	52	107	107	106	47	47	47
Metuchen		215	206	170	246	214	209	212	213	209	203
Highland Park....		118	77	102	94	112	100	99	85	86	81
Raritan—1 dis....		120	88	109	98	136	118	116	81	85	82
	2 dis....	129	106	120	115	127	120	124	121	110	112
Woodbridge—1 dis...		214	169	138	241	185	174	188	208	194	195
	2 dis...	171	148	144	170	150	154	156	175	165	164
	3 dis...	143	97	125	114	142	134	132	108	99	104
Roosevelt		234	259	231	263	230	240	229	261	259	254
North Brunswick..		146	59	122	81	144	143	143	62	62	62
Milltown		177	98	155	120	175	172	172	100	102	102
East Brunswick—											
1 dis.....		85	76	81	81	82	82	82	79	79	79
2 dis.....		90	123	83	130	87	88	88	126	125	125
Helmetta		41	27	32	36	39	39	39	29	29	29
South River.....		236	284	219	298	228	227	229	289	292	286
South Brunswick—											
1 dis.....		138	91	124	106	134	135	134	95	94	95
2 dis.....		135	81	118	97	134	134	131	82	82	84
Cranbury		261	76	236	99	254	253	254	82	82	82
Monroe		250	104	234	119	248	248	248	106	106	106
Jamesburg		175	100	158	116	166	168	171	101	115	102
South Amboy—1 dis...		238	211	210	242	201	213	235	216	262	215
	2 dis...	241	203	212	234	205	219	234	216	246	215
	3 dis...	175	210	142	242	140	139	146	236	251	235
Sayreville		159	281	158	285	160	159	159	281	284	281
Madison		148	121	121	144	145	146	141	123	125	123

9163 7419 8203 8309 8729 8726 8769 7905 7797 7700

Prohibition, 205. Soc.-Lab., 41. Socialist, 52.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	-Congress-		-Assembly-					
	Howell, Rep.	Harvey, Dem.	Lillagore, Rep.	Davison, Rep.	Manson, Rep.	Tantum, Dem.	Beecroft, Dem.	Keough, Dem.
Atlantic	98	138	89	103	90	136	148	148
Eatontown—1 dis.....	137	98	131	133	131	100	108	102
2 dis.....	147	150	142	127	142	153	177	150
Freehold—1 dis.....	203	179	199	198	198	182	184	183
2 dis.....	183	135	166	167	165	150	153	149
3 dis.....	142	101	137	137	138	106	104	104
4 dis.....	137	134	135	136	131	136	140	136
Howell—East dis.....	68	89	66	66	67	89	94	89
West dis.....	86	149	78	80	78	155	155	155
Farmingdale	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	39
Holmdel	66	130	65	64	64	130	130	130
Manalapan	144	124	141	134	136	131	124	125
Englishtown	53	47	55	52	55	43	48	43
Matawan Township.....	93	183	88	90	89	185	185	187
Matawan Borough.....	166	152	149	144	128	164	164	192
Marlboro	177	171	173	172	172	174	176	175
Middletown—1 dis.....	248	113	242	242	244	117	118	119
2 dis.....	180	178	172	172	172	184	184	184
3 dis.....	209	111	196	198	214	113	114	126
Highlands	153	127	135	133	135	148	148	147
Atlantic Highlands.....	175	130	177	176	178	126	127	127
Millstone	104	139	101	104	101	144	139	138
Neptune—1 dis.....	259	138	283	274	275	111	120	120
2 dis.....	218	272	232	212	208	259	283	257
Bradley Beach.....	115	145	115	115	111	148	148	149
Neptune City.....	53	108	54	52	52	109	109	107
Avon	35	39	35	35	35	38	38	38
Asbury Park—1 wd, 1 dis	231	174	271	260	262	138	143	140
2 dis.....	244	111	246	245	247	110	110	108
3 dis.....	138	123	151	146	142	110	117	113
2 wd, 1 dis.....	168	177	211	206	200	131	142	135
2 dis.....	66	87	72	73	72	81	82	81
Ocean	92	108	81	86	78	108	142	107
Monmouth Beach.....	66	71	62	63	61	72	76	76
Seabright	76	166	72	69	72	170	173	169
Deal	75	42	71	73	67	42	53	42
Allenhurst	28	19	32	28	14	14	37	14
Long Branch, 1 ward....	140	197	141	134	139	196	205	198
2 ward....	190	248	187	174	186	248	263	247
3 ward....	238	222	233	229	237	218	236	217
4 ward....	262	232	254	240	255	241	258	237
5 ward....	243	195	236	236	236	197	205	196
6 ward....	218	150	219	216	221	148	152	147
Raritan—1 dis.....	227	172	201	193	179	184	184	249
2 dis.....	186	146	167	169	150	157	159	193
3 dis.....	96	88	86	82	82	94	94	111
4 dis.....	33	74	30	32	27	74	75	80
Shrewsbury—East dis....	162	261	157	154	157	270	271	270
South dis..	202	169	191	200	200	175	183	173
Middle dis..	240	141	230	225	238	152	157	153
West dis....	300	180	289	289	315	179	179	187
W.R.B. dis	213	154	205	205	212	157	159	157
Upper Freehold—1 dis...	174	133	125	167	170	189	133	133
2 dis....	91	42	88	60	87	76	42	42
Allentown	123	44	120	102	111	80	46	46
Wall—1 dis.....	113	176	119	116	116	174	175	171
2 dis.....	87	114	86	86	86	115	115	115.
Manasquan	165	129	159	159	155	135	136	135
Belmar	119	113	117	117	117	117	117	118
Spring Lake.....	113	56	97	95	95	74	76	76

8807 8033 8601 8484 8534 8197 8353 8255

Prohibition, 219. Socialist, 58. Soc.-Lab., 31.

MORRIS COUNTY.

	-Congress-		-Assembly-			
	Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem.	Chaplin, Rep.	Buxton, Rep.	Bartley, Dem. & Ind.	Brant, Dem. & Ind.
Boonton, East.....	283	141	261	266	186	169
West	240	131	223	227	157	145
Boonton Township.....	65	11	64	65	12	11
Butler Borough.....	223	139	225	225	139	138
Chatham Township.....	64	83	65	68	77	83
Chatham Borough.....	192	134	187	184	136	138
Chester Township.....	83	196	77	80	200	199
Dover—1 dis.....	159	112	140	160	132	105
2 dis.....	116	72	108	114	78	71
3 dis.....	172	78	162	171	89	76
4 dis.....	184	97	151	188	131	87
Florham Park Borough....	63	40	64	63	39	39
Hanover Township, North...	115	55	117	119	54	53
South... ..	190	144	182	187	147	150
West... ..	122	72	121	122	72	72
Jefferson Township—1 dis...	61	51	54	61	53	51
2 dis... ..	66	34	67	67	34	34
Madison Borough, North....	187	228	185	186	229	232
South.....	233	222	229	229	223	226
Mendham Borough.....	107	104	106	106	105	105
Mendham Township.....	73	93	65	70	1	96
Montville Township.....	119	19	110	136	22	0
Morris Township.....	206	93	189	198	111	101
Morristown—1 ward, 1 dis...	176	88	167	174	94	90
2 dis... ..	184	106	163	178	125	113
2 ward, 1 dis...	157	118	156	157	124	123
2 dis... ..	120	138	115	116	142	142
3 ward, 1 dis...	128	119	124	132	122	117
2 dis... ..	113	70	107	113	77	73
4 ward	211	191	190	202	211	206
Mount Arlington Borough...	44	11	53	44	7	6
Mount Olive Township.....	116	146	81	101	192	148
Netcong Borough.....	107	72	104	99	83	69
Passaic Township, North...	114	141	111	112	143	142
South.....	118	107	119	120	104	101
Pequannoc Township.....	238	64	231	232	70	70
Randolph Township—1 dis...	60	91	59	61	93	90
2 dis... ..	88	108	87	88	105	106
Rockaway Borough.....	137	74	131	139	77	71
Rockaway Township, North.	112	58	112	112	59	59
West... ..	116	46	115	118	49	42
South.....	96	58	91	97	60	57
Roxbury—Succasunna dis...	158	195	126	149	223	203
Port Morris dis...	50	52	45	50	55	52
Washington Twp., North....	49	50	43	45	56	52
South.....	80	175	65	77	192	173
Wharton Borough.....	158	160	159	167	163	154
	6253	4790	5906	6175	5053	4843
Prohibition, 302. Socialist, 327.						

OCEAN COUNTY.

	—Congress—				—Assembly—		
	Howell, Rep.	Harvey, Dem.	Crowell, Pro.	Rapp, Soc.-Lab.	Taylor, Rep.	Warren, Dem.	Bunnell, Pro.
Barfegat City.....	13	0	0	0	10	4	0
Bay Head	39	25	3	0	37	25	4
Beach Haven	43	6	1	0	37	11	1
Berkeley	66	29	0	0	64	30	0
Brick—East district.....	163	116	3	0	153	121	3
West district.....	143	49	0	1	108	81	0
Dover	291	130	9	2	257	167	9
Eagleswood	77	20	2	3	77	21	3
Harvey Cedars	10	7	0	0	6	11	0
Island Heights	47	15	3	0	44	18	3
Jackson	205	101	0	16	206	99	2
Lacey	78	32	0	0	66	46	1
Lakewood—1 dis.....	249	54	2	4	252	55	2
2 dis.....	172	49	1	4	169	57	1
Lavallette	17	2	0	0	16	3	0
Little Egg Harbor.....	52	72	0	0	13	120	0
Long Beach.....	16	1	1	0	14	1	1
Manchester	98	52	1	0	89	60	1
Ocean	42	37	0	0	40	38	0
Plumsted	168	105	2	7	166	107	2
Point Pleasant Beach.....	121	109	1	0	126	102	1
Sea Side Park.....	23	16	0	0	11	29	0
Stafford	80	28	0	0	71	32	0
Surf City	9	5	0	0	9	4	0
Tuckerton	183	85	20	12	174	96	20
Union	97	47	1	3	56	107	2
	2502	1186	50	52	2271	1445	56

PASSAIC COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS.

485

County
Clerk

Sheriff

Assembly

Senate

Congress

Rep.

Dem.

Prince

Hurley

Radcliffe

Wood

Rep.

McLean

Dem.

Boardsman

State

Rep.

Dem.

Van Noort

Rep.

Dem.

Van Blarcom

Dem.

Earle

Dem.

Metz

Dem.

Pawelski

Dem.

Klener

Dem.

Rep.

McLean

Rep.

Wood

Rep.

Radcliffe

Hurley

Prince

Dem.

Hinchliffe

Rep.

McKee

Dem.

Hurley

Rep.

Burke

Rep.

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ELECTION RETURNS.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Continued.

--Congress--			--Senate--			--Assembly--										--Sheriff--		County Clerk--					
			Rep.	Dem.	McKee,	Linchitt,	Dem.	Prince,	Hurley,	Randolph,	Wood,	McLean,	Clinton,	Pawelski,	Moyn,	Keple,	VanBlarcom,	Randolph,	VanNoort,	State,	Rep.	Dem.	Heard,
Paterson— 7 ward,	1 dis....	131	380	100	415	91	91	94	95	99	427	422	420	418	418	418	418	107	406	97	418	418	418
	2 dis....	73	309	42	347	19	24	26	25	32	362	354	351	355	350	350	350	41	345	36	350	350	350
	3 dis....	187	271	214	234	181	184	181	187	186	267	277	268	268	262	262	262	208	247	200	252	252	252
8 ward,	1 dis....	391	960	356	996	291	299	301	307	317	1056	1053	1039	1041	1036	1036	1036	356	998	333	1020	1020	1020
	2 dis....	134	304	102	339	111	111	112	109	115	332	337	332	329	329	329	329	106	334	113	328	328	328
	3 dis....	190	362	97	420	92	92	102	93	97	424	426	423	425	426	426	426	95	429	96	422	422	422
9 ward,	1 dis....	123	461	116	471	123	118	127	122	122	468	472	469	469	469	469	469	132	459	124	464	464	464
	2 dis....	447	1100	315	1230	326	321	341	324	334	1224	1255	1224	1226	1224	1224	1224	333	1222	333	1214	1214	1214
	3 dis....	261	296	172	373	164	163	178	173	199	387	397	379	366	367	367	366	151	393	180	352	352	352
	4 dis....	170	297	172	289	171	167	172	173	174	295	296	290	290	288	288	288	186	279	166	296	296	296
10 ward,	1 dis....	111	275	77	306	74	76	78	77	97	520	518	519	519	517	517	517	203	513	209	519	519	519
	2 dis....	222	501	206	519	212	203	208	210	221	520	518	519	519	517	517	517	203	513	209	519	519	519
	3 dis....	764	1369	627	1487	621	699	636	633	691	1506	1485	1495	1482	1498	1498	1498	612	1499	636	1472	1472	1472
	4 dis....	60	427	41	455	56	56	56	51	441	435	437	438	438	438	438	438	15	481	58	438	438	438
11 ward,	1 dis....	132	138	131	135	133	131	134	132	130	139	140	137	140	137	140	137	134	135	132	138	138	138
	2 dis....	160	266	138	282	135	136	139	134	151	282	282	285	281	282	282	282	139	282	140	280	280	280
	3 dis....	140	288	159	267	152	155	155	155	155	269	271	273	268	270	268	270	159	264	164	261	261	261
	4 dis....	501	1119	469	1139	476	478	487	472	877	1125	1130	1133	1127	740	740	740	447	1162	494	1117	1117	1117
11 ward,	1 dis....	385	111	395	102	412	406	412	406	412	94	90	93	87	90	90	90	404	91	407	92	92	92
	2 dis....	274	130	286	112	313	307	314	306	309	100	89	99	89	90	90	90	308	96	311	92	92	92
	3 dis....	397	195	404	186	425	429	436	429	433	172	168	166	168	169	169	169	429	165	422	176	176	176
Paterson's total..			8463	11067	8302	11103	8513	8454	8711	8539	9136	11088	10923	10934	10778	10381	10381	8953	10351	8732	10735	10735	10735
Passaic— 1 ward,	1 dis....	128	275	74	328	109	149	121	121	121	285	270	276	271	278	278	278	109	292	258	142	142	142
	2 dis....	87	140	67	161	83	111	74	81	79	144	133	136	147	147	147	147	81	147	148	80	80	80
	3 dis....	108	193	70	230	84	99	92	92	90	215	202	204	208	208	208	208	97	205	175	123	123	123

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Continued.

--Congress--		--Senate--		--Assembly--				--Sheriff--		--Clerk--	

ELECTION RETURNS.

SALEM COUNTY.

	Congress				Assembly		
	Londenslager, Rep.	Summerill, Dem.	Day, Pro.	Thurston, Soc.	Ridgway, Rep.	Pancoast, Dem.	Hitchner, Pro.
Alloway	129	213	42	0	140	210	40
Elmer	119	152	5	1	135	139	5
Elsinboro	64	63	1	0	65	60	0
Lower Alloway Creek...	186	115	4	0	193	107	4
Lower Penns Neck.....	119	148	8	1	112	156	7
Mannington	230	68	9	2	227	71	9
Oldmans	198	112	10	0	201	116	10
Pennsgrove	184	271	13	0	197	262	13
Pilesgrove	186	91	10	0	186	93	8
Pittsgrove	153	132	3	6	162	123	3
Quinton	160	49	2	0	159	50	2
Upper Penns Neck.....	61	70	8	0	59	70	8
Upper Pittsgrove	225	147	9	0	231	148	7
Woodstown	260	80	21	1	203	84	21
Salem—							
East ward, 1 dis.....	167	32	4	0	167	32	4
2 dis.....	206	116	16	4	205	118	17
West ward, 1 dis.....	109	141	4	0	116	134	3
2 dis.....	87	128	7	3	91	120	7
	2783	2128	176	18	2849	2093	168

SOMERSET COUNTY.

-----Congress-----						----Assembly----	
	Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Lunger, Pro.	Sinclair, Soc.	Smally, Rep.	Steele, Dem.	Brown, Pro.
Bedminster, 1 dis.....	69	98	2	1	71	96	0
2 dis.....	82	166	5	2	81	168	5
Bernards, 1 dis.....	82	81	1	0	82	78	1
2 dis.....	60	45	0	2	62	43	0
3 dis.....	62	52	0	1	59	56	0
4 dis.....	151	119	0	1	150	120	0
Branchburg, 1 dis.....	76	49	0	0	74	49	0
2 dis.....	52	41	1	0	51	42	1
Bridgewater, 1 dis.....	223	139	11	0	203	157	10
2 dis.....	214	135	2	3	192	150	2
3 dis.....	164	101	2	2	165	102	2
4 dis.....	237	167	7	1	221	120	8
5 dis.....	179	97	1	5	170	105	1
6 dis.....	60	52	4	0	69	44	2
Bound Brook Bor., 1 dis.	162	79	2	2	167	73	2
2 dis.....	163	78	13	14	167	72	17
Franklin, 1 dis.....	126	45	0	0	124	47	0
2 dis.....	147	108	6	0	147	99	3
3 dis.....	146	70	1	0	149	65	3
Hillsboro, 1 dis.....	165	91	1	1	165	91	1
2 dis.....	141	59	3	2	145	54	3
Millstone Bor.....	28	16	0	1	34	10	0
Montgomery	176	79	6	0	173	81	6
Rocky Hill Bor.....	50	37	1	0	50	37	0
North Plainfield Bor.—							
1 dis.....	251	96	15	2	236	113	14
2 dis.....	215	107	24	1	216	110	21
North Plainfield Twp....	106	59	6	3	110	61	3
Warren	45	209	1	0	52	204	0
	3632	2415	115	44	3585	2447	101

SUSSEX COUNTY.

	—Congress—				—Senate—			—Assembly—		
	Burke, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.	Collingswood, Pro.	De Yoe, Soc.	Howell, Rep.	Price, Dem.	Beuz, Pro.	Beegle, Rep.	Morris, Dem.	Holly, Pro.
Andover Borough.....	35	87	0	0	33	89	0	33	86	0
Andover Township.....	28	53	0	0	30	53	0	34	48	0
Branchville	56	103	11	0	27	130	7	52	96	9
Byram	32	24	4	0	32	24	4	31	23	4
Frankford	90	135	3	1	67	159	2	90	129	2
Fredon	51	66	0	0	52	66	0	46	71	0
Greene	62	61	0	0	67	62	0	61	62	0
Hampton	30	86	1	0	29	87	1	37	77	1
Hardyston, 1 dis.....	130	123	6	1	128	124	6	130	123	6
2 dis.....	149	118	1	1	126	142	1	125	141	1
Hopatcong	11	24	0	1	11	24	0	11	24	0
Lafayette	99	102	1	0	99	102	1	103	97	1
Montague	54	96	0	1	52	97	1	52	96	0
Newton, 1 dis.....	208	175	16	2	191	196	12	199	184	12
2 dis.....	196	215	26	3	192	220	24	204	210	24
Sandyston	71	106	1	0	70	107	0	73	102	0
Sparta, North.....	71	79	2	1	66	83	2	70	78	2
South.....	76	93	4	1	76	93	4	77	91	4
Stanhope	103	85	3	0	102	86	3	104	84	3
Stillwater	54	152	0	0	54	152	0	57	143	0
Sussex	122	95	12	0	126	92	11	126	92	11
Vernon	139	124	1	0	140	124	1	139	124	1
Walpack	10	65	0	0	10	65	0	11	63	0
Wantage, North.....	52	99	3	0	58	93	3	54	95	3
South.....	58	121	2	0	55	123	2	57	123	2
	1981	2487	97	12	1893	2593	85	1976	2462	87

UNION COUNTY.

--Congress-- -----Assembly--

		Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem.	Perkins, Rep.	Moxon, Rep.	Tillman, Rep.	Dosmond, Dem.	Uague, Dem.	Coulter, Dem.
Elizabeth—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	47	299	44	43	47	294	291	293
	2 dis.....	72	334	73	65	69	342	332	328
	3 dis.....	30	195	26	26	22	197	199	196
2 ward,	1 dis.....	58	260	60	57	60	255	251	250
	2 dis.....	125	139	119	109	115	146	157	141
3 ward,	1 dis.....	60	198	69	61	68	192	195	192
	2 dis.....	123	113	127	120	124	113	117	112
	3 dis.....	69	203	64	64	69	209	202	200
	4 dis.....	104	238	103	101	100	239	242	235
4 ward,	1 dis.....	128	282	132	126	133	276	275	275
	2 dis.....	196	206	198	195	198	202	208	200
5 ward,	1 dis.....	148	167	148	143	148	168	173	165
	2 dis.....	181	203	178	175	179	202	202	199
	3 dis.....	70	109	74	68	75	108	110	107
6 ward,	1 dis.....	155	249	168	156	166	246	240	236
	2 dis.....	139	197	142	143	142	185	186	186
7 ward,	1 dis.....	112	309	106	107	110	316	314	298
	2 dis.....	139	332	145	136	147	331	334	326
8 ward,	1 dis.....	144	217	156	154	154	203	206	202
	2 dis.....	82	260	93	89	91	251	250	249
	3 dis.....	80	184	85	81	83	183	182	178
9 ward,	1 dis.....	164	211	187	185	190	190	197	189
	2 dis.....	169	300	171	173	174	294	294	290
10 ward,	1 dis.....	190	119	205	201	205	96	101	92
	2 dis.....	188	145	201	194	200	129	137	128
11 ward,	1 dis.....	390	118	396	395	398	111	115	107
	2 dis.....	262	88	261	264	264	81	88	82
12 ward,	1 dis.....	202	155	217	214	220	141	147	138
	2 dis.....	161	136	169	168	169	121	126	119
	3 dis.....	256	125	278	273	278	99	103	97
Total in Elizabeth....		4244	6091	4395	4286	4398	5920	5974	5810
Plainfield—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	316	135	342	344	344	110	108	108
	2 dis.....	144	93	167	167	167	61	61	61
2 ward,	1 dis.....	295	201	381	379	381	118	117	117
	2 dis.....	131	92	164	161	164	54	53	54
3 ward,	1 dis.....	296	123	328	332	332	93	88	88
	2 dis.....	108	113	150	149	153	64	63	63
4 ward,	1 dis.....	202	129	236	238	239	101	99	100
	2 dis.....	241	182	302	300	306	117	114	113
	3 dis.....	215	220	273	274	277	155	152	153
Total in Plainfield...		1948	1288	2343	2344	2363	873	855	856
Rahway—									
1 ward.....		105	231	106	105	111	231	228	226
2 ward.....		140	264	151	155	132	247	246	270
3 ward.....		239	154	243	243	235	147	149	153
4 ward.....		140	165	145	141	140	162	161	165
5 ward.....		145	135	152	151	143	128	125	141
Total vote in Rahway		769	949	797	795	761	915	909	955
Summit—									
1 ward, 1 dis.		192	80	177	190	191	84	86	78
	2 dis.	122	64	109	122	121	69	71	62
2 ward, 1 dis.		147	118	133	145	144	121	112	107
	2 dis.	151	139	151	166	166	127	137	126
Total vote in Summit		612	401	570	623	622	401	406	373

UNION COUNTY.—Continued.

--Congress-- -----Assembly-----

	Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem.	Perkins, Rep.	Moxon, Rep.	Tillman, Rep.	Desmond, Dem.	Hague, Dem.	Coulter, Dem.
Westfield—1 ward.....	238	72	226	244	243	78	66	66
2 ward.....	82	95	88	83	85	91	90	90
3 ward.....	187	75	176	180	186	73	77	75
4 ward.....	168	70	171	168	175	70	63	64
Total in Westfield...	675	312	661	675	689	312	296	295
Cranford—1 dis.....	192	146	198	192	195	144	141	139
2 dis.....	222	100	222	227	226	93	91	90
Total in Cranford....	414	246	420	419	421	237	232	229
Union—1 dis.....	139	134	140	141	141	131	131	131
2 dis.....	200	111	205	204	203	102	101	101
Total in Union.....	339	245	345	345	344	233	232	232
Clark Township.....	42	50	46	46	43	44	45	48
Fanwood Township....	135	141	153	153	155	121	119	119
Linden Township.....	70	37	72	72	72	35	32	33
New Providence Twp...	38	56	50	50	50	42	42	42
Springfield Township...	141	114	154	150	155	102	96	98
Fanwood Borough.....	49	24	52	52	52	22	22	22
Garwood Borough.....	90	60	107	107	107	45	44	44
Linden Borough.....	44	16	44	47	45	14	12	12
Mountainside Borough..	32	29	30	35	33	28	28	31
New Providence Bor...	99	78	97	98	99	79	78	77
Roselle Borough.....	251	71	247	245	249	76	74	74
Roselle Park Borough..	269	163	272	256	270	176	158	158

10261 10371 10855 10798 10928 9675 9654 9508

Prohibition, 102. Socialist, 529. Soc.-Lab., 138.

WARREN COUNTY.

—Congress— Assembly—

	Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem.	Whitesell, Soc.	Vaughn, Pro.	Perdue, Rep.	Firth, Dem.	Lawrence, Soc.	Raub, Pro.
Allamuchy	27	46	0	0	25	47	0	0
Belvidere	250	160	16	20	258	150	16	22
Blairstown	165	170	2	8	171	161	2	9
Franklin	123	167	0	0	131	155	0	0
Frelinghuysen	160	96	0	0	107	88	0	0
Greenwich	93	101	0	2	96	98	0	2
Hackettstown, 1 dis....	110	151	0	0	122	138	0	0
2 dis.....	128	166	0	7	154	142	0	6
Hardwick	13	45	0	0	14	44	0	0
Harmony	62	105	0	2	71	93	0	3
Hope	116	112	6	1	123	101	5	6
Independence	52	79	0	0	60	66	0	0
Knowlton	131	162	0	0	143	140	0	0
Lopatcong	43	59	4	0	45	50	4	0
Mansfield	114	154	0	5	127	141	0	4
Oxford, 1 dis.....	75	156	0	7	81	147	0	2
2 dis.....	72	170	25	2	80	163	25	2
Pahaquarry	21	44	0	0	24	41	0	0
Phillipsburg, 1 dis....	187	268	18	2	188	261	19	2
2 dis....	154	221	34	0	147	232	29	0
3 dis....	256	208	0	0	265	191	0	0
4 dis....	129	245	6	2	125	242	6	2
5 dis....	217	169	8	7	202	182	8	6
6 dis....	144	217	3	0	147	206	2	0
Pohatcong	185	184	8	7	187	171	9	7
Washington, East.....	119	141	8	13	151	112	9	10
West.....	124	144	9	9	148	112	10	5
Washington Township... 36	107	107	1	0	40	100	1	0
	3246	4017	148	94	3432	3771	145	94

Total Number of Election Districts in the State.

Atlantic	43	Middlesex	48
Bergen	76	Monmouth	60
Burlington	45	Morris	47
Camden	98	Ocean	26
Cape May.....	18	Passaic	65
Cumberland	34	Salem	18
Essex	194	Somerset	28
Gloucester	24	Sussex	25
Hudson	188	Union	69
Hunterdon	27	Warren	28
Mercer	66		
			1227

SUMMARY.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY BY COUNTIES, 1906.

	Pluralties.									
	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist.	Social-Labor.	Ind. Cit.	Independent.	Ind. Labor.	Republican.	Democrat.
Atlantic	6249	2601	165	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	3648	.....
Bergen	8878	8031	255	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	847	.....
Burlington ...	6837	4302	418	126	.....	.....	612	.....	2535	.....
Camden	14423	5045	530	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	9378	.....
Cape May.....	2307	*1723	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	584	.....
Cumberland ..	4196	2220	240	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1976	.....
Essex	26514	32684	176	1606	430	9729	.....	.....	.....	6176
Gloucester ...	3470	2369	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1101	.....
Hudson	22526	40895	236	2214	589	.....	1970	.....	.....	18369
Hunterdon ...	2887	3918	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1031
Mercer	10788	7833	243	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	2955	.....
Middlesex	8741	7801	199	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	.....
Monmouth ...	8540	8268	214	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....
Morris	6041	14948	301	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	1093	.....
Ocean	2271	1445	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826	.....
Passaic	12878	14345	218	691	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	1407
Salem	2849	2093	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756	.....
Somerset	3585	2447	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1138	.....
Sussex	1976	2462	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
Union	10860	9612	100	518	137	.....	.....	.....	1248	.....
Warren	3432	3774	145	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Total	170248	168816	4174	7431	1484	9729	612	1970	29297	27855
Plurality ...	1432								1432	

*Includes votes cast for Democratic, Prohibition and Roosevelt Republican tickets.

Includes votes cast for Democratic and Independent Democracy tickets.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1904.

	Stokes, Republican.	Black, Democrat.	Parker, Prohibition.	Kearns, Socialist.	Herrschaft, Socialist Lab.	Honnecker, People's Dem.	Pluralities.	
							Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	7652	3380	174	29	13	30	4272	.....
Bergen	9426	7887	190	411	119	162	1539	.....
Burlington	8290	5399	514	110	36	116	2891	.....
Camden	17605	10099	550	373	49	100	7506	.....
Cape May.....	2723	1371	111	21	2	7	1352	.....
Cumberland	6926	3770	516	132	29	50	3156	.....
Essex	47288	28950	574	2379	608	770	18338	.....
Gloucester	4552	3087	401	45	12	57	1465	.....
Hudson	33688	41242	401	2682	671	585	.....	7554
Hunterdon	3764	4482	280	21	10	91	.....	718
Mercer	13569	9995	323	449	93	94	3575	.....
Middlesex	9781	7360	212	99	68	158	2421	.....
Monmouth	10577	9375	400	73	39	91	1202	.....
Morris	8039	4993	513	352	98	227	3046	.....
Ocean	3543	1838	132	19	4	12	1705	.....
Passaic	16158	13263	294	947	404	326	2895	.....
Salem	3596	2883	185	9	10	27	713	.....
Somerset	4444	3392	137	20	16	35	1052	.....
Sussex	2572	3194	140	53	9	76	.....	622
Union	13416	9143	262	523	194	188	4273	.....
Warren	3754	4617	378	111	42	83	.....	863
Totals	231363	179719	6687	8858	2526	3285	61401	9757
Plurality							51644	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904—HIGHEST ELECTOR'S VOTE.

	Republ'can.	Democratic.	National Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist Labor.	People's Democratic.	Pluralities	
							Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	7933	3064	183	37	18	30	4869	.....
Bergen	9957	7301	194	461	115	190	2656	.....
Burlington	8655	4962	538	128	35	129	3693	.....
Camden	18225	9423	569	384	45	114	8802	.....
Cape May	2832	1238	122	49	3	11	1594	.....
Cumberland	7402	3317	548	162	30	56	4085	.....
Essex	50508	25452	582	2479	647	842	25056	.....
Gloucester	4829	2818	399	48	13	58	2011	.....
Hudson	36683	38021	372	2860	396	677	.....	1338
Hunterdon	3856	4361	291	22	10	116	.....	505
Mercer	14900	8527	335	586	118	119	6373	.....
Middlesex	10117	6996	214	113	69	173	3121	.....
Monmouth	10885	9032	415	93	45	109	1853	.....
Morris	8201	4768	514	373	104	246	3433	.....
Ocean	3666	1709	140	23	7	15	1957	.....
Passaic	17705	11532	261	1017	439	433	6173	.....
Salem	3694	2775	228	18	5	35	919	.....
Somerset	4633	3195	136	21	18	44	1438	.....
Sussex	2642	3133	141	56	8	86	.....	491
Union	13906	8574	261	535	204	120	5332	.....
Warren	3935	4368	402	122	51	102	.....	433
Totals	245164	164566	6845	9587	2680	3705	83365	2767
Plurality							80598	

FOR CONGRESS, 1906.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Londenslager, Rep.	Summerill, Dem.	Day, Pro.	Thurston, Soc.	Ball, Soc.-Lab.	Munyan, Rep.	Dem.
Camden	14332	5018	524	442	58	9314	.....
Gloucester	3559	2162	213	16	13	1397	.....
Salem	2783	2128	176	18	2	655	.....
	20674	9308	913	476	73	11366	.....
Plurality ...	11366				1	11366	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Tower, Pro.	Korshet, Soc.	Riddle, Lab. & Lincoln.	Owen, Home Rule.	Rep.	Dem.
Cape May	2451	750	64	57	7	4	1701	.....
Cumberland ...	4235	2126	241	153	65	17	2109	.....
Atlantic	5985	1717	181	44	1103	74	4268	.....
Burlington	6966	4328	414	126	74	10	2638	.....
	19637	8921	900	380	1249	105	10716	.....
Plurality ...	10716						10716	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Howell, Rep.	Harvey, Dem.	Crowell, Pro.	Rapp, Soc.	Rep.	Dem.
Middlesex	9163	7419	200	41	1744	.....
Monmouth	8807	8033	214	31	774	.....
Ocean	2502	1186	50	52	1316	.....
	20472	16638	464	124	3834	.....
Plurality	3834				3834	

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Lunger, Pro.	Sinclair, Soc.	Wolff, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
						Rep.	Dem.
Hunterdon	2963	3840	145	113	17	.....	877
Somerset	3632	2415	115	44	20	1217	.....
Mercer	10902	7734	229	835	105	3168	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	17497	13989	489	992	142	4385	877
	3508					3508	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem. & Ind. Dem.	Vaughan, Pro.	Whitesell, Soc.	Pluralities.	
					Rep.	Dem.
Union	10261	10371	93	529	.....	110
Morris	6253	4790	299	327	1463	.....
Warren	3246	4047	94	148	.....	801
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	19760	19208	486	1004	1463	911
	552				552	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Burke, Rep.	Lughes, Collingswood, Pro.	DeYoe, Soc.	Frueh, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
					Rep.	Dem.
Bergen	8940	8069	245	288	59	871
Passaic	12414	14881	216	662	312	.....
Sussex	1981	2488	97	12	6	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	23335	25438	558	962	377	871
		2103				2974
						2103

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Parker, Rep.	Kraemer, Dem.	Riddle, Pro.	Ball, Soc.	Johnson, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
						Rep.	Dem.
Essex (Part).....	16493	15983	124	547	173	510	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16493	15983	124	547	173	510	.....
Plurality	510					510	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Gottlob, Rep.	Pratt, Dem.	Burnet, Pro.	Wind, Soc.	Hartung, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
						Rep.	Dem.
Essex (Part).....	12460	18334	83	1102	249	....	5874
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12460	18334	83	1102	249	....	5874
Plurality		5874					5874

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Pickett, Rep.	Leake, Dem.	Raymond, Pro.	Fackert, Soc.	Hemberg, Soc.-Lab.	Forbes, Ind. Lab.	Pluralities.	
							Rep.	Dem.
Hudson (Part)...	12628	18367	154	1041	270	688	....	5739
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12628	18367	154	1041	270	688	....	5739
Plurality		5739						5739

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Cruse, Rep.	Hamill, Dem.	Garrison, Pro.	Ufert, Soc.	Gilpin, Soc.-Lab.	O'Lone, Ind. Lab.	Pluralities.	
							Rep.	Dem.
Hudson (Part)...	9305	22882	93	1138	316	1354	....	13577
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9305	22882	93	1138	316	1354	....	13577
Plurality		13577						13577

REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

State Treasurer's Report.

For the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Attorney-General's Department.....	\$20 00
Clerk in Chancery.....	38,351 55
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	69,781 75
Collateral Inheritance Tax.....	200,780 30
Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.....	187,096 71
Commissions	5,135 00
Conscience Money	25
Department of Labor.....	692 22
Detective Bureau Licenses.....	200 00
Discharged Convicts.....	5 00
Dividends	18,870 00
Escheats	1,231 53
Free School Libraries.....	10 00
Geological Survey	1,155 14
Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy.....	242 50
Interest on Deposits.....	55,133 71
Judicial Fees	22,167 78
Licenses from Private Asylums.....	1,191 18
Legislature	10 00
Loans to School Fund (Repayment from School Fund)	160,000 00
Monument to the Soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.....	514 78
National Guard	7 50
New Jersey Reformatory.....	14,171 89
Oyster and Clam Commission—District of Shark River, in the County of Monmouth.....	244 95
Public Library Commission.....	168 00
Secretary of State.....	230,468 31
State Board of Architects.....	327 84
State Board of Health.....	11,161 61
State Board of Pharmacy.....	305 47
State House Commission.....	167 34
State Oyster Commission—District of Atlantic County	1,924 50
State Oyster Commission—Delaware Bay, etc...	15,109 15

State Oyster Commission—District of Ocean County	\$2,649 00
State Prison Receipts.....	96,745 71
State Tax on Railroad Corporations.....	932,710 09
Supreme Court	1 00
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations, 1906.....	2,251,543 28
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations, Previous to 1906	242,672 53
Tenement House Supervision.....	44
	<hr/>
	\$4,562,968 01
Disbursements over Receipts.....	773,506 74
	<hr/>
	\$5,336,474 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Department.....	\$14,413 00
Advertising	8,464 27
Agricultural College Fund, "Interest".....	5,800 00
Agricultural Experiment Station.....	29,366 66
Attorney-General's Department.....	30,190 55
Blind and Feeble-Minded	111,583 33
Board of Equalization of Taxes.....	25,204 66
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.....	28,944 82
Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College of New Jersey	140 00
Bodies Thrown Upon the Shores of this State by Shipwreck	66 60
Bureau of Shell Fisheries.....	2,074 01
Bureau of Statistics.....	11,874 50
Burial Grounds	273 00
Collateral Inheritance Tax.....	14,000 00
Commission for the Investigation of Salt Water Fishing	498 50
Commission to Revise Master and Servant Law	264 50
Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park	2,500 00
Constitutional Commission	181 28
County Boards of Taxation	28,752 23
County Lunatic Asylums.....	231,673 64
County Superintendents	43,217 72
Court of Chancery	113,527 46
Court Expenses	1,000 00
Court of Errors and Appeals	29,413 64
Court of Fardons	2,914 60
Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders	977 37
Dedication of Monument, Elizabeth.....	1,894 54

Department of Banking and Insurance.....	\$40,007 85
Department of Charities and Corrections.....	9,350 61
Department of Labor.....	23,177 84
Discharged Convicts	2,108 90
Emergency	3,156 21
Executive Department	18,969 31
Farnum Preparatory School.....	2,000 06
Forest Fires	500 06
Forest Park Reservation Commission	4,216 60
Franchise Commission	1,250 00
Free School Libraries.....	6,800 00
Geological Survey	15,000 00
Health Officer—Port of Perth Amboy.....	729 14
Home for Disabled Soldiers (Kearny).....	50,000 00
Home for Feeble-Minded Women.....	12,688 24
Industrial Education	65,250 00
Insurance	300 00
Interstate Conference on Divorce Legislation...	165 80
Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition	8,061 00
Law and Equity Reports	10,410 50
Legislature	94,831 86
Loans to School Fund	170,000 00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	5,390 02
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth (Bordentown)	8,628 62
Marking the Channels of Bays, etc., in the Counties of Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May...	816 83
Monmouth Battle Monument.....	2,465 59
Monument on Battlefield of Red Bank, Glou- cester County	16,870 17
National Guard	181,207 31
Naval Reserve	18,791 65
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives.....	20,542 00
New Jersey Reformatory.....	145,010 50
New Jersey School for the Deaf.....	45,000 00
Obstructions to Navigation.....	79 99
Office of the Clerk in Chancery.....	32,521 23
Office of the Clerk of Supreme Court.....	27,097 68
Office of the Comptroller.....	20,726 62
Office of the Secretary of State.....	38,472 05
Office of the Treasurer	15,573 33
Oyster and Clam Commissioner—District of Shark River, Monmouth County.....	116 00
Oyster Propagation	300 00
Passaic River Flood District Commission.....	26,000 00

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.....	\$2,500 00
Pensions	5,234 00
Portraits	600 00
Potable Water Commission	1,337 54
Preservation of Records	3,500 00
Printing	45,195 65
Public Library Commission	5,499 96
Public Roads	276,502 22
Publication of Public Acts.....	3,468 00
Quartermaster-General's Department	12,477 46
Refunding Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations	150 00
Riparian Commission	12,259 72
Rutgers College	37,800 00
Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases.....	100,000 00
School Fund Expenses	2,783 59
Secretary of State—Department of Motor Ve- hicles Registration and Regulation	4,997 39
Soldiers' State Pay.....	35 80
State Agricultural College	26,500 00
State Board of Agriculture.....	10,998 99
State Board of Arbitration.....	6,200 00
State Board of Assessors	24,971 42
State Board of Children's Guardians	7,676 46
State Board of Education.....	3,693 25
State Board of Examiners	149 00
State Board of Health	37,299 20
State Charities Aid Association.....	600 00
State Home for Boys.....	86,051 72
State Home for Girls.....	82,632 14
State Horticultural Society	400 00
State Hospitals	894 86
State Hospital at Trenton	321,501 78
State Hospital at Morris Plains	232,526 03
State House Commission	94,473 37
State Library	8,185 05
State Museum	3,341 00
State Normal School	56,989 61
State Oyster Commission—District of Atlantic County	5,785 25
State Oyster Commission—Delaware Bay, etc...	14,294 00
State Oyster Commission—District of Ocean County	3,275 00
State Prison	193,894 10
State Prison Maintenance	96,916 77
State Prison Furniture, Appliances and Repairs	13,227 44

State Prison Salaries.....	\$101,613 74
State Prison Parole Agent	304 08
State School Tax.....	1,110,419 85
State Sewerage Commission	13,679 92
Stenographic Reporters	9,649 80
Supreme Court	119,580 64
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	20,949 90
Teachers' Institute and High School Inspection	3,826 36
Teachers' Libraries	268 00
Tenement-House Supervision	25,420 91
Trenton Armory	60,430 44
Trenton Battle Monument	500 00
Tuberculosis Commission	15,500 00
Unveiling Monument at Phillipsburg	1,718 11
Village for Epileptics	66,705 22
Voting Machines	52,439 84
Washington Association of New Jersey.....	2,500 00
Weather Service	355 80
	<hr/>
	\$5,336,474 75

The following extraordinary disbursements are included in the foregoing statement:

For State School Tax.....	\$1,110,419 85
For State Prison	193,894 10
For State Hospital, Trenton	164,422 66
For Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.....	100,000 00
For Trenton Armory	60,430 44
For Voting Machines	52,439 84
For State Home for Girls	41,366 41
For State House Commission	28,473 37
For Rutgers College	27,600 00
For Passaic River Flood District Commission..	26,000 00
For State Agricultural College	24,000 00
For Village for Epileptics	17,171 94
For Monument on Battlefield of Red Bank, Gloucester County	16,870 17
For New Jersey Reformatory	15,002 21
For State Hospital at Morris Plains.....	14,130 14
For State Home for Boys.....	13,319 16
For Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Vine- land	12,688 24
For National Guard	11,890 27
For Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.....	8,061 00
For Attorney General's Department	6,000 00
For Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	5,390 02
For Public Roads	4,000 00

STATE DEPARTMENT.

505

For Publication of Public Acts.....	\$3,468 00
For Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.....	2,500 00
For Forest Park Reservation Commission.....	2,215 90
For Office of Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	2,096 60
For Monmouth Battle Monument.....	2,000 00
For Dedication of Monument at Elizabeth.....	1,894 54
For Dedication of Monument at Phillipsburg..	1,718 11
For Board of Fish and Game Commissioners...	1,574 32
For Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, Bordentown.....	1,128 62
For Cumberland County Board of Chosen Free- holders	977 37
For State Oyster Commission for the District of Atlantic County	800 00
For Portraits	600 00
For Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Ma- rines and Their Wives, Vineland.....	542 00
For Commission for the Investigation of Salt Water Fishing	498 50

 \$1,975,583 78

SCHOOL FUND.

The securities of the School Fund are the following:

Riparian Leases	\$467,087 72
School District Bonds.....	998,955 00
Bonds and Mortgages	362,757 00
Real Estate	57,395 86
Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transporta- tion Company Stock, 1,000 shares (par value)	100,000 00
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Com- pany Stock, 355 shares (par value).....	35,500 00
Asbury Park Bonds.....	22,00 00
Atlantic Highlands Borough Bonds.....	18,000 00
Atlantic City Bonds.....	50,000 00
Belmar Borough Bonds.....	20,000 00
Bayonne City Bonds	159,500 00
Camden City Bonds	18,000 00
Camden County Bonds	95,000 00
Deal Borough Bonds	30,000 00
Delford Borough Bonds	22,000 00
Dover Town Bonds	70,000 00
East Orange Bonds	25,000 00
Edgewater Borough Bonds	35,000 00
Freehold Bonds	54,700 00
Franklin Township, Esse County, Bonds.....	47,000 00
Glen Ridge Borough Bonds	21,000 00

Hudson County Bonds	\$50,000 00
Harrison, Hudson County, Bonds.....	50,000 00
Hoboken City Bonds of 1890	50,000 00
Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Bergen County, Bonds	14,000 00
Jersey City Bonds	47,000 00
Keyport Town Bonds	50,500 00
Kearny Township Bonds	114,000 00
Long Branch Bonds	30,000 00
Mercer County Bonds.....	15,000 00
New Brunswick City Bonds	10,000 00
Newark City Bonds	215,000 00
North Arlington, Bergen County, Bonds.....	5,000 00
Ocean City Paving and Fire Bonds.....	45,000 00
Orange City Bonds	75,000 00
Paterson City Bonds	75,000 00
Passaic City Bonds	31,000 00
Perth Amboy City Bonds	50,000 00
Princeton Borough Bonds	14,300 00
Rutherford Borough Bonds	67,000 00
Red Bank Town Bonds	10,000 00
Sea Isle City Bonds	20,000 00
Somerset County Bonds	99,000 00
Summit City Bonds	40,000 00
Trenton City Bonds	91,535 00
Trenton Banking Company Stock (220 shares)..	11,000 00
Union County Bonds	145,000 00
Union Township, Bergen County, Bonds	66,500 00
Vineland Borough Bonds	50,000 00
Woodbury City Bonds	20,000 00
West Hoboken Bonds	56,000 00
West New York Town Bonds	55,500 00
West Orange Bonds	16,000 00
Wallington Borough Bonds	30,000 00

\$4,,427,048 58

RECEIPTS.

State School Tax for the year 1905.....	\$1,886,490 00
Interest on Stock and Bonds.....	\$96,802 64
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.....	22,181 20
Interest on School District Bonds.....	39,763 69
Rents from Riparian Leases.....	29,676 06
Dividends	14,650 00
Rents from Real Estate	429 00
Licenses	930 00
	<hr/>
	204,432 59
Loans to School Fund (from State Fund).....	..170,000 00
Interest on Deposits	6,594 94
Gain on Bonds purchased below par.....	155 00
Securities paid off—	
Stocks and Bonds	\$232,575 00
School District Bonds	39,100 00
Bonds and Mortgages	56,150 00
Riparian Leases	84,738 30
Real Estate	18,550 00
	<hr/>
	431,113 30
Riparian Lease Canceled	903 50
Loss on Sale of Real Estate	19,157 72
Grants	74,861 02
Balance in Bank November 1, 1905.....	241,962 74
	<hr/>
	\$3,035,670 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

State School Tax for the year 1905.....	\$1,886,490 00
Investments of School Fund.....	\$625,295 00
Gain on Bonds purchased below par..	155 00
	<hr/>
	625,450 00
Loss on Sale of Real Estate.....	19,157 72
Riparian Lease canceled.....	903 50
Free Public Schools	\$200,000 00
Loans to School Fund (repayment to State Fund)	160,000 00
Premium and Accrued Interest	41,103 66
	<hr/>
	401,103 66
Balance in Bank October 31, 1906.....	102,565 93
	<hr/>
	\$3,635,670 81

The following shows the aggregate amount of moneys received and disbursed by the Treasurer during the fiscal year:

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
State Fund	\$5,336,474 75	\$4,562,968 01
School Fund	1,026,398 66	887,001 85
State School Tax	1,886,490 00	1,886,490 00
Local Tax on Railroad Corporations	646,650 16	665,792 09
United States Appropriation to Agricultural Colleges	25,000 00	25,000 00
United States Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny	56,575 00	56,575 00
United States Appropriation for New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, Vineland	7,391 66	7,391 66
Department of Motor Vehicles....		56,473 85
Total balance in bank Nov. 1, 1905		3,100,360 87
State Fund balance in bank Oct. 31, 1906	2,084,891 39	
School Fund balance in bank Oct. 31, 1906	102,565 93	
Local Tax on Railroad Corporations, balance in bank Oct. 31, 1906	19,141 93	
Department of Motor Vehicles, balance in bank Oct. 31, 1906.....	56,473 85	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,248,053 33	\$11,248,053 33

STATE FUND.

The securities of the State Fund are:

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1,887) shares of the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company (par value)	\$188,700 00
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State Board of Assessors.**FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATE PROPERTY.**

David Baird, President; Stephen J. Meeker, Theodore Strong, Eckard P. Budd; Irvine E. Maguire, Secretary; George William Barnard, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof," approved April 18th, 1884.

By an act of the Legislature of 1900 (taking effect January 1st, 1901), this Board is further charged with the assessment and apportionment of the municipal franchise tax to be paid by persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations using or occupying public streets, highways, roads or other public places.

The report of the Board for the year 1906 shows that 114 railroad and canal companies within the State are subject to taxation. These companies represent more than 2,300 miles of railroads and 173 miles of canals.

The following table is a summary of the valuation and assessment of railroad and canal property for the year 1906, subject to review by the Board, which review is now in progress:

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD AND CANAL PROPERTY FOR THE
YEAR 1906 BY THE STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Name of System.	Valuation.	Tax for State Uses.
Pennsylvania Railroad System	\$59,828,603 00	\$1,077,513 13
Central Railroad of New Jersey System.....	42,493,006 00	765,299 03
Philadelphia & Reading Railway System	9,389,100 00	169,097 69
Erie Railroad System	13,584,417 00	244,655 34
Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad System.....	33,522,574 00	603,741 57
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad System....	6,472,700 00	116,573 32
Lehigh Valley Railroad System.....	18,290,664 00	329,414 86
Railroads not classified	11,275,755 00	203,076 31
	<hr/> \$194,856,819 00	<hr/> \$3,509,371 25

The above valuation and assessment is exclusive of "Second Class" railroad property, which is now locally assessed, under provisions of Chapter 280, Laws of 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Under the provisions of the act of April 18th, 1884, and its supplements, the Board has assessed for the year 1906 a State franchise tax against 10,231 corporations, amounting to \$3,516,262.40 tax.

The following table shows the comparison with previous years of the number of corporations assessed under this act, and the amount of tax levied:

Years.	No. of Corporations Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	Inc. in No. of Corporations Assessed.	Inc. in Amount of Tax Assessed.	Dec. in Amount of Tax Assessed.
1884.....	619	\$195,273 51	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	797	235,769 40	178	\$40,495 89	.....
1886.....	917	244,035 81	120	8,266 41	.....
1887.....	1,132	287,702 13	215	43,666 32	.....
1888.....	1,457	360,197 59	325	72,495 46	.....
1889.....	1,698	438,893 42	241	78,695 83	.....
1890.....	2,103	574,048 16	405	135,154 74	.....
1891.....	2,377	629,659 62	274	55,661 46	.....
1892.....	3,149	788,486 86	772	158,827 24	.....
1893.....	3,889	973,417 19	740	184,930 33	.....
1894.....	4,283	1,077,066 39	394	103,649 20	.....
1895.....	4,450	1,092,744 59	167	15,678 20	.....
1896.....	4,593	1,060,056 52	143	.....	\$32,688 07
1897.....	4,777	1,075,278 52	184	15,222 00	.....
1898.....	5,188	1,197,030 54	411	121,752 02	.....
1899.....	5,469	1,332,635 95	281	135,605 41	.....
1900.....	6,602	2,048,008 03	1,133	715,372 08	.....
1901.....	7,294	2,315,592 78	692	267,584 75	.....
1902.....	8,567	2,878,073 11	1,273	562,480 33	.....
1903.....	9,449	3,380,439 87	882	502,366 76	.....
1904.....	10,013	3,663,589 96	564	283,150 09	.....
1905.....	10,065	3,605,473 52	52	.....	58,116 44
1906.....	10,231	3,516,262 40	166	.....	89,211 12

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE TAX.

Under the provision of Chapter 195, Laws of 1900, and Supplements, assessments based upon returns made were levied by the State Board of Assessors against 280 corporations and five individuals, amounting in the aggregate to \$520,468.35, tax classified as follows (the increase in tax over 1905 being the sum of \$42,031.26):

Number.		Tax.
29	Street railway	\$194,664 77
90	Water	44,659 99
96	Gas and electric light	224,648 81
39	Telegraph and telephone.....	50,177 27
5	District telegraph messenger	812 21
16	Sewer	2,218 22
5	Oil or pipe line	3,287 08
<hr/>		<hr/>
280		\$520,468 35

The following table will show the apportionment of this tax to the various municipalities of the State, grouped by counties:

Atlantic	\$16,492 95
Bergen	30,718 89
Burlington	14,953 76
Camden	23,327 11
Cape May	4,106 49
Cumberland	6,533 97
Essex	143,262 20
Gloucester	3,187 75
Hudson	118,290 44
Hunterdon	1,541 46
Mercer	19,907 60
Middlesex	15,821 43
Monmouth	17,132 29
Morris	5,387 07
Ocean	2,628 13
Passaic	50,827 19
Salem	1,132 42
Somerset	4,684 08
Sussex	1,170 68
Union	36,280 41
Warren	3,082 13
<hr/>	
	\$520,468 35

State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health was created by the Legislature in 1877, and the annual reports show the work which has been accomplished during the past 27 years. Professor C. F. Brackett, M.D., LL.D., is President of the Board, and Henry Mitchell, M.D., is Secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members *ex officio*. The other members are Laban

Dennis, M.D., Newark; Hon. William M. Lanning, Trenton; Henry B. Rue, M.D., Hoboken; William H. Murray, M.D., Plainfield; George P. Olcott, C.E., East Orange.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board by the act under which it is constituted, it has charge of the execution of the laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases of animals, for regulating the sale of petroleum, for preventing the sale of contaminated milk, for supervision of maritime quarantine, for conducting the State laboratory of hygiene and for preventing the sale of diseased meat and other unwholesome foods.

Besides its special work the Board is constantly consulted by local health authorities concerning methods for restricting the spread of preventable diseases, the abatement of nuisances, the prevention of the pollution of streams, and for the improvement of sanitary administration.

As a Bureau of Vital Statistics the Board receives and records all marriages, births and deaths which occur in the State, and tabulates these records for use in proving descent; in the relations of guardians and wards; in the disabilities of minors; in the administration of estates; the settlement of insurance and pensions; the requirements of foreign countries concerning residence, marriages and legacies; for proving marriages in our own country; in voting and in the jury and militia service; in the right to admission and practice in the professions and in public office; in the enforcement of the laws relating to education and to child labor; the determination of the "age of consent," &c.

State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	630	963	975
Bergen	582	1,742	1,261
Burlington	439	850	895
Camden	2,706	2,109	1,920
Cape May	119	287	198
Cumberland	420	936	725
Essex	3,896	9,387	6,790
Gloucester	243	598	439
Hudson	4,359	9,999	8,278
Hunterdon	198	459	433

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Mercer	1,008	1,240	1,739
Middlesex	867	1,333	1,427
Monmouth	606	1,162	1,272
Morris	436	855	1,063
Ocean	132	275	248
Passaic	2,093	3,968	2,807
Salem	193	384	367
Somerset	225	419	540
Sussex	182	269	252
Union	821	1,912	1,705
Warren	417	542	530
Totals	20,572	39,689	33,864

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	437	527	630
Bayonne	396	1,324	666
Bloomfield	58	203	133
Bordentown	37	57	54
Bridgeton	117	217	192
Burlington	62	74	134
Camden	2,462	1,525	1,347
Dover	62	143	99
East Orange	159	275	270
Elizabeth	451	1,132	946
Englewood	67	125	118
Gloucester City	89	125	148
Hackensack	121	306	194
Harrison	108	208	242
Hoboken	886	1,814	1,382
Irvington	34	202	90
Jersey City	2,279	4,472	4,394
Kearny	68	282	234
Long Branch	85	160	262
Millville	115	319	163
Montclair	138	336	295
Morristown	102	173	228
Newark	3,129	6,957	4,943
New Brunswick	264	351	434
North Plainfield	33	126	97
Orange	184	743	534
Passaic City	884	1,335	691
Paterson	1,103	2,269	1,841
Perth Amboy	320	303	316

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Phillipsburg	216	105	134
Plainfield	148	374	289
Rahway	69	34	118
Red Bank	93	88	100
Salem	55	74	109
South Amboy	72	79	125
Summit	35	73	84
Town of Union	232	409	220
Trenton	864	952	1,484
West Hoboken	232	727	418
West New York	31	175	111
West Orange	42	187	107
Totals	20,572	39,689	33,864

Road Improvement in New Jersey for the Year 1906.

(Prepared by Elijah C. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Public Roads.)

The following is a brief resume of the work done in the several counties of the State during the year 1906 under the provisions of the Act to Provide for the Permanent Improvement of Public Roads in this State.

Atlantic county has commenced grading the road from Hammonton to Atsion, 6.41 miles, and is surveying the Mayslanding and Downtown road, 13.50 miles in length.

Bergen, as usual, did nothing as a county, but Hillsdale township extended and connected the improvements already made on West Hillsdale, East Hillsdale, Magnolia and Washington avenues, the total length of road improved being .42 miles. Hohokus township has awarded the contract for the improvement of a portion of Franklin turnpike, 1.59 miles. When completed, it will extend the macadamized roads of Bergen county to within two miles of the New York State line.

Burlington county completed the Newbold's Corner and Eayrestown road, 2.51 miles, and a portion of the Westfield and Camden turnpike, 1.20 miles. The Red Lion and Tabernacle gravel road, 3.65 miles, is nearly completed. Surveys have been made and plans and specifications prepared for the remainder of the Westfield and Camden turnpike, 3.12 miles, and the Medford and Lumberton road, 3.90 miles. *The bids received were so high that the

Board of Freeholders rejected them, and, in consequence, nothing has been done.

Camden county has under construction these roads, none of which are entirely completed: King's highway, 1.55 miles; a portion of the Blackwoodtown turnpike, 2.53 miles, Linden avenue, Laurel Springs, .98 miles, and Haddonfield and Coffin's Corner, 3.15 miles. On the latter road nothing but the rough grading will be done this year. Plans and specifications have been prepared and approved for the Berlin and Milford gravel road, 4.05 miles, and the Cove road, 1.78 miles. The purchase of the Camden and Haddonfield turnpike has not been made, but the matter is still under consideration.

Cape May county is working away at the Sea Isle City turnpike, 2.61 miles, which it purchased last year. The work is fast approaching completion and would have been finished but for the storm tides which have materially retarded the work. The authorities of this county are surveying Cape May Court House and Dennsville, and the Palermo and Tuckahoe roads, together about 15 miles in length.

Essex county completed two very heavy pieces of work; namely, Bradford avenue, 1.46 miles long, through the First Watchung mountain, and Mount Pleasant avenue, 1.07 miles, through the Second mountain. Some idea of the size of these undertakings may be gleaned from the fact that the depth of the rock cut on Bradford avenue was thirty feet, and on Mount Pleasant avenue was twenty-seven feet. The importance of the first avenue lies in the fact that it connects the county institutions at Overbrook with the thickly populated eastern section of the county. The second avenue furnishes an outlet for the dairies of the Passaic valley to the Oranges and Newark, and completes one more through east and west line across the county. Contracts have been let for the Horseneck road, 2.50 miles, and the Westville road, 1.50 miles. In addition to these, surveys have been made and plans and specifications prepared and approved for Harrison street, Livingston, 1.30 miles, Watchung avenue, Bloomfield, .88 miles, Central avenue, Caldwell, 3.14 miles, Gregory avenue, West Orange, 1.70 miles, High street, Nutley, .99 miles, and Clinton avenue, West Orange, 2.23 miles.

Hudson county has at last completed a piece of work which, like all improvements on the salt meadows, cost much more than was anticipated, owing to the excessive settling of embankment. Belleville turnpike, 2.32

miles long, is completed across the meadows, and the most expensive part of an improved highway from Jersey City to northern New Jersey is finished, but its usefulness is destroyed because Bergen county, which owns one-half of the road from the end of the present macadam to the Belleville bridge, will not unite with Hudson in finishing this important work.

Hunterdon county has completed its first state aid road, Old York, 5.55 miles long. It begins at Lambertville and extends towards Ringoes. The improvement is now being extended to Flemington, a distance of 5.37 miles, and by next summer Hunterdon's largest borough will be connected with the county seat.

Mercer county, having improved over 16 miles last year, rested this year, but is getting ready for active work in 1907, by making surveys and preparing plans and specifications for the Upper River, East State street, Hopewell and Stoutsburg, Princeton avenue, Spruce street and Brunswick avenue, Lalor street and Cedar lane, Hamilton avenue, and Quaker Bridge roads, a total of 8.13 miles.

Middlesex county completed the Landing Bridge and Stelton road, 2.05 miles, and the Applegarth and Prospect Plains gravel road, 2.93 miles. It is also working on the Cranbury Neck stone road, 2.27 miles long, the Jamesburg and Dayton stone road, 2.86 miles long, and has awarded contracts for the River road, 2.97 miles, the Port Reading road, .96 miles, and the Cheesecake creek road, 1.97 miles.

Monmouth county finished the first section of the Allentown and New Egypt road, 3.36 miles, and is rapidly pushing to completion the second section of the Freehold and Colt's Neck road, 2.18 miles. The latter is a continuation of a cross state road from Trenton to the seashore. No new work for the coming year has as yet been mapped out in this county, because the members of the old Board of Freeholders all retire from office and a new Board of five members, elected from the county at large, take their places on the first day of January.

Morris county built five roads, as follows: The Morris town and New Vernon, 1.96 miles; Montville and Mountain View, 2.87 miles; the remainder of the Sussex turnpike, .69 miles; Mountain avenue, Mendham, .75 miles, and Hamburg turnpike, .36 miles. The last is of far more importance than its length would indicate, because it connects the extensive improvements, over twenty-four miles

in length, made upon the famous old turnpike from Paterson to Hamburg by Passaic county.

Ocean county is extending the Main Shore road through Berkeley township to Toms River, a distance of 6.91 miles. When completed, it will connect the county seat with Tuckerton, the most southerly town in the county, and, in conjunction with the township road to Lakewood, will connect the two famous resorts of Lakewood and Atlantic City.

Passaic county completed two roads commenced in previous years, the Mountain View and Singac, 2.46 miles, and the Goffle Hill, 1.42 miles, and is making the preliminary survey for the improvement of East Twenty-second street, Paterson, Midvale and Greenwood Lake road and the Butler and Echo Lake road, the combined lengths of which are about eight miles. The improvement of these roads, together with the completion of the cut-off, built to avoid two grade crossings in the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, comprises the county's new work for 1907.

Salem county has surveyed the Salem and Alloway Creek road 3 miles, and has prepared plans and specifications for its improvement, but has not as yet let the contract for the work.

Somerset county completed the Rocky Hill road, 5.66 miles, and built the North Branch road, 3.12 miles. It has surveyed and is preparing plans and specifications for the extension of the North Branch road to Hunterdon county line, a distance of 2.34 miles. Bernards township prepared plans and specifications for the improvement of one mile of road from Bernardsville towards Liberty Corner, but has done nothing further as yet.

Union, as a county, did nothing, but Cranford township macadamized Springfield and Centennial avenues, 1.79 miles, and Orange avenue, South 21st street, Orchard street, Brookside place and Division street, 2.22 miles.

Warren county built no roads during the past year, but confined its efforts to the surveying of the Harmony township road. This is an extension of the macadamized road from Delvidere toward Phillipsburg. The length of the portion proposed to be improved is 5.50 miles.

The year's work in brief is as follows:

Roads completed, 46.11 miles; approaching completion, 25.04 miles; under contract, 26.92 miles; surveyed, 79.56 miles; a total of 177.63 miles.

The first three divisions may be properly classed as this year's work, while the last is preparatory for next year's work.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

Abraham Lincoln pleaded at Gettysburg for a "government for the people." No happier term could designate the object of the commonwealth. The state is created to serve the interests of the people, and to this service every citizen is entitled. Government is good if devoted to public objects and ends; bad if otherwise directed.

Laws to prevent the abuse of power and wealth, courts to enforce justice, schools to educate and train the young, the militia to protect life and property, persons to separate the criminal from the law-abiding, reformatories to redeem the erring, sanitary regulations to preserve health, roads for easy travel and speedier transportation, institutions for the care of the aged and helpless—these are all governmental functions devised for the welfare of the individual citizen and for his comfort and happiness.

Civilization needs the guardianship of the State. The piled-up wealth of labor and toil, the great corporate and industrial enterprises that have developed our trade and commerce and made us the great people that we are, require guidance and direction just as the locomotive serves the good of man only when confined to the rails that conduct it to its proper destination. The social forces of the hour are the proper subjects for safe and sane legislation to restrain their ills and encourage their beneficent growth.

The State has already indicated its policy in this respect.

A REVIEW.

We have safeguarded the ballot, provided an honest system of voting, legislated against fraud and corruption at the polls that the voter may freely exercise his choice, and that the primaries and the elections may register the will of the sovereign people. We have said to public utility corporations that ask for the people's franchises: 'You may exercise this privilege under the proper regulations for limited periods only, the franchises then to be restored to the public and again disposed of by the people at their discretion.' We have said to such corporations: 'Your issuance of securities shall be limited to actual

values, and we will then protect the public from the necessity of excessive charges to pay interest and dividends on over-capitalization.' We have taken steps to control our portable water supplies for the benefit of all our citizens. We are conserving our woodlands and making them a public domain for this and future generations. We have reformed our jury system in the interest of fair trials and surer justice. We have abolished the fee system and turned the revenues of office-holders into the public treasury. We have created commissions to study the problems that affect the well-being and progress of the commonwealth.

Thus the last Legislature builded for the present and the future and set an example for emulation.

It added to the resources of our schools by taxing railroads as individuals are taxed, increased the revenue thereby and dedicated that revenue to the cause of education. Last year the results of this policy were problematical; to-day they can be determined. The ratables of almost every taxing district in the State have been increased in the increased amount of second-class railroad property, and the revenues swelled by the taxes therefrom. The tax on the main stem under last year's legislation is figured by the State Board of Assessors at \$3,503,529.70 as against \$950,991.21 under former system. Of this amount \$2,533,867.35 is to be apportioned directly for the benefit of our schools and reduction of local taxes, while the remainder is turned into the State Treasury, to be appropriated, with such additions as the Legislature deems wise, to the same ends. Based upon appropriations equal in amount to those heretofore made, the following examples illustrate the benefits that will accrue to our municipalities from last session's legislation:

Atlantic City received under the old system	\$30,540 70
Under the present act it will receive	91,622 10
Hammontown received under the old system ...	5,843 09
Under the present act it will receive	17,529 27
Northhampton township, in Burlington county, received under the old system	2,124 36
Under the present act it will receive	6,373 08
Camden city received under the old system	35,473 55
Under the present act it will receive	106,420 65
Newark received under the old system.....	177,527 47
Under the present act it will receive	532,582 41
Montclair received under the old system	11,337 23

Under the present act it will receive	\$34,011 69
South Orange received under the old system	3,480 45
Under the present act it will receive	10,441 35
Jersey City received under the old system	109,524 58
Under the present act it will receive	328,573 74
North Bergen township, in Hudson county, re- ceived under the old system	\$8,026 52
Under the present act it will receive	24,079 56
Kearny received under the old system	9,014 48
Under the present act it will receive	27,043 44
New Brunswick received under the old system .	7,540 20
Under the present act it will receive	22,620 60
Bridgeton received under the old system	4,383 05
Under the present act it will receive	13,149 15
Neptune township, in Monmouth county, re- ceived under the old system	8,514 95
Under the present act it will receive	25,544 85
Paterson received under the old system	51,552 90
Under the present act it will receive	154,658 70
Passaic city received under the old system	16,046 21
Under the present act it will receive	48,128 63
Acquackanonk township, in Passaic county, re- ceived under the old system	3,985 33.
Under the present act it will receive	11,955 99
Raritan township, in Hunterdon county, re- ceived under the old system	2,519 90
Under the present act it will receive	7,559 70
Washington, in Warren county, received un- der the old system	1,914 32
Under the present act it will receive	5,742 92

These illustrations, not purporting to be accurate to the penny, might be multiplied indefinitely. They show that the local appropriation for school expenses can be reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

THE NECESSITY OF EQUALIZATION.

The investigations of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes disclosed great irregularities in the execution of our tax laws. In no county was property assessed according to the constitutional requirements. It was acknowledged that assessments were made in most cases on an arbitrary basis without regard to law, and that there was little effort to include personality in the ratables.

Inequality of valuation was the rule rather than the exception.

It is but fair to the assessors to say that this was largely due to a lack of system and to an accepted custom which the individual assessors could not remedy without great personal sacrifice and unpopularity.

Equal taxation depends upon equality of valuation. Equality of valuation, however, is impossible under the administration of five hundred different assessors without a uniformity of method and with no proper supervision. The necessity of some central, equalizing board is indispensable to an honest administration of our tax laws. So long as the apportionment of the railroad taxes to the various counties is based upon property valuations therein, and so long as the State school taxes are apportioned to each local taxing district to be raised according to the amount of its ratables, inequality of assessment will result in an unequal distribution of these common benefits and common burdens. If, for example, Hudson county is assessed at a lower percentage of value than Salem, Salem county will pay a part of the State school tax that should be paid by Hudson county. On the other hand, under the same conditions, Hudson county would receive a smaller proportion of the proceeds of the railroad tax than it would be entitled to on a proper valuation of its ratables. Such a state of affairs, so manifestly unjust to all, violates the principles of equity and honesty. The remedy lies in boards of equalization, whose province is not to make new laws, but to see that existing laws are properly and impartially executed, and that all individuals and all sections are treated alike, without favor or prejudice.

The administration of our tax laws has been inequitable for so long that no one could expect that equalization of valuations—right in theory and just in practice—could be accomplished without difficulties and embarrassments. To right long-standing wrongs requires the operation of time. It is natural to suppose that in any attempt to equalize valuations of property so that all shall receive the same treatment, some mistakes will be made. These, however, will be gradually remedied. The law itself is just; if there has been failure in its execution this can be corrected.

LOWER TAXES.

A careful, if somewhat hasty, inquiry throughout the State shows that on a conservative estimate from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the tax bills for 1906 were lower than the same tax bills for 1905.

In one county seventy-five to ninety-five per cent. of the tax bills are lower than last year. In nine taxing districts in another county, by actual count, 2,451 tax bills were lower this year than last year, while in the same districts only 271 were higher.

This result has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the taxpayers of 1906 have not yet received the benefit of the increased taxes from railroads, which, when applied this year, will still further reduce all individual taxes by from sixteen to eighteen points on every tax rate without any increase in valuation. A small percentage of the tax bills throughout the State may show an increase over last year.

CAUSES OF INCREASE.

This increase is due to three causes.

First, an increase in municipal expenditures, due to local administration and in no wise chargeable to the State policy of taxation.

In one municipality in the State, the appropriations this year were increased \$553,287.91. In another municipality the appropriations exceeded those of last year by \$528,062.95. If our cities increase their expenditures, the taxpayers must meet the increase by the payment of heavier taxes. Cities and individuals are alike in this respect. If an individual's living expenses are increased, his bills are larger. When municipal expenditures are increased, the taxpayers' bills are larger.

Second, erroneous valuations; for these the law provides ample remedies and appeals to the proper authorities from whom justice can be secured.

Third, a just increase made necessary because of former under-valuations and concealment of property. The taxpayer who complains of the increase in taxes from the last cause is in the same position as the man who claims that freight rates have been raised because he is no longer allowed a rebate. Honesty finds no relief for those who wish to escape their just obligations.

NEW JERSEY'S FINANCES.

A successful government depends upon a financial system that is able to confer the greatest benefits upon the people with the least burden of taxation.

Last year the State disbursed to the local taxing districts out of its own treasury and through its collections

of the tax on second class railroad property and the franchise tax on public utilities, three million three hundred and ten thousand dollars. Not a penny of this came out of the pockets of the taxpayers. To have raised this sum by local taxation would have increased every tax rate in the State twenty-nine points.

Twelve years ago this disbursement was merely nominal in amount. Within this period the State, by wise laws and by judicious husbanding of resources, has been able to add over three million dollars to the income of our local taxing districts without any contribution on their part.

The State, in addition, has been maintaining penal institutions for the good order and safety of society, has supported our State Schools, contributed to industrial education, sent worthy boys to college free of tuition, contributed to various libraries, lent an aiding hand to charity, supported the blind and feeble minded and epileptic, provided a home and moral instruction for wayward boys and girls, cared for the old veterans, aided in the development of agriculture, trained the volunteer in military science for the defense of State and country in the hour of danger—all this in addition to its expenditures for administration, for courts of law, for legislation and for miscellaneous benefits and necessities. So worthy a work needs the cordial support and wise and critical oversight of every good citizen. The preservation of our revenues is essential to the continuance of the work the State is performing for the people.

The increase in the number of criminals, the multiplication of the insane, blind, feeble-minded and other State wards is an ever-increasing draft upon the State's income. Any thoughtless attack upon this revenue is an attack upon the necessities of good government.

New Jersey's reputed unlimited financial resources have naturally attracted demands upon them and from worthy persons with worthy objects. For years I have urged caution and conservatism in this respect. In my Message of last year I suggested that an over-night balance of \$2,858,000 at the close of the fiscal year, which was the next morning confronted by authorized appropriations of over \$4,300,000, was a sum none too large for the proper financing of our State government, the Constitution of which forbids indebtedness of over \$100,000.

In spite of repeated warnings, the demand for new institutions and additions to old institutions amounting, last year, to over \$500,000, with an increase of \$94,000,

paid out of the Treasury for the purpose of reducing local taxation, together with a falling off in receipts of over \$195,000, have resulted in a decrease in the balance at the close of the last fiscal year as compared with the close of the fiscal year preceding of \$773,506.74. The State fund shows disbursements exceeding receipts during the year to this amount. The wisdom of keeping appropriations within the receipts, except in extraordinary emergencies, needs no defense. Under these conditions, no appropriations for new institutions nor any additions to old institutions, except where absolutely necessary, should be considered. Heretofore I have been content in raising a voice of warning and in the exercise of persuasion before appropriations were made. This year I shall feel it my duty to exercise the veto power in the maintenance of this policy. Economy must be observed in every phase of State expenditure.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The care of our dependent and wayward wards continues to be the greatest draft upon the State's purse. Over 30 per cent. of our expenditures are used for this purpose. How far the State is supporting dependents who should be supported in whole or in part by relatives is a subject of continued investigation and inquiry. Under the Department of Charities and Corrections, this matter, not easy of detection, is being systematically studied and it is expected that in the near future a statement of actual conditions can be authoritatively made. The humane work carried on by the State must be freed from the suspicion of being the refuge of those who shirk their responsibilities as parents and kin by accepting the support and charity of the Commonwealth.

The Department of Charities and Corrections has the supervision of the construction of new buildings and of additions to old buildings authorized by the Legislature. Attention is invited to this work. Of ten new buildings and additions authorized since the creation of this department, every one of them has been constructed for less than the original amount appropriated. The aggregate appropriations for these purposes amounted to \$1,037,700, the expenditures therefor to \$948,630, so that a balance was returned to the State Treasury of \$88,070.

When it is considered that under the former system of construction, without the supervision of this department,

nearly every building and addition exceeded the authorized amount and required a deficiency appropriation, the specific instances of which are matters of public record, the wisdom of such a department of State is at once apparent.

Under the old system, the architect's fees alone on building since May 1, 1905, would have been \$50,389.72. The total expense to the State for this supervision under our present system has been \$6,675.78, an actual saving of \$43,614.14. Comment is unnecessary.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

The enforcement of proper regulations for the preservation of the health and the further protection of employees in manufacturing establishments is a State policy. This State has thrown restrictions around the employment of women and young children in our factories and workshops. It insists that the younger years of a child's life shall be devoted to educational training and physical development. Three years ago the Legislature of this State placed upon the statute books a law regulating the employment of children in manufacturing establishments. No consideration has apparently been given to the employment of children in mercantile and other pursuits—a subject worthy of thought.

The present law was carefully prepared and adopted after mature deliberation. It has been instrumental in correcting abuses that formerly existed, and, in the judgment of those who have carefully studied the subject, the New Jersey law is unsurpassed for fairness, and for effectiveness in accomplishing its purpose by that of any other State. The provisions are in conformity with those of the compulsory education act, and, as a natural consequence, the enforcement of one assists in the enforcement of the other.

The Department of Labor and Workshops has made a most excellent record, for the means at its disposal.

It may be well for the Legislature to determine whether the present force of the department charged with this work is sufficient, and to inquire into the wisdom of grading inspectors, with a view to remunerating them upon the basis of the character of the work required.

Upon the Legislature devolves the duty of providing more adequate means, if it deem such necessary, for the enforcement of the child labor laws.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The colored people of our State are subjects for consideration and care, educationally and industrially. These people, through no fault of their own, have lacked opportunity enjoyed by the whites. They gave this country two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil. But with less than half a century of freedom, they have, as a race, made marvelous progress in savings, in the accumulation of property, in mental development, and in adaptability to conditions not altogether enviable.

This race is rapidly increasing in our State. From 1890 to 1900 the white population of New Jersey increased 29.8 per cent., while the colored population increased 46.6 per cent. Prudence and patriotism demand a recognition of this fact.

Our State has not neglected its duty in this direction. It has provided liberally for the education of colored children, making no distinction between them and the whites. It has provided a building for the training and reclamation of unfortunate colored girls. For the present, and perhaps for some time to come, opportunities to earn a livelihood by the colored people will be limited to such vocations as the farm, the trades, and the household. It is important, therefore, that they should have proper industrial training. The School for Colored Youth at Bordentown was established for this purpose. It is doing excellent work. It could do better work with improved accommodations and facilities; for the demands upon it exceed its present limitations. Hampton Roads and Tuskegee are illustrations of the possibilities of such institutions. The time has arrived for decision as to how far the State proposes to go in the further development of the Bordentown School. I recommend such increased facilities at that institution as the demands upon it seem to warrant.

STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES.

New Jersey is the first State to treat immigration problems in a rational and systematic way. The Commission appointed under authority of the last Legislature has made careful investigations into the conditions of the immigrants who settle in our State, and has made a recommendation that they be taught something of our customs, laws and institutions, so that they may at once become familiar with their rights and privileges.

At the last census there were 413,000 foreign born residents in our State—one fifth of the population. In the city of Passaic, fifty per cent. of the population is foreign born; in Paterson, thirty-seven per cent.; in Hoboken, thirty-six; in Jersey City, twenty-eight, and in Trenton, twenty-two and six-tenths per cent. These people come to us, in many cases, ignorant of our ways and institutions. Credulous and unsuspecting, they are likely to be the prey of rogues, and be defrauded of their savings. In this way they receive a false impression of American character and principles. It is important that they should be promptly brought in touch with our highest ideals and standards.

This can be done through schools in which they may be taught in their own language as soon as possible the obligations and duties of citizenship. Whatever may be the character of these immigrants, it must not be forgotten that they represent at least the courage and daring of their respective races; else they would not have left the land of their nativity, their homes and relatives and friends, to try fortune in an alien country. Such courage and ambition is worthy of careful cultivation and training. It is a natural power, which, linked with skill and turned in the right direction, will add strength to the brain and brawn of American citizenship and become one of the chief assets of our civilization. Money expended for the education of these wards of ours is more than a good investment—it is a protection against the crime and disorder of neglected ignorance.

Whether this important work should be carried on by the State Board of Education, whether it should be under the direction of a specially authorized commission without salary, whether the State should pay the whole expense, or whether the various municipalities should share therein, are matters of detail for legislative consideration. I earnestly recommend that this matter be carefully considered, and that some plan be devised for carrying on this suggested work, supported by an appropriation for that purpose.

But

TEACHERS' COLLEGE COURSE.

The high schools of our State are rapidly multiplying. These poor man's colleges at present require about six hundred and twenty-five teachers and sixty new teachers each year. Of this number fifty are annually furnished from outside of the State. There is no place in New Jer-

sey where a college course can be taken by women, or a course in advance of that provided by the State Normal School. Consequently, our Normal School graduates, while trained in pedagogy, lack in most cases sufficient academic training to teach high school branches.

The necessity for reform in this direction needs no argument. The remedy is easy. The addition of an elective course in our Normal School, covering two years of advance work in high school branches, together with the usual pedagogical training, would equip the teacher-student for high school work and would give us a teachers' college course in our Normal School. The demand for higher education among public school students requires teachers with a higher academic training. The requirement could be met as suggested, with but little additional expense to the State; and it would place our State Normal School among the first of its kind in the country and confer untold benefit upon the high schools of the State.

RIPARIAN GRANTS.

The Riparian lands of the State have been twice the subject of recommendation at my hands. The legislative investigation, so admirably conducted, will be followed by a report of the Investigating Committee, with recommendations that will form the basis of consideration on your part. The time has come for a more clearly defined State policy on this subject.

The water fronts of New Jersey have much to do with her industrial and commercial pre-eminence. With one exception our State has a longer coast line in proportion to its area than any other State in the Union. Its bays, navigable rivers and thoroughfares add to the importance of its waterways. Its location as the terminal of all the great trunk lines of trade and commerce save one, make it, with its natural advantages, the future distributing and shipping point of the east. Raritan and Newark bays, the Hackensack and the Passaic, are destined to become harbors lined with docks, an emporium of the world's exchange, animate with the ships and flags of every nation. The construction of a transfer station at Harrison for the common use of the freight and passenger lines of the south and the west, will hasten the realization of this prospect.

If our Riparian lands should all be severed from State control and vested in individual ownership, a Chinese

wall of private interests would then enclose the docks and landing places of these harbors and rivers of commerce. Whatever policy, therefore, is adopted as to the remaining Riparian lands of the State, care should be exercised that either the State or its municipalities should retain control over some of its water fronts, that there may be public landing places for incoming and departing ships and that the State and its people may not be entirely debarred from the great waterways except through the permission of private ownership.

INSURANCE LAWS.

The report of the Committee to Investigate the Condition of Life Insurance Companies will be laid before you at this session. Their findings will enable you to deal with this important topic along lines of the most advanced thought and to place New Jersey in the lead as the State which has the best laws for the protection and safety of policy-holders.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

The report of the Commission on Master and Servant will be presented to you at this session. The law on this subject is largely judge-made, and has become a mass of legal subtleties more fruitful of controversy and litigation than capable of doing justice. Justice Magie, in the case of the Rogers Locomotive Works vs. Hand (21 Vr. 464), declared in dealing with one of the features of this law. "To attempt to explore the adjudged cases on this subject is to bewildered one's self in a maze of decisions inconsistent with each other and often irreconcilable with the principles at the foundation of the liability of the master to a servant."

This condition of affairs requires careful legislative treatment. The employer should know the extent of his liability to his employee, and the workman should be reasonably certain of compensation in case of injury, without the risk of losing his case in court and his situation as well.

STATE LICENSING BOARDS.

From time to time the Legislature has created State Boards authorized to license applicants who desire to pursue avocations within the State. These now consist of the State Board of Pharmacy, Board of Medical Ex-

aminers, Board of Dentistry, Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, Board of Undertakers and Embalmers, Board of Public Accountants. The members of these Boards are scattered in all parts of the State, and it is doubtful if any man in public life can to-day name the Chairmen and Secretaries of these bodies or tell where they may be reached; much less can the young man, just starting out in life, be expected to have this, to him, necessary information. The difficulty of locating the official habitat of these bodies is a great inconvenience, if not a hardship, to applicants for examination.

I recommend that provisions be made for a common Secretary to all these Boards, with an office in the State House, attached, perhaps, to the Department of State, to whom all communications of inquiry and applications for examination may be addressed.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

One of the most formidable perils which menace the social order of our country to-day is the prevalence of easy divorce. This evil threatens the very foundations of our civilization, and is recognized as an imminent danger against which our domestic life demands immediate protection.

In order to combat most effectually this enemy to society, an Interstate Conference was called in February last to consider the advisability of uniform divorce laws among the several States. New Jersey was ably represented in that convention and in later proceedings by Hon. John R. Emery, Hon. William M. Lanning and the Rev. Henry Collin Minton, D.D., appointed as a delegation to serve the State. The Conference passed resolutions recommending uniformity of legislation concerning divorce throughout the entire Union, and I have requested the New Jersey delegation to draft an act along the line suggested. Upon the completion of their work, already begun, I will at once submit the act thus prepared to the Legislature with a special Message thereon.

DELAWARE RIVER FISHERIES.

The fisheries of the Delaware river require immediate action. Shad and sturgeon are diminishing with alarming rapidity. Fewer fish were caught during the entire season of 1906 than were caught a few years ago in a single day. The United States Bureau of Fisheries, our own Fish and

Game Commission, and the Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, all concur in the recommendation for uniform legislation for the protection of the shad fisheries; else they think that this great and valuable food fish will become extinct.

The laws on this subject are now in a chaotic state. In the early part of the nineteenth century, the Legislature of New Jersey and Pennsylvania made solemn agreements for concurrent legislation upon this subject. The last concurrent legislation was in 1899. Since then laws have been passed by New Jersey not concurred in by Pennsylvania, to the confusion of the statutes and the detriment of the fish industry of the Delaware. I am informed that there is a legislative commission appointed by Pennsylvania, consisting of two members of the Senate, three members of the House, and the Commissioner of Fisheries of that State, to meet a similar commission to be appointed by the State of New Jersey, to frame a concurrent bill. A similar commission was appointed on the part of this State, but the terms of its members have expired. Another commission should be appointed at once to confer with Pennsylvania, in order that the question may be considered this year when the Legislatures of both States are in session.

JUDICIARY AMENDMENTS.

At the session of 1905 an act was passed providing for the appointment of a commission to take into consideration and report to the Legislature proposed amendments to the Constitution relative to the Courts of New Jersey. This commission, consisting of ex-Governor Griggs, former Justice Van Syckel, Charles L. Corbin, John R. Hardin and ex-Governor Murphy representing the lay element, after making a thorough examination and careful study of the Constitutional provisions and the statutes governing our judicial system, submitted its report to the Legislature of 1905 for consideration. The recommendations of the commission were subsequently embodied in the form of a joint resolution providing for the adoption of the proposed amendments, and a bill was prepared for the subsequent adaptation of the structure and practice of the courts to revised judicial methods.

Owing to a Constitutional inhibition against the submission of any amendment or amendments to a vote of the people oftener than once in five years, no action could be taken at the last session.

The Legislature this year, however, is under no restrictions of this kind, the time limit having expired last year.

Simplicity of system and promptness of legal action are desirable, both for the litigant and the ends of justice. Continuous appeals and technicalities in practice prolong controversies, in some cases until final decision comes too late to make amends to the injured. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Under our present antiquated judicial system these delays and the injustices resulting therefrom are inevitable. Our judicial system was devised to meet the requirements of sixty years ago. The business of to-day has outgrown the capacity of our legal machinery. Speedier decisions are necessary, and judicial methods should be revised to keep abreast with the business demands of the hour.

There will be differences of opinion as to the proper remedy. A large majority of those who have given this matter conscientious thought believe that the plan proposed by the commission will remedy our present judicial ills. I earnestly commend this subject to your thoughtful consideration with a view to submitting to the people such Constitutional amendments for the reorganization of our courts as will enable this department of government to proceed unhampered in its administration of justice.

SIMPLICITY OF LEGISLATION.

One of the needed reforms in government affairs is more careful and less hasty legislation. Despite repeated Executive suggestions, the phraseology and language of our laws continue obscure and confusing, and the number of laws at each session to multiply rather than diminish. Every law should be intelligible to the ordinary mind, and no new law should be passed unless the public welfare will suffer from the failure of its enactment.

The average number of laws per annum for the last decade has been about 280. Last year, under the suggested curtailment in amount of legislation, 389 bills were passed, of which 342 became laws. As usual, of this number a very large proportion were special laws in a general guise. There are 6,000 acts now in force. Twenty-five per cent. of these relate to municipal subjects, and most of the latter were designed for specific purposes, their object to-day forgotten, save perhaps, by the introducers.

Such a mass of law is so conflicting and perplexing as to be a sealed book to the lay citizen, and to the lawyer a mass of intricacy which baffles professional skill and research. We have had no revision of the statutes since that of 1874. The General Statutes published, closing with the acts of 1895, was a mere compilation, and since that date we have been pyramiding our system of law by an annual production of statutes that never fails. It is true that during this time there have been revisions of much merit concerning single subjects, such as the Orphans' Court Acts, Township Acts, District Court Acts, Criminal Procedure Acts, Acts Concerning Boroughs, and a few others. These, however, have been so frequently modified by amendment as to have greatly impaired the usefulness of the revision. A commission is at present compiling the acts now in force, but their work, when complete, however thorough and admirable, will be simply a compilation and not a revision or simplification of law. Our present volume of legislation could, under a proper revision, doubtless be cut in half and at the same time serve convenience and clearness. The work already done by the commission appointed to compile our laws would greatly aid the work of revision if authorized by the Legislature.

The statutes repealed by the Legislature and acts declared unconstitutional by the courts have been eliminated by the commission to compile the laws, so that the actual body of law in force is now ready for re-expression in simpler and more condensed form.

The time is ripe for a condensation and revision of our statutes, and they are now so classified that this work could be at once undertaken without further preliminary. I believe that such a revision would meet with the approval of the courts, bar and people of the State.

JURY REFORM.

Reformation of our jury system, long the theme of discussion by the bar of our State, was at the last session made a subject of legislative enactment. A great step in advance was made by providing that the petit jury lists should be subject to revision in the way of substitution and elimination at the hands of the judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The method of selecting the grand juries should be likewise carefully reviewed, and, if possible, a better method devised and enacted into law. The power of

indictment is too great and far reaching to be exercised except in the fairest manner possible. Personal and political objects should not be permitted to influence the make-up or the deliberation of our grand juries. A man's reputation is too dear to be at the mercy of his opponents who may be invested with power, and the public welfare is too important to be thwarted by a failure in the administration of justice because violators of the law have influence in the selection of grand juries.

The selection of a grand jury should not be vested in any one individual. While the names of the grand jurors should be kept confidential for public reasons, the selection of such bodies by lot out of a list of the citizens of the county, eligible for that duty, after such a list has been revised by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, would serve the demands of fairness and would take the grand jury panel out of the suspicion of influence or favoritism. A panel so drawn would result in grand juries that would treat every case upon its merits and would weigh every consideration in the scale of even-handed justice.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Good government demands both probity and efficiency in public officials. It is difficult to induce the best men to enter public life. Much less can they be induced to do so where position is the plaything of partisanship, instead of sure reward of merit.

Patronage is the blight of office. It impairs the usefulness of an administration by dividing its energies between appointments and politics, when the latter should have exclusive attention. It creates enmities and hampers an administration in the execution of its proper functions. Every patriotic official would rejoice if he had no patronage, at his command. In the hands of an ambitious partisan, patronage builds up an offensive machine, creates an office-holders' trust and demoralizes public life. Office-holders whose positions depends upon the service they render to the appointing power necessarily give their first allegiance to that power in preference to the people.

Public business should be conducted upon the same basis as private business, and appointments based upon fitness and capacity. A judicious civil service law, providing that appointments—municipal, county and State—be based upon efficiency is well worthy of your consideration.

In measures of this kind, conservative progress is safest and best. The executive of a municipality or a State is held responsible to the people who elect him for the results of his administration. He cannot succeed, however excellent his policies, unless he is surrounded by loyal official advisers. He should have the right to appoint the heads of departments upon whose support depends the success or failure of his administration. On no other basis should he be held accountable for the work of his immediate official family.

Officers elected by the people, officers whose appointment is confirmed by the Senate, officers of any city or county whose appointment is confirmed by any legislative body, persons appointed by name by statute, are not properly subject of civil service regulations. Outside of these, with some few exceptions, a civil service regulation would conduce not alone to the public welfare, but would relieve political life of one of its greatest burdens.

A State Civil Service Commission would be necessary to the execution of such a law. I would vest in this commission the power of confirmation over all appointments to the classified service, and would make all such appointments subject to trial for a period before they are made permanent.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The purity of the ballot is the foundation of good government. Corruption begets dishonesty, and a corrupt and fraudulent ballot produces a government of like character. The legislation of last year for a purer ballot was based upon two principles—a broader definition of what constitutes bribery at the primaries and at the polls so that no form, however insidious, of debauching the electorate, either by money, promise or hospitality, should be legal; and a better method of securing the conviction of both the bribe taker and the bribe giver. Too severe penalties for these offenses make detection and conviction well nigh impossible. A penalty, such as that prescribed in the act of last year, that merely disfranchises for the first offense, and for the second imposes both disfranchisement and punishment, is more likely to eliminate bribery than severer penalties that can never be enforced. To this was added immunity of the informer for his own offense, so that the bribe giver or the bribe taker is now always in danger of being betrayed by his confederate. This provision makes bribe giving and

bribe taking dangerous experiments, as it put wrongdoers at the mercy of wrongdoers.

In addition to these provisions, I last year recommended publicity in connection with election expenses. I said: "There are some legitimate expenses. These should be defined by law, and the candidates and their agents, likewise defined by law, should be compelled to render an accounting of the money expended, and for what purposes. I recommend the English and Massachusetts Corrupt Practices Act for elections, caucuses and primaries as the basis of legislation on this subject." This recommendation is renewed. With this possible addition, it would seem as if the anti-bribery laws of the State were sufficiently comprehensive and stringent. No law will enforce itself; no law will stand at the polls. detect, arrest, convict and sentence its violators. Public sentiment must be active, vigilant, courageous, else the best laws become dead letters. What we now need is not so much new law as enforcement of the laws already enacted.

But even though our anti-bribery laws are ample in provision, there is no reason why our election machinery should not be so adjusted as to make bribery as difficult as possible. Prevention is better than cure.

BALLOTS CONFINED TO POLLING PLACES.

The present method of distributing ballots outside of the polling place, while it may serve convenience in some few instances, aids the briber and bribe taker. It enables the briber to arrange a ticket by folding it in a particular way, by writing on it the name of the voter, or some other name agreed upon, in lieu of the candidate for some minor office, or to require the purchased voter to bring from the booth the ticket handed to him by the election officers as evidence that he voted the ticket given to him by the corrupt agent. As the ballots are counted, it is not a difficult thing for an agent to note whether the ballots so prepared are or are not found in the ballot-box; if they are, it is presumptive evidence that the purchased goods have been delivered by the purchased voter, and that he is entitled to the consideration. If no official ballots were allowed outside of the polling place, these marks of identification could not be made, and there would be no means of proving whether or not the purchased voter was true to his bargain. I recom-

mend, therefore, that official ballots hereafter be not allowed outside of the polling place, and that laws be enacted to this end.

VOTING MACHINES.

It is not the province of the Executive or the Legislature to impose upon the people any form of voting which is distasteful and unsatisfactory. It is proper, however, that the merits of every system should be fairly discussed, and that the people, before rejecting a plan, should carefully compare its advantages with the objections thereto.

There is an apparent opposition in many parts of the State to the voting machine. Whether this opposition comes from disappointed political ambitions, whether it is due to the careless management of the voting machine by election officers, whether it is due to that conservatism of mind which always opposes innovations, whether it has been developed by selfish interests, or whether it is well grounded and sincere, I shall not attempt to discuss. As a prevention of the corrupt and fraudulent ballot, however, the voting machine has merit. It practically prevents bribery at the polls, as there is no possible means of ascertaining how the bribe taker votes. It prevents the substitution by corrupt election officers of any ballot for the one actually cast by the voter. It prevents the extraction from the ballot-box of a handful of ballots and the replacing therefor of ballot never cast. It prevents tampering with the tally-sheet or a falsification of the count. It secures promptness of results.

Machinery may get out of order—it may be purposely disarranged; but machinery does not lie, cheat, or steal, and its errors are easily detected and corrected. The voting machine, in short, practically eliminates bribery, insures an honest election count and enters into no conspiracy with those who would defraud the ballot. The fate of the voting machine rests, as it should rest, with the sovereign voters of the State, but the lovers of good government and of honest elections should think calmly and deliberately before they condemn an agency more helpful to their cause than a thousand unenforced statutes.

PASSAIC RIVER POLLUTION.

In last year's Message I stated, "The purification of the Passaic river is still an unsolved problem." It has been handed down to this Legislature for adjudication.

It was last year suggested that any satisfactory solution that was made must meet with the approval of the affected communities; that legislation otherwise enacted would fail in execution and become a worthless legacy to the courts.

In accordance with that recommendation, Paterson and Newark agreed in conference either to settle their differences or to permit legislation on the subject to proceed by acquiescence on the part of one if not with the support of both. The details of this settlement were not perfected in time to carry out the expected program proposed to be executed at a special session to be called for that purpose some time in September last. Paterson and Newark, and I speak of these two municipalities because the difficulty in solving the problem has arisen out of their differences, have been in conference since September in a sincere attempt to agree upon legislation to this end. I am now informed that a bill has practically been agreed upon by the representatives of the two mentioned cities and the other affected municipalities, and is ready for presentation to you for consideration.

The necessity for purifying the Passaic and restoring it to its natural condition needs no advocate. The health, the prosperity, the comfort of the people of this section are at stake. Even controversy has disappeared in face of the demand for the common good. The time for action has come. Delay no longer finds the semblance of excuse.

STATE SEWERAGE.

The condition of the Passaic Valley should prove a warning to other sections against the improper use of the rivers and streams of our State. These natural highways, as Webster called them, were never intended to carry the refuse of civilization to the sea. In many of our waterways incipient pollution has already begun. The Delaware river when it reaches Philadelphia consists, on an average throughout the year, of twenty per cent. pollution. Our bathing grounds are contaminated and threatened with ruin. Our oysters and shell fish need protection from the same danger.

The attempts of the State Sewerage Commission to remedy this growing evil and prevent conditions that in the near future would make unsightly and unhealthful sewers of our potable streams have met with regretful opposition.

Economy and sanitary considerations are arrayed on

the side of purification. Every municipality should be glad to divert sewage from all of our streams, especially from those from which numbers of our people obtain their water supply. This State, together with Pennsylvania and New York, through its health officers and other State officials, is endeavoring to devise a plan, not only for the prevention of further deposits of sewage into the Delaware, but for the removal of the pollution already occasioned. The passage of an act preventing the further pollution of our streams and the protection of our bathing grounds would appeal to those whose vision extends beyond the present hour.

FORESTRY RESERVATION.

The work of the State Forest Park Reservation continues conservatively but progressively. The entire forest holdings of the State at the present time make a total of 2,772.59 acres. These have cost the State \$10,927.00, and are located both in Southern and Northern New Jersey. Appropriations have not been sufficiently large to warrant extensive purchases. It is perhaps wise that public sentiment in behalf of this movement should outrun the appropriations rather than that large expenditures should invite thoughtless criticism and jeopardize such an important public work.

The woodlands of our State will become one of its great assets, and will, under scientific cutting, soon begin to return a revenue to the State and eventually show a handsome profit on the investment. They will, moreover, furnish game preserves, pleasure parks, healthful camping grounds and picturesque drives which the people at large may enjoy as their own.

The destruction of our woodlands by fire in the past has resulted in a great loss of property, in the impoverishment of our soil and the drying up of our potable streams. The Legislature last year passed an act authorizing the forest fire service. That act has been in effect since July 4th last. Under it fire wardens have been appointed, and extracts from the law have been posted in the woods and given publicity through the press. While the law has not yet had a severe test, the result has been most gratifying. Numbers of fires have been extinguished before they became dangerous, and no extensive conflagration has been reported. Policing the woods by the fire wardens has undoubtedly been a great preventive.

The entire cost of actual fire fighting to November 1st was \$5.30, one-half of which was paid by the State.

Further development of our forestry reservations and the protection of our woodlands from fire is commended to legislative support.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

In this connection the acquisition of woodlands about the sources of our potable streams and the purchase by the State of our fresh-water lakes and ponds, of which there are 108 in New Jersey, with an acreage of about 14,000 acres, was suggested in last year's Message. Thereupon the Legislature authorized the Riparian Commission, together with the State Geologist, to investigate the whole question of the potable water supply of the State with reference to State control of the same. The report of this commission will be presented in the immediate future.

The growth of our population makes more and more necessary the public ownership of those natural resources of the State that are indispensable to the life and health of the people.

Recreation parks and drinking-water should be under the control of public rather than private interest.

LAKES AS RECREATION GROUNDS.

The acquisition in fee of the fresh-water lakes and ponds by the State is desirable as a matter of public policy. Many of them are now owned by private parties or by clubs for the exclusive use of their owners. Boating and fishing on some lakes have already been denied the general public. In the near future the people will be debarred from many, if not all, the desirable lakes of the State. These lakes are needed, not only as recreation places for those of the immediate neighborhood, but for the ever-increasing numbers of persons who leave the cities in the summer seeking rest and relaxation. The gradual acquisition by the State of lakes of over 100 acres in extent, especially in those sections that have become summer play-grounds, should appeal to those who have the interests of our commonwealth at heart.

It is fair to state that the purchase of these lakes is not necessary to the State's control of the potable water supply contained therein. The recent decision of our courts in the Hudson county water case makes it clear that the State has a joint ownership with the riparian

owners in our potable waters. It has authority to control the latter, so far as their diversion is concerned, without ownership in fee.

POTABLE WATER SUPPLY.

Our potable water supply presents the most important problem before the people of the State. There is in the State an ample supply of water for the present and for an indefinite period in the future, if this supply be properly conserved and kept pure. The right of the State to do this is unquestioned, under the recent interpretation of our courts: "In our potable waters we have a vast natural asset belonging to the people, the conservation and purity of which is indispensable to their health and well being." The use of this water is so necessary to life that a direct and active control over the diversion thereof for domestic and municipal purposes should be exercised by the State.

The creation of a State Water Supply Commission to control and regulate the diversion of potable waters without interfering with present municipal or vested rights, or the vesting of some such power in a State board already in existence, would seem to be necessary to save this valuable State asset.

Prompt action in this respect would anticipate further acquirements of water rights by private interests.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

The rapid growth of our population in the metropolitan district is drawing heavily upon our present available supply. The dry-weather flow of the Passaic river, normally 85,000,000 gallons daily, has been reduced to scarcely 35,000,000 gallons by the demands upon it, and this in spite of the large storage reservoirs already constructed. The daily drafts upon the Hackensack river now exceed the estimated minimum flow in a time of extreme drought. One-half of the population of the State depends upon these two rivers and their tributaries. By reason of their geographical location, the demands upon them must greatly increase in the future, and if these demands are to be met, storage reservoirs must be constructed to conserve the surplus waters.

The amount of water which runs to waste out of the Passaic Valley in a week, in time of flood, would supply the whole upper part of the State for a year. The

conservation of the water in times of flood would provide an available surplus for the dry season.

The erection of a storage reservoir in the Passaic Valley would serve many economic purposes. The location of a dam for this purpose, whether at Mountain View or Little Falls, is an engineering problem to be solved by experts, and not in a Legislative Message. A storage reservoir in this section is not a new suggestion. It has been frequently discussed, and been the subject of many reports. It is now a question of acute importance, because of the recent disastrous floods in the Passaic Valley, and the pressing necessity of developing our water supplies for use in the near future.

A reservoir under the control of the State would guarantee a potable water supply for an indefinite period.

The reservoir would increase the volume of the Passaic at Little Falls, and would provide a flow of at least one hundred million gallons daily, where at times the flow is now but thirty-five million gallons. It would also increase the available waterpower at Little Falls, Paterson and Dundee, to the advantage of the industrial enterprises of those sections.

It would improve the condition of the lower Passaic and prevent the river bed from becoming dry at times, or from shrinking into a series of unwholesome pools.

The increased flow due to the storage reservoir would make the river more attractive and healthful for residence along its banks.

It would materially assist in flushing the river and thus aid in solving the pollution problem.

It would control floods, such as those which proved so disastrous in 1902 and 1903, and save a vast amount of property from destruction.

As a scenic feature, it has further claims to consideration. For low meadows and flats, now breeding places for mosquitos, it would substitute a broad expanse of water in the form of a picturesque lake that would add to the attractiveness of the Passaic Valley. Its charms in this respect, both for residents and guests in this section, appeal to the imagination.

COST AND MEANS OF FINANCING.

It is estimated that this project could be carried out in detail, including the construction of the dam, the purchase and condemnation of the flood lands, necessary changes in sewers, pipe-lines, railroads and highways,

with a margin of 60 feet around the edge of the lake for public uses, for an expenditure of seven and one-half million of dollars. It is true that the Constitution of the State forbids the incurring of indebtedness in excess of \$100,000, except by a vote of the people. However, it would not be unwise to submit a proposition of this kind to the people for their approval. Bonds could then be floated at a low rate of interest and the proposition financed in this manner.

But another method of financing the project is possible. It should be remembered that the Passaic Flood Commission is now laboring with the problem of flood control. The creation of this commission was due to the destruction of property to an amount estimated at more than seven millions of dollars, so that if the section threatened by floods should pay for the whole enterprise, it would be a wise economy on their part. The expenditure of this sum, however, would not be demanded on the part of the interested community; bonds secured by mortgage on the reservoir and its appurtenances could be floated at a low rate of interest and money thus provided for the enterprise.

Whether the first method or the second method of financing be adopted, the income from this source by the sale of water power and of potable water would, it is estimated, be ample to pay interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund sufficient to liquidate the whole indebtedness within thirty-five years, and thus leave this magnificent public work at the end of that period, an asset of the State free from debt.

While the demands of the present seem sufficient to warrant this enterprise, the claims of the future greatly emphasize its importance. It would be a narrow State policy that would delay the construction of this reservoir until the day of an insufficient water supply had actually arrived. In the interim private water companies would have preempted the water sheds now open to public use. Already claims are made by private corporations upon this entire area. It is true that the recent decision of the courts throws doubt in turn upon the present status of some of those corporations. There need, however, be no conflict. New Jersey deals out equity. She does not confiscate property on technical grounds. Her justice is founded upon right and not upon might. The corporations will receive fair treatment, but they, too, must be fair, and they must not attempt, while their

rights are protected, to claim a jurisdiction which would interfere with this necessary public work on the part of the State in the interests of its people.

I earnestly urge practical consideration of this subject and call your attention to important reports which will later be submitted.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The advisability of changing the method of electing Assemblymen by counties to election by districts was considered in my last Message. The reasons therein advanced for the change are as good to-day as then. Representative government demands that the unit of representation shall be clearly defined, so that the representative may have a distinct constituency to which he shall be responsible for his acts. Under our present system the members of the House of Assembly in those counties that have more than one member are responsible to no distinct and separate constituency, but rather to a party organization or to a self-appointed committee of party leaders.

This condition violates the fundamental principles of popular government. It promotes rule by the few rather than government by the many. So strongly wedded is public sentiment to the system of Assembly Districts that it is the custom in many of the larger counties to form imaginary legislative districts and allot the members to be elected by that county to these districts existing only in the fancy of the nominating convention. The minority party, under present conditions, seldom has any representative from the county in the House of Assembly. In 1905, in the counties of Passaic, Hudson and Essex, the minority party polled forty per cent. of the vote, but did not have in the House of Assembly a single member to speak for it. Most of the large counties embrace both urban and rural populations and in some sections are communities of commuters. Under the county system of electing members of the Assembly, these different elements may not have proper or adequate representation. Under the district system they could speak for themselves.

It is always difficult to induce those in power to favor a change. Letting well enough alone blinds the sight to coming changes which may reverse conditions. Political selfishness always eventually, sometimes quickly, brings political ruin. There is only one safe law to fol-

low in politics—the law of right. Then every political party or element has at all times a fair chance, and that is all that should be asked. The Assembly District system accords with the principles of representative and popular government, and gives to each party its political rights.

In my Message last year I suggested that provision for Assembly Districts could be made by a Constitutional amendment; or it might be attempted by a Legislative act so drawn as to receive prompt interpretation by the courts. This latter method was tried by the last Legislature, and the act was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals. An amendment to the Constitution, as suggested before, is, therefore, the only way by which the system of Assembly Districts can be restored in this State. I recommend consideration by the Legislature of a constitutional amendment for this purpose.

GERRYMANDER EVILS.

In this connection, the evils of the so-called gerrymander will be at once suggested: This method of stealing political power, subverting government by the majority, is abhorrent to enlightened public sentiment. A Constitutional amendment providing for Assembly districts, if it meet with Legislative approval, should, therefore, contain such provisions as will render gerrymandering impossible. This safeguard can be easily secured by providing in the Constitution that each Assembly District shall contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory, and that the Court of Errors and Appeals shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction and full power to review any apportionment made by the Legislature whenever such apportionment shall seem to violate the principle of equality of population and convenience and contiguity of territory.

UNITED STATES SENATORS AND THE PEOPLE.

United States Senators are elected under the provisions of the United States Constitution and United States statutes. The members of the Legislature are merely the agents of the United States government in choosing these officials. The manner of voting and all details are regulated by national and not by State laws. Whatever may have been the theory of our forefathers in vesting the

election of United States Senators in the Legislatures of the several States, the presumption to-day is that the members of the Legislature, in performing this duty, voice the sentiment of their respective constituencies. For example, the members from Hudson county presumably vote for the person who is the popular choice of the county they represent. So, presumably, do the delegates from the other counties.

Various methods have been proposed to ascertain to a certainty the popular choice for United States Senator and to convey that choice to the members of the Legislature. Any provisions to this end must harmonize, as far as possible, with the provisions of the United States Constitution and the laws on this subject or it will prove null and void. A popular vote throughout the State would only bind those members of the Legislature when it accorded with the sentiment of their respective counties, as they would obey the voice of their own constituents rather than that of some other section of the State. If the popular vote resulted in the choice of a Democrat for United States Senator, a Republican Legislature would not obey it, and vice versa. The selection of the State Convention would probably not be obeyed by the members of the Legislature, if that selection was repugnant to the wishes of their own constituencies. So long as the members of the Legislature are directly responsible to the voters of their own county, any provision for the selection of a United States Senator by popular choice must be based upon the county as the unit of representation.

Such a law could be easily added to our present elective machinery. The primary act could be amended so that at the primaries for the nomination of members of a Legislature who would at the next legislative session vote for a United States Senator, every voter could indicate his choice for Senator upon the primary ticket. This would be a direct mandate from the voters of each county to their representatives in the Legislature.

This provision is simple, requires little legislation and gives the voters an opportunity to express their wishes—all that they can do under the present provisions of the United States Constitution.

Such an act would conform to the practice in the case of the election of Presidential electors, where the voter in voting for electors expresses upon the same ticket his

choice for whom those electors shall vote for President and Vice President.

I recommend legislation to this end.

SEPARATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

State and municipal affairs are separately administered. The State and the Nation are governed by parties that divide on questions of general policy. Municipalities present few issues, if any, that require party government. Their chief issues are good government and economic administration. Partisan politics is not necessary to this end. Indeed it retards rather than promotes it. When municipal and State elections occur at the same time, municipal officials are likely to be selected on partisan grounds. The municipal voter is under the influence of his party ties. Good citizens interested in honest municipal government should act together. If State or national political issues separate them, it is difficult to secure in municipal affairs what is equally desired by them all.

This obstacle to the union of good citizens should not exist. The commingling of State and municipal elections confuses the voter. Either State questions predominate and make him forgetful of municipal claims, or municipal interests control to the sacrifice of State problems. Either alternative interferes with the intelligent exercise of franchise. The fewer the issues presented, the more intelligent and decisive the verdict upon them.

There are many objections to the mingling of State and municipal elections. There is no objection to their separation, save the objection to frequent elections. This objection can be overcome by holding municipal elections in the odd years and the State and national in even years. This is true of the national elections under present conditions. It can be made true of State elections by a Constitutional amendment. This amendment can be prepared and considered with other proposed Constitutional amendments that will be before you, and the question may then be decided by the people. Theirs is the voice that should control. Let them be given the opportunity to pass upon the policy of divorcing State and municipal contests and the holding of State elections in Presidential and Congressional years.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Of all the different forms, municipal government is closest to the people. It more directly affects the everyday life of the citizen, his comfort and well-being, than does that of his State or his nation. Schools, police protection, sanitary regulations, water and light, local transportation, street improvements, parks, are all within the domain of municipal supervision.

In our own State, exempt as we are from a State levy, our taxes are matters of local determination. The amount of taxation depends upon local administration. Where, as has been pointed out, our municipalities are to-day in receipt of \$3,300,000 from the State Treasury or from other sources created by State legislation, a revenue which ten years ago was merely nominal in amount, it would seem as though taxpayers should be called upon to pay less than formerly. On the contrary, bonded indebtedness has increased, and, until the last year, tax rates have risen, showing that notwithstanding an increased income from outside sources, municipal growth has failed to keep pace with municipal expenses. This fact suggests a query as to the business methods of our present municipal system. Can it not be improved so that the people's money will be spent to a greater advantage and the burden upon the taxpayers lessened?

A clearer line of distinction should be drawn between State and municipal legislation. The raising of the salaries of municipal officers by the Legislature of the State is not commendable in practice or in theory. The responsibility for such increase should be borne by the local authorities themselves. Legislative action for the building of a fire house in any city would seem to be an unnecessary restriction by the State upon municipal needs. If the municipalities were given such legislative authority as would enable them to regulate all matters of local administration, while the State reserved its proper function of providing general methods for the conduct of such business, and at the same time exercised necessary supervision, the distinction between State and municipal legislation would be more clearly defined and the responsibilities of each more easily determined. Economy and better business methods in municipal affairs will be subserved by greater local autonomy.

Municipal ills should be remedied at home; not at Trenton. Municipal reform should be inaugurated at

home; not at Trenton. If it is clearly understood that State legislation is the last resort in local problems, and that the localities are endowed with legislative powers to work out their own salvation, the people will rise to the responsibility of this power and conduct their local governments with greater enthusiasm and with higher aims.

The commission authorized under Joint Resolution No. 8 of the last session of the Legislature to consider the whole subject of municipal government, with a view to devising a simpler system of administration, advising as to the proper restriction as to taxation, the issue of bonds and other municipal obligations, the greater certainty in municipal law and the lessening of municipal taxation was recently appointed and is at work upon this subject. It is a work of great importance and universal interest, and it will require some time, if the findings are to be based upon such extended investigation as will prove conclusive. It would seem to be advisable to place at the disposal of this commission such means as may be necessary to successfully carry out the legislative mandate of the last session. The confining of municipal law to local legislative bodies, with the necessary powers to this end and the consequent relief of our statutes from the confusing tangle of municipal legislation, would be a reform worthy of the effort.

DIVISION OF PROFITS BETWEEN PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS AND MUNICIPALITIES

At the last session of the Legislature, in compliance with a recommendation in the Executive Message, a Joint Resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the advisability of a division of profits between public utility corporations and the municipalities granting their franchises. This commission was appointed, has been diligently at work, and will soon submit a report.

Last year an act was passed for a gradual increase in the franchise tax of traction companies up to five per cent. The relations between public utility corporations and the municipalities are so inter-dependent that any consideration of the taxation of franchises must involve questions that affect both the fair treatment of these corporations and the interests of the public. These two factors—fair treatment of corporations and the interests

of the public—are not antagonistic, but in complete accord, both in theory and fact.

The property of the public utilities, both real and personal, is taxed the same as that of individuals, at the local rates of taxation, upon the valuations fixed by local assessors. The franchise tax in addition to this, no matter how it may be arranged or adjusted, is necessarily paid by the people who patronize these corporations. These are the sources of revenue, and the tax must be paid therefrom. The question of a franchise tax does not more vitally interest the people than does the cheapness and efficiency of service. The safety of operation, quality of light or water furnished, reasonableness in price and universality of service, are the elements in which the public are deeply concerned. An honest, fair and strictly business relationship between the people and public utility corporations serving them, under an arrangement by which the former share in the earnings of the latter, will promote these ends and satisfy the sense of fairness. Under such an arrangement these corporations, though under private management and supported by private capital, will be in fact, actual public servants. Freed from political alliance, it will be their aim to give cheaper and more efficient service because this will bring a larger and more contented patronage, each patron receiving his dividend from the business in a lower price and invested capital receiving its return from an aggregate of small profits.

The relations between corporations and the public should be based upon business, and not upon political considerations. Private interests are not proper objects for legislative favor. Public morals are jeopardized by any alliance between corporate affairs and the administration of government. Business will be better off and politics will be less selfish when private or vested interests cease in every way to influence legislative deliberations. The function of government is to see that every man is afforded equal opportunity under the law. Legislation that favors any particular interest violates this fundamental principle of equality. "Public office is a public trust, the authority and opportunity of which must be used as absolutely as the public moneys for the public benefit, and not for the purposes of any individual or party." This is government for the people. As the judge of a court renders truest justice when uninfluenced by the occupation or social standing of the offender, so the

law-making body of a commonwealth, in dealing with the problems of government, serves its constituents best when its deliberations are unbiased by special favoritism for any individual, corporation or class.

New Jersey's traditions reflect disinterested and patriotic purpose. "Jersey Blue" has become a synonym for loyalty and fidelity to unselfish ends. Jersey justice gained its reputation from its unsullied character and its untempted judgment, which knows no motive but the right. The trend of her recent legislation has been along the same exalted course. She has banished partisanship from her government and made the public good her legislative aim. By fair laws for the primaries and the polls, she has guaranteed to each individual his political rights against the encroachment of wealth and power. She has conscientiously legislated for equal taxation and declared that all interests must equally share in meeting the public expense. She has made corporate enterprise a source of revenue for the people's use, and has commenced to guard forest, lake and stream as a public heritage. With conscious zeal for the common good, she looks to this Legislature to preserve and develop her righteous policies and add to the benefits and privileges now enjoyed by her people.

EDWARD C. STOKES.

MEMBERS OF THE 131ST LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE,

Atlantic—Edward S. Lee, R., 1908,† Atlantic City.
 Bergen—Edmund W. Wakelee, R., 1908,† Demarest.
 Burlington—Samuel K. Robbins, R., 1910, Moorestown.
 Camden—William J. Bradley, R., 1909, Camden.
 Cape May—Robert E. Hand, R., 1910, Erma.
 Cumberland—Bloomfield H. Minch, R., 1908,† Bridgeton.
 Essex—Everett Colby, R., 1909, West Orange.
 Gloucester—John Boyd Avis, R., 1909, Woodbury.
 Hudson—James F. Minturn, D., 1908,† Hoboken.
 Hunterdon—William C. Gebhardt, D., 1910, Clinton.
 Mercer—Barton B. Hutchinson, R., 1908,† Trenton.
 Middlesex—George S. Silzer, D., 1910, Metuchen.
 Monmouth—Oliver H. Brown, R., 1909, Spring Lake.
 Morris—Thomas J. Hillery, R., 1908,† Boonton.
 Ocean—George L. Shinn, R., 1908,† New Egypt.
 Passaic—John Hinchliffe, D., 1910, Paterson.
 Salem—William Plummer, Jr., R., 1909, Quinton.
 Somerset—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R., 1909, Raritan.
 Sussex—Jacob C. Price, D., 1910, Branchville.
 Union—Ernest R. Ackerman, R., 1909, Plainfield.
 Warren—Johnston Cornish, D., 1909, Washington.

† Successor to be elected in 1907.

Republicans, 15; Democrats, 6.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Thomas C. Elvins, R.,* Hammonton.
 Bergen—James Devine, Jr., R., Mahwah; Guy L. Fake, R., Rutherford.
 Burlington—John B. Irick, R.,* Vincentown; Griffith W. Lewis, R., Burlington.
 Camden—Samuel P. Jones, R.,* Camden; Theodore B. Gibbs, P.,* Clementon; Frank B. Jess, R., Haddon Heights.

Cape May—Corsville E. Stille, R., Tuckahoe.

Cumberland—B. Frank Buck, R.,* Millville; Frank B. Potter, R., Vineland.

Essex—Edward H. Wright, Jr., D., Newark; Patrick H. Corish, D., Newark; Simon Hahn, D., Newark; John Breunig D., Newark; John J. Baader, D., Newark; John C. Groel, D., Newark; Thomas J. Mead, D., Newark; Edgar E. Lethbridge, D., Orange; John W. Lane, D., East Orange; Daniel J. Brady, D., Bloomfield; Harry F. Backus, D., W. Caldwell.

Gloucester—William C. Cattell, R.,* Wenonah.

Hudson—Mark A. Sullivan, D., Jersey City; Charles P. Olwell, D., Jersey City; Joseph P. Tumulty, D., Jersey City; James Baker, D., Jersey City; Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr., D., Jersey City; Charles H. Blohm, D., Jersey City; Joseph A. Riordan, D., Harrison; Archibald S. Alexander D., Hoboken; Philip Daab, D., Hoboken; Oscar L. Auf der Heide, D., Weehawken, Station 3; Albert C. Eppinger, D., Town of Union; Valentine Holzapfel, D., Bayonne.

Hunterdon—Oliver C. Holcombe, D.,* Lambertville.

Mercer—Alfred N. Barber, R.,* Trenton; William F. Burk, R., Trenton; Henry D. Thompson, R.,* Princeton.

Middlesex—William R. Drake, R.,* Stelton; Frank Crowther, R.,* Perth Amboy; Edward E. Haines, R.,* South Amboy.

Monmouth—T. Nelson Lillagore, R., Ocean Grove; Isaac B. Davison, R., Englishtown; Frank J. Manson, R., Red Bank.

Morris—Richard J. Chaplin, R.,* Mt. Arlington; Henry W. Buxton, R., Morristown.

Ocean—Samuel S. Taylor, R., Lakewood.

Passaic—Abram Klenert, D., Paterson; Frank A. Pawelski, D., Paterson; William A. Merz, D., Paterson; Henry J. Earle, D., Passaic; John D. VanBlarcom, D., Hawthorne.

Salem—Samuel A. Ridgway, R., Woodstown.

Somerset—William W. Smalley, R., Bound Brook.

Sussex—Levi H. Morris, D.,* Newton.

Union—Randolph Perkins, R.,* Westfield; Peter Tillman, R.,* Rahway; John R. Moxon, R., Elizabeth.

Warren—Joseph H. Firth, D.,* Phillipsburg.

* Re-elected.

Democrats, 31; Republicans, 29.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Thirty-first Legislature

SENATE OFFICERS.

President—Bloomfield H. Minch, Cumberland.

President's Private Secretary—William C. Murphy, Camden.

Secretary—Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

Assistant Secretary—William H. Albright, Gloucester.

Journal Clerk—John W. Clift, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Ulysses S. Grant, Ocean.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Lovett, Mercer.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George F. Streeker, Burlington.

Supervisor of Bills—Charles L. Grubb, Morris.

Assistant Supervisor of Bills—Edward A. Sexsmith, Monmouth.

Bill Clerk—Harry G. Walters, Essex.

Assistant Bill Clerk—William N. Conkling, Somerset.

Calendar Clerk—John Heck, Bergen.

Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills—Howard B. Keasbey, Salem.

Doorkeepers—C. Clay Lewis, Atlantic; Edward Lyons, Bergen; Isaac E. Fischer, Essex; William A. Kline, Union; George Walter Homan, Cape May.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—Edgar E. Lethbridge, Essex.

Speaker's Private Secretary—Daniel A. Dugan, Essex.

Speaker's Assistant Private Secretary—James D. Moriarty, Essex.

Clerk—Michael W. Higgins, Essex.

Assistant Clerk—Myron C. Ernst, Hudson.

Journal Clerk—John Schuler, Hudson.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Frederick F. Munson, Sussex.

Supervisor of Bills—P. Anthony Brock, Hudson.

Assistant Supervisors of Bills—John A. Hopkins, Hudson; James L. De Witt, Sussex.

Assistant to Supervisor of Bills—John W. De Mott, Passaic.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Hague, Hudson.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—P. J. Whalen, Hudson.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John P. Kerwin, Passaic.

Bill Clerk—William H. Post, Passaic.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Henry J. Earle, Jr., Passaic.

Assistant to Clerk of House—Raymond Newmann, Passaic.

Assistant to Journal Clerk—Oliver R. Kugler, Hunterdon.

Doorkeepers—Charles Wirth, William Kilroe, Passaic; Orville Dilts, Hunterdon; Palmer Lindabury, Warren; Michael Donegan, Jr., Frank J. Braun, Elmer A. Day, Joel M. Harrison, Essex; John Daly, Bernard Garvey, Irving Daniels, Peter Golden, Hudson.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Agriculture—Plummer, Robbins, Price.

Appropriations—Bradley, Ackerman, Robbins, Cornish.

Banks and Insurance—Frelinghuysen, Avis, Minturn.

Boroughs and Townships—Hand, Brown, Silzer.

Clergy—Shinn, Avis, Colby.

Commerce and Navigation—Colby, Lee, Hinchliffe.

Corporations—Robbins, Hand, Wakelee.

Education—Wakelee, Colby, Gebhardt.

Elections—Bradley, Colby, Cornish.

Finance—Ackerman, Frelinghuysen, Lee.

Game and Fish—Wakelee, Shinn, Brown.

Judiciary—Hillery, Wakelee, Minturn.

Labor and Industry—Shinn, Hillery, Hinchliffe.

Militia—Frelinghuysen, Robbins, Plummer.

Miscellaneous Business—Brown, Hillery, Hand.

Municipal Corporations—Hutchinson, Ackerman, Bradley.

Printed Bills—Brown, Plummer, Hillery.

Public Health—Colby, Frelinghuysen, Price.

Railroads and Canals—Lee, Shinn, Avis.

Revision of Laws—Avis, Hutchinson, Gebhardt.

Riparian Rights—Ackerman, Brown, Hutchinson.

Stationery and Incidental Expenses—Lee, Bradley, Hutchinson.

Unfinished Business—Plummer, Hutchinson, Silzer.

HOUSE.

Ways and Means—Blohm, Baker, Van Blarcom, Lewis, Devine.

Bill Revision—Baker, Sullivan, Pawelski, Gibbs, Tillman.

Judiciary—Klenert, Wright, Alexander, Perkins, Jones.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Van Blarcom, Earle, Firth, Irick, Cattell.

Appropriations—Firth, Baker, Corish, Elvins, Smalley.

Education—Groel, Morris, Hendrickson, Thompson, Buck.

Elections—Brady, Eppinger, Pawelski, Fake, Ridgway.

Printed Bills—Daab, Sullivan, Mead, Moxon, Manson.

Municipal Corporations—Morris, Groel, Van Blarcom, Firth, Barber.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Backus, Earle, Eppinger, Lillagore, Gibbs.

Militia—Hendrickson, Hahn, Merz, Thompson, Tillman.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Brady, Daab, Earle, Davison, Stille.

Corporations—Riordan, Breunig, Baader, Buck, Barber.

Banks and Insurance—Lane, Blohm, Merz, Chaplin, Crowther.

Unfinished Business—Eppinger, Corish, Olwell, Fake, Ridgway.

Incidental Expenses—Wright, Holzapfel, Olwell, Jess, Lewis.

Stationery—Corish, Baker, Backus, Smalley, Irick.

Riparian Rights—Sullivan, Baader, Mead, Barber, Drake.

Revision of Laws—Alexander, Hahn, Morris, Elvins, Buxton.

Game and Fisheries—Hahn, Holcombe, Merz, Moxon, Chaplin.

Miscellaneous Business—Tumulty, Auf der Heide, Lane, Earle, Jess.

Railroads and Canals—Holcombe, Wright, Tumulty, Pawelski, Potter.

Labor and Industries—Mead, Brady, Olwell, Burk, Potter.

Towns and Townships—Auf der Heide, Backus, Brady, Cattell, Stille.

Public Health—Breunig, Blohm, Backus, Haines, Taylor.

Commerce and Navigation—Baader, Blohm, Eppinger, Crowther, Davison.

Rules—Klenert, Wright, Sullivan.

Clergy—Groel, Barber, Riordan.

Bill Files—Holzapfel, Daab, Holcombe.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Frelinghuysen, Avis, Hincliffe.

House—Ollwell, Earle, Mead, Perkins, Buxton.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Plummer, Robbins, Cornish.

House—Baader, Breunig, Holzapfel, Holcombe, Jones.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Avis, Hand, Gebhardt.

House—Sullivan, Holzapfel, Lane, Van Blarcom, Manson.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Hutchinson, Shinn, Brown.

House—Baker, Mead, Ollwell, Alexander, Barber.

PRINTING.

Senate—Lee, Hillery, Price.

House—Daab, Breunig, Merz, Pawelski, Haines.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Senate—Bradley, Shinn, Frelinghuysen.

House—Earle, Baader, Lane, Merz, Tillman.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Colby, Hillery, Minturn.

House—Holcombe, Riordan, Cornish, Pawelski, Lillagore.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Wakelee, Robbins, Price.

House—Van Blarcom, Brady, Daab, Hendrickson, Fake.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Wakelee, Colby, Silzer.

House—Riordan, Wright, Earle, Firth, Moxon.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Senate—Avis, Hutchinson, Ackerman.

House—Pawelski, Firth, Blohm, Morris, Chaplin.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Bradley, Wakelee, Cornish.

House—Merz, Hendrickson, Eppinger, Baker, Thompson.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Brown, Lee, Plummer.

House—Alexander, Baader, Klenert, Sullivan, Buck.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Frelinghuysen, Bradley, Gebhardt.

House—Hendrickson, Auf der Heide, Olwell, Hahn, Drake.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Senate—Robbins, Wakelee, Silzer.

House—Breunig, Baker, Pawelski, Mead, Perkins.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Senate—Hand, Lee, Colby.

House—Morris, Blohm, Breunig, Eppinger, Smalley.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Senate—Ackerman, Hand, Minturn.

House—Mead, Auf der Heide, Daab, Hahn, Buck.

**TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED GIRLS
AND BOYS.**

Senate—Shinn, Plummer, Avis.

House—Lane, Riordan, Blohm, Eppinger, Potter.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Senate—Hillery, Ackerman, Hinchliffe.

House—Firth, Blohm, Pawelski, Wright, Devine.

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Charles A. Ransom—Newark Evening News.
Charles H. Bateman—Paterson Press.
James Kerney—Trenton Times, New York Herald, Philadelphia Press.
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John P. Dullard—Associated Press, New York Evening Post.
John J. Farrell—Newark Evening News.
Michael W. Higgins—Newark Advertiser.
Thomas Holmes—New York Evening Journal, State Gazette.
Frank Thompson—Trenton Times.
Charles R. Bacon—Philadelphia Record.
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ST. JOHN'S RESERVE

